Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

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No. 20,984 .- FOUNDED 1814.

### PARIS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

### Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28—29, 1882.

CONSERVATIVE AND LIBERAL SPEECHES.

Those were sanguine prophets who foretold that an Autumn Session would supersede the speech-making out of doors which we are accustomed to look for at this season. In vain has Tel-el-Kebir taken the sting out of all the criticisms which had been prepared for a Liberal War Office and a short service army; in vain has Ireland quieted down, and the heavens smiled upon the harvest. There is still something for the orators of the Opposition to say by way of attack, and plenty for the Ministerialists to advance in reply. The British public likes its public meetings. In times of crisis, of course, or of a contested election, there is more excitement in such gatherings; but even when the moment is calm and tranquil there is no difficulty in gathering an audience to hear a man whom the country knows and of whom the locality is proud. Nor has the Opposition or the Ministerial orator on such an occasion much trouble in choosing the subjects that will suit both him and his audience. When the Ministry is still popular, or has just scored a success, their defender has the perfectly safe ground of appealing to accomplished facts. His opponent, on the other hand, must take refuge in generalities. He must pass lightly over the events of the day, and give the Government such credit as he can; and then he must turn round and solemnly warn them of tendencies, and vague coming dangers, and the downward path on which they will be sure to go headlong unless they change their ways. Lord Carnarvon, for example, who spoke at Newbury on Wednesday, had little fault to find with the management of affairs in Egypt, except, indeed, that he committed himself to the proposition, easier to state than either to prove or disprove, that with other handling the war might have been avoided altogether. But at the same time he professed to regard all the rest of the horizon of public affairs as gloomy and threatening in the extreme. He refused to see any hopeful signs in Ireland. At home he noticed a transformation of parties actually in progress which was full of menace for the future. According to Lord Carnarvon, the old parties are gone, or rapidly going. Dr. Johnson's "wise Tory" and "wise Whig" may exist, but no longer divide, even with more unruly followers, the political battle-ground. Both Whig and Tory are being threatened by a growing and an aggressive party, for whom Lord Carnarvon can find no less terrible name than the Party of Demolition. This party is equally hostile to the Church, the Throne, the House of Lords, and property itself; the only question is which is to be first attacked. As one reads this serious indictment, one is inclined to wonder whether for the moment Lord Carnarvon may not have mistaken the country about which he is speaking. It looks as if he had been reading of the doings of the Congress of workmen at St. Etienne, and had fancied that he was following those of the Trades Union Congress at Sheffield. His picture reflects much more nearly the socialistes-collectivistes or the collectivistes révolutionnaires of our neighbours than any group that has as yet claimed consideration in England. It may be permissible party tactics to point to the red spectre and to call upon the moderate men on the opposite side to "come out of the camp" where it is to be found; but a sensible English audience knows that there is very little in such a cry, and that the Liberal majority of 1880 was not made up of the alarming people whom Lord Carnarvon describes. Berkshire generally was political on Wednesday night, for the opening of the Newbury Conservative Club was simultaneous with a great Liberal meeting in the new Town Hall at Reading. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's speeches are always full of excellent matter, and on Wednesday night he had the easy task before him of defending the work of a Government which is just now very popular. The campaign and what is to follow of course formed the staple of his address. As was natural in an administrator, he claimed much of the credit of the English success for the Home Departments, which had both approved the General's plans and fully provided for the needs of the The correctness of the Government diagnosis was also proved by Arabi's collapse. If he had been at the head of a great national party, we should not have finished the campaign in one battle, but should have had to face difficulties like those which met Napoleon and General Kléber. As to the question of the hour, the intended method of settlement, Mr. Lefevre, not being in the Cabinet, did not know, and had he known he would doubtless not have said much of the intentions of the Government. But he urged our interest in the good government of Egypt, in the freedom of the Suez Canal, and in "keeping any other European Power from planting itself in Egypt, and controlling the route to India, and making it a possible base of hostilities against our Indian Em-More than this he did not say, nor perhaps could more be said by a member of the Government. Lord Carnarvon, on the other hand, was more explicit, though his programme was in some points hardly a possible one. The dual Control, he thinks, ought not to be revived; but we ought to have done more to conciliate the Porte. When people talk of conciliating the Porte, those who hear them wonder if they have ever grasped the real relations in which the Porte has stood to the Egyptian mutineers all through the insurrection and the campaign. The proofs of the Sultan's dealings with Arabi are incontestable; and what the Sultan thought was thought by every man and officer in the Turkish army. They would willingly, had they dared, have taken the opportunity of siding with the man who professed himself the enemy of the infidel and the destroyer of European influence. The only way to "conciliate the Porte" would

LONDON MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The Guildhall was on Wednesday the scene of one of those picturesque ceremonials in which the members of our ancient municipality take natural delight.

have been to hand over Egypt to it to do

what it liked with; and Lord Carnarvon

would hardly have approved of such a

policy as that .- Times.

The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, who, with their Under-Sheriffs, were sworn in yesterday, are among the few officials of the Corporation who stand in any relation to the great bulk of the people of London. That they are elected by a narrow constituency, and chosen from a small class, is one of the grievances of Londoners. The company at the civic festivity were a little conscious of anomaly which the municipal institutions of the metropolis present; and some at least of those who were at the breakfast were 'perplexed by fear of change." There is little doubt that next year the Government will deal with the question of the municipal government of London, and the existing institutions in the City will ne-cessarily undergo considerable change. But there is no need that the change should be revolutionary. Nobody wants to see the old Corporation of London merely swept away and a new municipality on the type of those of Manchester, or Liverpool, or Birmingham, put in its place. What the Corporation needs is expansion. Londoners, as such, have a great inheritance in the historic body which rules the square mile about the Guildhall; and all that they ask is not to be any longer kept out of their heritage. But the character of the change which is about to be made may be affected, in some degree, by the attitude of the City Corporation itself. Mr. Alderman Fowler in his speech at the breakfast on Wednesday expressed the willingness of his colleagues to accept any change which would be for the good of the metropolis; but he proceeded to say that no change could be of any benefit to anybody. His advice to Londoners outside that little municipal Goshen was to form municipalities of their own. ' Don't interfere with us and we will help you to the benefits which the citizens of London enjoy," said Mr. Fowler. But the four millions of Londoners to whom this advice is given may reply that they do not wish to form brand new municipalities when there is a grand old one from which they are improperly excluded. What they want is to enjoy" the benefits which the citizens of London enjoy," not by setting up stucco imitations of the Guildhall and the Mansion House, and making little mayors of Finsbury and St. Pancras, and Islington and Lambeth, and all that; but by becoming "citizens of London" themselves. Nothing less than this will ever satisfy them, and no other scheme would work. The Corporation ought to have included them as the city spread and the people multiplied; but as this process which duly began suffered arrest, the inclusion must now take place by one large act of expansion and reform. The Prime Minister in his speech at the Guildhall last November told the Lord Mayor and his guests that any change which the Government might propose would add to his dignity and authority. There is no desire in the great body of the people of London to put an end to any of the picturesque and venerable ceremonials of the London Corporation—their desire is simply that those who speak and act in

#### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

the name of the metropolis shall really re-

present and serve the vast community to

which they nominally belong .- Daily News.

Balmoral Castle, Thursday.
The Queen walked out yesterday morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty drove in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the Hereditary Grand Duke. The Prince of Wales visited the Queen yesterday afternoon.

The marriage of Lord De Freyne and Miss Marie Georgiana Lamb, only daughter of Mr. Richard Westbrook Lamb, of West Denton, Northumberland, was celebrated on Wed-nesday morning at the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Marylebone-road, in the presence of a select congregation of the immediate relatives of the contracting couple. Lord De Freyne was attended by his brother, the Hon. William French, and the bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Henrietta Chichester. The bride wore a dress of white silk, trimmed with Brussels lace, a wreath of natural orange olossoms, and Brussels lace veil. The mariage took place at the unusually early hour of nine o'clock, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Alfred White, assisted by the Rev. Eric W. Leslie, S.J. After the nup-tial mass, the wedding party proceeded to Mr. Westbrook Lamb's residence, 29, Great Cumberland-place, to breakfast. Early in the afternoon Lord and Lady De Freyne left on their wedding tour.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, with Mrs. Gladstone, left Hawarden Castle on

Wednesday for Penmaenmawr, on a visit to Lady Frederick Cavendish, with whom the Premier's daughter has been for some time staying. Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered at Conway and other stations where he was recognised. Special precautions were taken along the line of route, and two constables travelled in the train. On arrival at Penmaenmawr the Premier was heartily cheered by the crowd which had assembled on the Accompanied by Major Clayton, of Carnaryonshire, an Chief Constable inspector, and three constables, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone proceeded to Ormshead Villa, where Lady Frederick Cavendish is staying. The Premier expressed his sur-prise to Major Clayton at finding so many olice on guard, but was informed Chief Constable that he was simply following the example set in Flintshire. It was reported directly after his arrival that the right hon. gentleman had consented to address a meetng at Penmaenmawr the same evening, but the Premier stated that he had come down for rest and quiet, and would make no speeches. It is understood that he will emain at Penmaenmawr until Monday

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT FROM MILLBANK. When the warders went round on Thursday morning to the cells to inspect the prisoners in the convict establishment at Millbank it was found that William Lovett, under sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude for a burglary at Hampstead, had escaped. The convict had been placed in the upper cells overlooking the governor's garden. A hole had been made in the ceiling of his cell, and from the roof he had lowered himself into the garden by means of a rope which he had in some way obtained. The rope broke, but with the piece left in his hands he lashed together two boards, fastened them against the brickwork, and then got over the boundary-wall. The prisoner must have worked a long time to loosen the masonry and brick-work at the top of his cell, and in place of the material removed chewed bread was substituted by the convict to deceive the warders. A reward of £5 was promptly offered for in-formation resulting in his apprehension. Ten years ago, while in Portland serving a term of penal servitude, Lovett was flogged for a murderous assault on a warder, and he still bears the marks of his punishment. He is thirty-three years of age, 5 ft. 3% in. in height, hair brown, eyes grey, complexion fresh. EGYPT.

THE EXPLOSION IN CAIRO.

The Daily News correspondent at Cairo telegraphs the following details of the terrible explosion that occurred there on Thursday.

Thursday CAIRO, THURSDAY EVENING. An hour ago, at four o'clock in the afternoon, while sitting in my room at the hotel, I heard a loud explosion. It was rapidly folsix or seven reports as of shells Rushing out I saw a dense volume lowed by of smoke filling the air, proceeding from the direction of the railway station. On driving direction of the railway station. On driving to the spot I discovered that an ammunition train was on fire. The 3rd Battalion of the 60th Rifles had just arrived from Benha for the review, had passed the ammunition train on the left a few yards outside the station, and had scarcely drawn up on the platform when several waggons of the train blew up. Three men of the Rifles are reported killed and six wounded in hiding the dector. and six wounded, in luding the Some men were also wounded of the Army Service Corps, then on the spot. Several natives were also killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but it seems that some sparks were observed from a train passing out. As I stood on the spot an officer came up with an intimation that the magazine close to the station was likely soon to blow up. When the crowds realised the danger of the event they streamed away in a style resembling what one has seen in pictures of cattle and horses stampeding before a prairie fire. If a stratagem, it was a clever one. At the same time there is a real danger still that the magazine may explode. The whole atmosphere, even in the Esbekeeyeh quarter, is black as pitch, and at the bridge near the station it is almost impossible to breathe. Shells are exploding at frequent intervals, but no further damage is reported, as the missiles burst only in the trucks. I have passed numbers of the inhabitants rushing out with children in their arms. and their money and other portables, under the impression that Cairo has been surprised by a new enemy.

The Standard publishes among its despatches from Egypt the following:—

CAIRO, THURS DAY, 10'P.M. The 60th Rifles have arrived from Benha in order to take part in the review on Satur-day next. The Gordon Highlanders are ing in from Tantah, where their place will be taken by a detachment of troops from Alexandria. The whole of the British force in Egypt, with the exception of the two regiments in garrison at Alexandria, will, therefore, be present at the review. Although some excitement prevails among the population throughout the country, more especially in Upper Egypt, the military and diplomatic authorities consider that Egypt generally is so rapidly returning to its normal condition that a further display of military force in the provinces is unnecessary, the presence of our army in the capital being quite sufficient to overawe the disorderly classes throughout the country. Requests are, indeed, constantly received from Europeans in various parts of the country for garrisons to maintain order and protect life; but, seeing that there has been no outbreak of any kind since the disbandment of the army, with the exception of the riot at the Tantah Railway Station, the authorities do not consider it necessary to comply with these requests, especially as the towns in the Delta are at this time of year exceedingly unhealthy. The Egyptian Government is in perfect agreement with the Commander-in-Chief on this subject. The three days' festivities are now at an end, and the work of reorganization is being actively undertaken in the various de-partments of the State. The names of the officers who will constitute the Court-martial which will try the leaders of the rebellion will be published very shortly. In a conversation yesterday with the Duke of Connaught, the yesterday with the Duke of Colonia Highness Khedive stated to his Royal Highness found guilty he that if the offenders were found guilty he should not interfere with the course of justice. as he fully realized the necessity for stern example being made, and the lesson taught once and for all that ambitious men cannot be allowed to organise rebellion and war with impunity. Those acquainted with the mild-ness of the Khedive's character cannot but feel what pain it must have caused him to arrive at such a decision. I have seen letters from correspondents in Syria stating that the news of the victory of Tel-el-Kebir, the capture of Cairo, and of Arabi himself, created a profound impression throughout the country. The Christians, who have for some time lived in terror of an outbreak, are exuberant with joy, and the Maho-metans are filled with consternation. The news fell like a thunderbolt in Damascus, where on the day of the capture of Tel-el-Kebir a report had been circulated and gene-rally believed among the Moslem population that the Duke of Connaught had been taken prisoner, and the Queen obliged to accept the ollowing terms :- An indemnity to be paid to Egypt for all the expenses of the war; the Egyptian National Debt to be altogether cancelled; the British troops to leave Egypt with their arms reversed; Sir Garnet Wolseley and Admiral Seymour to be beheaded; Queen's daughter to be given to Arabi in marriage. Among people implicitly believing such a report as this, the news of the real state of things caused indescribable disappointment and consternation.

At a Cabinet Council held this afternoon the following measures were decided upon with regard to the trial of offenders compromised during the late events:—A Special Commission will be constituted, under the Presidency of Ismail Eyoub Pacha, and consisting of ten members. This Commission will be charged with the inquiry into, and the indictment of persons concerned in, all crimes of rebellion or transgression against the Khedive's authority sult against his person. The Court Martial for the trial of persons indicted by the Commission will be composed of eight members, under the Presidency of Mohammed Reouf Pacha. It will sit at Cairo. Another Court Martial, composed of six members, under the Presidency of Osman Nediib Pacha will sit at Alexandria for the trial of persons accused of taking part in crimes committed on the 11th of June, the 12th of July and the four following days, at Alexandria, Tantah, Damanhoor, and other places. The decree will be signed to-night by the Khedive, and published to-morrow in the official journal. An English-man, Maurice Pacha, is a member of the Alexandrian Court. With that exception, the members of both Courts are all Mussulmans.

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY. Most of the merchants have now been able to make an examination of their branch establishments, storehouses and factories in this part of Egypt. The result is even worse than they had anticipated. Everything in the houses and stores which was not stolen has The machinery has been generally hammered and mutilated, but can in many instances be repaired. The robbers have thrown into the Canal large quantities of property which they were unable to carry away. The attitude of the population when in face of Europeans is obsequious, but when visitors pass at dusk insulting cries are heard. The murders in the country places have, for the most part, been committed by Bedouins; but the whole population in the rural districts, as in the towns, are profoundly hostile to us. A new genera-tion must arise before the spirit which Arabi called up, and of which he was the impersonation, can die out, or be disregarded the rulers of Egypt, whoever they may be. It is currently reported here that M. de Lesseps carried his warm partisanship for Arabi Pacha to so great a length, that, prior to the British success, he advised one of the highest Egyptian personages belonging to the actual Ministry to give up all connection with the

Khedive, to disobey his orders, and to side with Arabi. M. de Lesseps is said to have urged upon him that the Khedive's position was hopeless, and that if the personage in question continued to follow him he would compromise the future of his high political station. Two companies of the Berkshire Regiment went to Tantah to-day to relieve the Highlanders ordered to Cairo for the review on Saturday. The Naval Brigade go to Cairo to-morrow. A German gun boat has arrived here to-day from Beyrout. She reports that tranquillity reigns there.

THE ARMY IN EGYPT. Numerous packages of books, newspapers and other literature, sent "for the Army in Egypt" by voluntary contributors to the Commissary General of Ordnance at Wool-wich, were on Wednesday sent in the War Department steamer Fuzee, from the Royal Arsenal, to the transport Helen Newton, at Gravesend, whence she was about to sail for Alexandria, Since the announcement that gifts of the kind could be sent in this way and would be welcomed, offerings have com in plentifully; and it is hoped that, so long as the army remains in Egypt, the interest which the public at home feel in its welfare may be manifested in the same thoughtful manner, and to the same extent. Regular supplies of the daily and weekly newspapers of the illustrated papers especially, and of any description of light literature, will be highly appreciated in the hospitals, recreation tents, and the camps at large during the period of inaction which is in prospect for some time to come, and all packets sent to the Royal Arsenal will be at once sent forward by the mails or the first conveyance. The Helen Newton, just named, may be regarded as the last of the Government transport steamers, and is sister ship to the Amethyst, belonging to the same owners, Messrs. Newton Brothers. Her commander, Captain Webster, is ordered to call at Malta for final instructions, but she will probably proceed with her cargo of 2,000 tons of forage to furnish the homeward-bound ships at Alexandria The transport officer, Lieutenant Hulbert, has so arranged the stowage that bran, oats, hay, and veterinary requisites can be discharged simultaneously. The reserve transport Ely Rose is at Deptford, loading with naval provisions for the supply of the Medi-terranean fleet in the ordinary way, bu nothing more is being done in the way of food for the army, which, with the stores on hand can now be maintained upon the commodities purchasable in Egypt, and be no longer de-pendent upon supplies from home. All neces-saries are, however, reported to be very dear, especially where any of the troops are quartered at some distance from the capital, and luxuries, such as fruit and cool drinks, are almost at famine prices. On Wednesday the William Birkett, one of the steamer engaged for the conveyance of stores to Egypt left London on a substituted voyage to British garrison at Bermuda with supplies

#### TRADES DIS-UNIONS.

and the work of the expedition is concluded

The popular concern in recent events is, however, still very conspicuous in the crowds of

visitors at the Government works, and nearly

a thousand British subjects, in addition to a few privileged foreigners, were registered yesterday as they passed through the main gates of Woolwich Arsenal. A message from

Queenstown states that the steamer Iberian

which was employed by the Government for

transport purposes during the war in Egypt, arrived there on Wednesday with seven hundred men of the 1st Battalion East Kent

Regiment on board. The Battalion was sent

reached Malta hostilities were over, and the

men were therefore sent back.

reinforcement, but when the steamer

It requires a mathematical intelligence nowadays to form any accurate idea of the drift and purpose of all the innumerable leagues, unions, congresses, associations, conferences, and alliances, to say nothing of the agitations, deputations, and committees that are dividing and subdividing British commerce against itself:—

British commerce against itself :-The Roman Icilius complained that in his depraved days Romans were no longer like brothers, for the "Tribunes bearded the high and the Fathers ground the low." But we have long passed that very natural and simple state of hostility between high and low, and have reached, at last, a state of society in which every man's hand seems destined soon to be against everyone else's in a contest in which the proverb tells us who it is that "takes the hindmost." The last wheel that has been set to work within the complicated machinery of this Employers-and-Employed question is the proposed "Congress of La-bourers Union," in avowed hostility to the Trades' Union Congress which has just completed its annual sitting. The story of the rupture is briefly this. In 1872 some gasstokers offended against the law, and Mr. Justice Brett sentenced them to imprisonment With charming unanimity, Amalgamated La-bourers and Trades Unionists took the side of the stokers against the law, and got up a fund for their benefit. Under the management of Mr. Broadhurst, this fund of £468 8s. 9d. was so handled that £203 10s. reached the stokers and their families, and the balance was spent on Plimsoll funds, Parliamentary committees law, etc. Whether rightly or wrongly, th Amalgamated Labourers, through their re-presentatives, published a remonstrance which has been described as a "scurrilous and scandalous attack" on Mr. Broadhurst. For this offence their delegates have been expelled from the Trades' Union Congress, and they have promptly replied by summoning an opposition congress of Labourers' Union delegates of Great Britain, to be held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. The upsho of the quarrel belongs as yet to the future but it is very likely that when the employe fall out, employers will be able to come by their own. The moral, however, is the same as that of the collapse of the Irish Skirmishing Fund, that as soon as an agitation is successful enough to get up a subscription its troubles begin.—Globe.

PARLIAMENT OUT OF SESSION.

The Earl of Carnarvon, addressing a Con-servative meeting at Newbury on Wednesday night, criticised the acts of the Govern ment both at home and abroad. Speaking of recent events in Egypt, he said :- Although they were there to criticise her Majesty's Ministers, he wished to be fair; and though he believed that the war might have been averted, yet when war was entered on, they sent out a completely equipped force; and another word of praise he had for the Government—namely, that honours had been awarded to Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour. (Cheers.) The House of Lords, notwithstanding the teachings of the Redicele would willingly open its nortals to Radicals, would willingly open its portals to receive such illustrious additions to the peerage. We had often had opportunities of saying a word for the navy, and the conduct of our sailors in Egypt showed that they could act with the same courage and coolness as they did in the beginning of the century The brilliant dash and the courage of our soldiers and their officers were recognised throughout the length and breadth of the land Such pictures as the surrender of 6,000 of the enemy, laying their arms down at the feet of our soldiers, was a spectacle to which of late we had not been accustomed but it showed that, properly handled, British troops could repeat their former history not merely at long ranges, but with the old-fashioned weapon, the bayonet. (Cheers.) Now that the war was over, he could only say he wished he had as much confidence in her Majesty's Ministers in Downing-street as he had in Sir Garnet Wolseley in Egypt. newed cheers.) Now that the war was at an end, diplomacy commenced, and we should

see what course her Majesty's Government would pursue. Many delicate and difficult questions would arise on the settlement of affairs, some of them of the Government's own making, through their neglecting to conciliate the Porte. Her Majesty's Government were too busy with Irish affairs to remember that it was necessary and wise to conciliate the Porte. The question arose—could we trust the Khedive? He had been faithful, but he was only one, and his life was only that of an individual. Then, could we trust the Porte? We recently had but too clear examples of Turkish diplomacy to put much reliance on that. Then, could we trust the Egyptian army? That had been disbanded. Then, could we rely on the result of a European Conference? We had seen what the last conference ended in. The dual control, as it was called in Egypt, had now come to an end, and anything like a return to the status quo he believed to be impossible. He had no desire to see a disruption with France, but he thought it would be most unwise to tie up two unwilling parties in an impracticable partnership. It had been said that there should be set up an Egyptian Government, but we could not rely on government by native pachas and fellaheen. The only practical course was for England to retain her control with all the duties and responsibilities of conquerors. (Applause.) It must not be forgotten that five-eights of the trade of the world which passed through the Suez Canal was British, and that at the other end of the canal was India

anal was India.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., addressing his constituents at Reading on Wednesday night, while declaring that he was not in possession of any Cabinet secrets, expressed his firm conviction that the Government were bound to adhere to their original policy in regard to Egypt, and to disavow any desire for the annexation of that country. The right hon. gentleman referred with satisfaction to the quieting down of disaffection in Ireland, and expressed his belief that an amendment of the rules of procedure in the House of Commons was absolutely necessary. Mr. G. Palmer, the colleague of the right hon. gentleman, also addressed the meeting.

PRINCIPLES OF BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

Sir Richard Temple contributes to the October number of the Contemporary Review an article under the above title, the object of which is to examine the principles which should guide British policy in Egypt. The article was written before the decisive battle of Tel-el-Kebir had been fought, but it presupposes the extinction of the rebellion, and deals solely with the question of how England should make use of the commanding opportunity she would then possess, which brings us to the position as it stands at the present day. Sir R. Temple dwells in the first place upon the necessity which exists that England should conciliate the Mahomedan world generally, and shows that by preserving the Sultan's suzerainty over Egypt, and being enabled, with the approval of Europe, to set the Khedive on a throne of real power, she would be held by the Mahomedan world to have done well. He then proceeds:—" Next, in the future settlement of Egypt it will be most desirable to obtain, not only the formal acceptance but also the cordial approval of the European Powers, and to avoid anything which may even bear the semblance of law-lessness or violence. If after being compelled to draw the sword in a just quarrel, and having secured advantages in Egypt of which the equitableness is unquestionable, England shall abstain from undue self-aggrandisement, shall carry with her the sentiments of the European Powers, and shall show that her work is done, not only for her own interest but for the interest of others also-for the sake of the native ruler of Egypt, of the Egyptian people, and of all Europeans, to whatever nation belonging, who carry on trade or industry in the Nile - then she will possess an addivalley tional vantage-ground in political contro-versies hereafter." Sir Richard next discusses the manner in which the rehabilitated Mahomedan sovereignty in Egypt shall be rendered safe for the future, and he points in the first place to the absolute ne-cessity-political, administrative, and financial -for a permanent reduction in the army and for the organisation of a really effective police for the purpose of keeping order; in the meantime he admits that the temporary presence of a British force in Egypt, consent of Europe," may be requisite to re-store order. On the question of government, Sir Richard Temple says:—"It would be possible to instruct the Egyptians in the art of government by introducing British officers into most of the important offices in the inerior of Egypt, as has been done in British India. Such officers would doubtless effect much good, but they would virtually do the work, and the Egyptians would be inapt at learning so long as a foreign agency was at hand to perform the business for them. It is the sense of responsibility which quickens the faculties of men, and necessity is the parent of self-help. If the Egyptians were impressed with the consideration that there must be a decent administration, if they are to remain a nation, and that they must work out the problem for themselves, they would soon begin to learn. But in a country like Egypt the enactment of laws will be only one step in good government. Another important step is to secure competent and honest administrators for giving effect to the laws. But Egyptians, or giving effect to the land, and placed in assured positions with favourable prospects, will evince honesty and ability. This has will evince honesty and ability. This has been found the case in British India, and a different consequence is not likely to arise in Egypt. It must indeed involve some expense the cost will be repaid a hundredfold by the results of honest administration." question of the public debt and the Control, it is pointed out that "there remains the fact that this Control was deliberately sanctioned by England and France, and has operated for several years with undoubted benefit to Egyptian credit and to the native population. Its abandonment, then, in the future settlement would at least be difficult. Events may, however, necessitate its reconsideration and modification If the Control should be found to have in practice gone beyond its limited sphere, to have interfered more than was absolutely necessary with the Egyptian autonomy and administration, then the rules of conduct might be modified." Respecting the Suez Canal, Sir Richard maintains that "England must command the freest passage during peace, and it appears impossible that her discretion or her action should be fettered during war. Whatever privileges she uses ordinarily would be claimed equally by other nations. In the event of war it were perhaps vain to anticipate the form or forms which the question might take. The only point that need be presumed is this-that England must be free as regards her action for her own military safety." In conclusion, he adds:-"If hereafter the finances and resources of Egypt shall enable the Native Government to undertake enterprises beyond the limits of Lower Egypt, then magnificent schemes for utilising the river water only await the means of execution in what may be termed the middle valley of the Nile. Beyond that again

in the upper valley of the great river, in the basins of the White Nile, the Blue Nile, and

their tributaries, there is a productive area abounding in natural resources capable of

sustaining a great population, but as yet scantily inhabited by tribes who, though fierce, are not untameable. In this wondrous

region a noble work can be performed if the

Egyptian Government shall fortunately acquire

the power of performance. In this work Samuel Baker and Gordon have been the

pioneers. If it languish for a while it may

be resumed hereafter.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs went from the Mansion House in full state on Friday morning to the Guildhall, and thence to the parish church of St. Lawrence Jewry, and were present at divine service and a sermon preached by the Lord Mayor's chaplain, the Reverend J. H. Coward. Subsequently the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended a common hall at the Guilldhall for the election of a Lord Mayor to succeed Sir John W. Ellis. The following names of aldermen below the chair were submitted, from which two were to be selected for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to choose the Lord Mayor for the year ensuing:—Mr. H. E. Knight, Mr. S. C. Hadley, Mr. G. S. Nottage, Mr. John Staples, Mr. Edgar Breffit, Mr. Robert N. Fowler, M.P., and Sir Reginald Hanson. Mr. John Jones asked whether Mr. Alderman Knight. ing to the Guildhall, and thence to the parish Jones asked whether Mr. Alderman Knight, if elected, would do his best to prevent such a perversion of the guild funds as was suggested before the Royal Commission to inquire into the revenues of the guilds—namely, to go into one common fund and be devoted to be spitals and open spaces, and whether he hospitals and open spaces; and whether he would do his utmost to encourage the guilds, while not neglecting their hospitality, to further the advancement of the interests of the workmen of the country. He also asked whether the Lord Mayor Elect would assist the citizens in keeping the powers of the Corpora-tion intact. Mr. Alderman Knight, in reply to Mr. Jones and several other speakers, said that he should as far as possible do his utmost that that great system of technical education which had been so nobly supported by the guilds might be still further supported by them; and that the interests of the trades with which they were connected might be thereby so much benefited. But at the same time he would strenuously oppose any attempt to divert the moneys and the funds of the liverymen from their legitimate purposes. As to the proposals for changing the government of the Corporation, he advised the citizens to look with suspicion upon any proposals to alter the government, for the system under which they lived had for centuries defended their liberties. They should, therefore, be careful before accepting any theories which would tamper with those liberties. Respecting the water supply of the metropolis, he contended that the reports of independent analysts showed that the supply was good and whole-some, and that while the public had been for decades well served by private enterprise which had for years received no adequate profit, it would be unfair to take away the present power of the companies now that they were barely earning a fair return for their . The names above given were investments. put to the vote, and the choice fell upon Mr. Alderman Knight and Mr. Hadley. After a scrutiny of the votes, the Recorder (Sir Thomas Chambers) declared the result to be that Mr. Henry Edmund Knight had been elected. Having thanked the court for the honour and requested their aid in the execution of his duties, the Lord Mayor Elect received the chain of office. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., proposed a resolution of recognition of the services of Sir John Whittaker Ellis during his Mayoralty, and congratulating him upon the honour conferred upon him by the Queen in connection with the opening of Epping Forest; and added that his efforts had resulted in 6200 000 being subscribed to deep sulted in £200,000 being subscribed to charitable works of various kinds. Mr. Morley then said that, while a thorough believer in their municipal institutions and in the integrity of those who did the work, he hoped shortly to see similar privileges conferred upon the enormous population of the metro-polis. What form it should take, or how far they could co-operate as members Corporation, remained to be seen; but he be-lieved that the people of the City, forming about one-fiftieth part of London, would look generously and justly upon any measure which might be proposed. It appeared to him that to have a series of municipalities around London, with a centre in the City and with the Lord Mayor at the head, would more likely realise the aspirations of reformers than any other scheme of which he was aware for securing and extending the blessings of municipal government. Mr. Deputy Lowman Taylor seconded the motion, which was carried; and the Lord Mayor replied. Sir

A MYSTERIOUS STORY. At Worship-street police-court, on Wednesday, Franz Félix Stumm, master baker, 136, Lever-street, St. Luke's, who had been apprehended on a warrant, charged with feloniously forging and uttering a cheque for the payment of £76 15s. with intent to defraud; further with conspiring together with one Elizabeth Stanger to defraud John George Grisel of the sum of £76 15s., appeared on remand for further examination. Mr. Poland now appeared for the prosecution, instructed by Mr. Thomas, for the Treasury. The sworn nformation on which the warrant was granted showed that about November last a master baker named Urban Napoleon Stanger disappeared, not having since been heard of. tumm soon after took charge of Stanger's business, living in the same house with Mrs. Stanger, while his own wife disappeared about the same time. Mr. Poland now said the case for the prosecution was ripe for hearing, and he thought a most extraordinary story would be disclosed. The missing man was last seen on the night of November 1881. He could be traced to his home, which he was seen entering at about twelve at night. From that time all trace of him was lost. From that time all trace of him was lost. As nine o'clock on the morning of Sunday, November 13, the prisoner was in the house of the missing man, having been sent for, it was said, to attend to the business, as Urban Stanger was gone. The prisoner at that time lived in the immediate neighbourood with a wife, but without, said Mr. Poland, "mentioning the gossip of the neigh-bourhood," it was certain that, ten days after Stanger was missing, the prisoner had left his wife and lived at the shop in Lever-street with Mrs. Stanger. At the time Stanger "went off," there was a large sum of money standing to his credit in the London and County Bank, and it would be shown that nearly all that money-£414 13s .- was withdrawn by three cheques, which were presented and cashed after Stanger's disappearance. cheque which formed the subject of this charge, for £76 15s., was drawn in favour of one Charles Smith, and was signed "U. N. Stanger," in December, but it was so irregular that it was twice sent back by the bank. The evidence of M. Chabot, an expert in handwriting, would show that no part of it was in the handwriting of the missing man Stanger, but that the body of the cheque was in the handwriting of the prisoner, and the signature "U. N. Stanger" an imitation of that of the missing man. Another fact in connection with the case was, Mr. Poland said that on the 20th of November, seven days after the disappearance of Stanger, the pri-soner went to a solicitor, who would be called, and gave instructions for the preparing of a mortgage deed in favour of one Clarke, to secure—by the lease of the premises in Lever-street—repayment of the sum of £650. A singular fact, however, was that he got that deed dated the 5th of October, and took possession of it when it was unexecuted. That deed was now in court, but in a singular condition, with the part where the stamp should have been burnt away. Moreover, it hore an endorse-ment showing that on January 6, 1882, it was reassigned, on payment of the £650, from Clarke to Stanger. A new element in con-nection with the matter, and one still further

complicating the case, was that proceedings

in bankruptey were soon afterwards instituted

against the estate of Stanger, and therein the

prisoner claimed for a large sum—nearly £1,500. The prisoner was remanded after

the first witness had been examined.

Henry Peek, M.P., moved, Mr. T. Ritchie,

M.P., seconded, and a vote of thanks was

accorded to the retiring sheriffs. The Com-

mon Hall was soon after dissolved.

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No. 20,985 .- FOUNDED 1814.

#### PARIS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2-3, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

### Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPT. 30 -OCT. 1, 1882.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH EGYPT?

The real question of the hour, declares the Saturday Review, is what is to be done with Egypt? The answer to that question is not to be given in one word or in one clause; but the first clause of the answer is clear enough. Egypt must be held. It is unfortunate that the rumours of the speedy recall of a large part of the English troops still continue. It would have been far preferable that every corner of the country should have been visited by English or Indian troops, and that, if the retention of the whole force in Egypt itself till the conclusion of the settlement be deemed unadvisable, the greater part of it should be transported to Cyprus, there to wait for the turn of events. The re-organisation of the Egyptian army could not be entrusted to better hands than those of Baker Pacha, who is not only a competent soldier and an Englishman, but is possessed of exceptional experience in the management of Oriental troops. No country, however, in the present situation of Egypt, can be regarded as out of danger for some considerable time. The evidence against the existence of the so-called National Party in Egypt is strong; but it is not so strong as the evidence in favour of the existence of a military party. Now a military party is a thing that dies hard. The usual ties of interest and ambition are supplemented by the habit of discipline, however imperfect it may be, and the inferior members of the faction see in the success of their leaders their own only chance of a congenial livelihood. To employ in the new army or gendarmeric, or whatever it is to be called, persons implicated in Arabi's outbreak, and not to employ them, would be almost equally dangerous. For the former course would lead to trouble within the ranks, and the latter to trouble without them. But with mild sentences passed on the agitators, and with thousands of discontented soldiery abroad, an English garrison of ten thousand men would, supposing there to be no difficulty from foreign nations, be not a man too many to countenance Baker Pacha's efforts for the re-establishment of the Khediye's material authority.

The Spectator points out that there is one mistake in framing a "settlement" for Egypt which the Liberal Ministry are likely to make, but that is a serious one. They may think they can do without legal or material foothold in the Valley of the Nile, or in other words, that they may trust to "influence" to secure ascendancy Egypt, just as they might, under similar circumstances, in a country like Belgium or Holland. Very important persons, accustomed mainly to Europe, will be apt to believe that with such a Khedive as Tewfik, with a British commandant of gendarmerie, and with the prestige of a rapid and almost bloodless conquest, the influence of the British Government will remain paramount in Cairo, without being supported by recognised legal agreements or visible force. That is, we are convinced, an error. If the English are visible on the Canal, sovereign at Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez, and independent, either by the aid of condensers, or through artesian wells which would tap the Nile water, of any Sweetwater Canals, the Egyptians will think twice before they revolt against our nominee. And if the English hold in any legal form whatever a Protectorate or even a right to interfere separately, the Egyptian leaders will believe that the right will, for selfish motives, be exerted, and will dread an invasion to annex. But without either a territorial foothold or a legal right, the British influence will be based upon nothing better than "prestige, which, in an Oriental country, is air, as the rulers of India well know. No prestige can stand higher than theirs; the native kingdoms are geographically enclares; the force at the disposal of the Viceroy is irresistible; and yet in every large Native State the Indian Government maintain a contingent on which it can rely, or as in Gwalior directly garrison some dominant

The Economist asks :- Ought the financial control in Egypt to be re-established? To this question our Government will very soon have to give an answer, and they might do worse than reply to it after what is said to be the Scotch fashion of responding to one question by putting another. Has the past experiment of the Control, they may well ask, been a success or a failure? If it can be shown that it has effectually served the purpose for which it was instituted, then the case for its continuance is a strong one; while, on the other hand, if it has failed, there is obviously little inducement to resort again to an expedient which has been tried and found unavailing. As to what was the original purpose of the Control there will be various opinions. In setting it up, both our Government and that of France were influenced by mixed motives, and probably neither of them had any very clear idea of what it would lead to. So far, however, as this country was concerned, there was one object which was most distinctly disavowed. It was expressly declared that the support of the claims of the Egyptian bondholders formed no part of our policy. If the bondholders benefited by our supervision of the finances. well and good, but the Control was not instituted for the purpose of benefiting them, nor would it be maintained simply because it was found to tend to their advantage. Even, therefore, if it could be shown that it has secured to the Egyptian creditors the regular payment of their stipulated interest, that would in itself be no reason for the reconstitution of the Control. But, as everyone knows, it has not even done this much. It has been unable to prevent the alienation of revenues to purposes other than those specified in the scheme of liquidation. It is not to the Control, but to the armed intervention of this country that they owe whatever prospects of future dividends they now possess; and by the mere setting up again of the institution which Arabi found so little difficulty in knocking down they are not at all likely to benefit. And there is something peculiarly absurd in the outcry that is being raised in France for its restoration.

THE CAIRO EXPLOSION PROGRAMME OF THE REVIEW. The Cairo correspondent of the Standard

sends the following telegrams:-CAIRO, THURSDAY, 11.5 P.M. The greatest excitement reigns in Cairo.
The immense volumes of flame, together with the almost continuous explosions caused by the ignition of shells and cartridges, have roused the whole native population from the apathy which has existed since our arrival; and had it not been for the presence of so large a body of troops there can be little doubt that very serious disorders would have arisen. As it is, the opportunity has been seized by the turbulent portion of the population, and great excitement has been caused by the fact that two Arabs have been caught in the act of setting trains on fire. The fire at the railway station is still burning, and it will be many hours before it is completely got under, but it has been checked by the efforts of the troops, and there is little fear of its spreading farther. The canal which separates it from Cairo has, no doubt, been the means of saving a great part of the city from destruction. The Guards are now patrolling the city, and will be re-lieved by the Highland Brigade at midnight. These will in turn be relieved at four o'clock in the morning by Wood's Brigade. It is suspected that the fire is the act of an incendiary, but this suspicion is probably suggested by the atrocities at Alexandria. In any case, it is improbable that the matter will ever be cleared up.

FRIDAY, 5.0 P.M.

Brigadier General Dormer has to-day issued orders for a grand review of the Expeditionary Force now occupying this city. The troops are to march from their quarters by different routes, and take as their place of meeting the square of the Abdin Palace. There the Khedive will take up a position at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon and witness the Review, of which the following will be the order of the march past:—The Cavalry Division, the Artillery and Naval Brigade, the Marines being attached to the Guards' Brigade. The troops under review will include a section of the Post Office Corps. The fire at the rail-way station is still smouldering this morning, but it is no longer dangerous. I now find that an enormous amount of property has been destroyed. More than three hundred trucks, besides all the goods sheds at the station, have been burnt. One Arab incendiary was caught last night in the act of throwing a cask of petroleum into a burning waggon. Another was discovered lighting a fire under a train not yet touched by the flames. A third was arrested for wildly inciting the natives to rise against us and massacre "these accursed in-fidels." The native population certainly show fidels." The native population certainly show no sign of sorrow for the calamity. On the contrary, they are everywhere found to be gloating over its occurrence; and they seem to think they have at last discovered the means of making an English occupation very uncomfortable for the English occupiers. Many of guising their sentiments. They go about publicly shouting with delight over the explosions, crying out in the streets, "This is a people's bonfire, lit by the people in honour of the Khedive's infidel friends." The composition of the Court-martial has simply amazed people here. On every side they are No doubt it is excessively difficult to get men of standing to serve on a tribunal entrusted with punishing "crimes in committing which the whole nation has been virtually an accomplice. It was scarcely necessary, however, to select for a seat Osman Bey, from Damietta, where he was in command of the Artillery under Abdellal, to whom he acted as a kind of guide, philosopher, and friend. He may now be on to sit in judgment on his late chief, and on not a few of those who were his own con-

The Times' correspondent at Cairo tele-

federates.

There is no direct evidence to show that the explosion of the first train, laden with ammunition, was anything but accidental That explosion set fire to two other trains and all three were simultaneously pouring shells about the station. But subsequently two carriages containing hay, at some distance off, were undoubtedly fired by incendiaries, and later two men with torches, who were endeavouring to fire the adjoining quarter of the town, were arrested. The troops were called out, and placed on duty all night. The fire is now pretty well got under. The station is saved, but the damage which has been done is fearful. All the outside sheds, a house of Ragheb Pacha, about one hundred trucks of ammunition, provisisions, provender, and medical stores have

been destroyed. The Khedive offered Sir E. Malet the highest order of the Medjidieh. Sir E. Malet explained that the rules of the service would not allow his accepting it. The Khedive, however, insisted that he should ask permis-sion as a special favour to himself, but the Government maintained the rule. Sir Evelyn Wood has recovered, and is living under canvas at Ghezireh, as also Sir A. Alison and the rest of the division.

M. DE LESSEPS.

The Saturday Review says : - M. de Lesseps is only the most remarkable of a whole class of claimants who ring the changes on the fact of their being subjects of some European Power, and the fact of their having in this way or that obtained from the Porte or its representative concessions, capitulations, and what not, which are incompatible both with international

law and with rational politics :-The preposterous demands urged in connection with the bombardment of Alexandria are the youngest, as the Lessepsian conception of the rights of the Canal Company is among the oldest, fruits of the same general ideas. No doubt the task of reducing these and similar claims to some condition compatible with international law and justice, with interests, with the sovereignty of the Porte with the administrative independence of the Khedive, and with the material predominance of English claims over Egypt as a thorough-fare, is no light one. But the undertaking has been begun, and it is impossible that a better opportunity can ever be found of carry ing it through. No nation can be interested in the retention by the Canal Company of fantastic and imaginary sovereignty, which is neither responsible for its duties nor competent to support its rights. In readjusting affairs many pretensions will have to be humbled and many greedy claims will have to be

#### GERMANY AND THE EGYPTIAN SETTLEMENT.

It is clear, the Daily Telegraph observes, that as far as Germany is concerned England may have carte blanche in Egypt and may adopt any policy, mild or strong, from gentle influence to actual annexation :-

This does not spring, as some suppose from a Machiavellian policy inspired by hatred of France. It is simply that recognition of plain facts through diplomatic mists which has distinguished Prince Bismarck's entire career. He is by nature intolerant of shams and has roughly unveiled many. He now sees as clearly that the interest of England in Egypt is and must be predominant for geographical, political, and commercial reasons.
The thin links binding her to Turkey, the sentimental claims of France, the querulous reclamations of Italy are seen through by a penetrating spectator at the new European centre, Berlin. The Prince is not apt to ac commodate his ideas to susceptibilities, and has never concealed his opinion that England and Egypt were bound by ties compared with which other attachments are

fictitious, fanciful, or weak. Had this Teutonic candour been inspired, as many have suggested, by dislike to France, it would have taken another form. The Prince would have urged a "joint expedition," but he always, and very rightly, deprecated it as likely to lead to discussions between the Cabinets of London and Paris. Or he would have urged an early and premature English movement in the hope that it might excite the jealousy of the French. But the tone and attitude of the Berlin Cabinet has been from the first characterised by an evidently honest desire to have the question fairly settled without giving rise to hostilities or even irritation be-tween the Great Powers. When the Western allies agreed to invoke Turkish intervention Germany assented. When England, tired of the procrastination of the Porte, acted alone, Prince Bismarck by his silence gave consent. It is evident now from the tone of his semiofficial organs that he is still ready to take a clear and candid view of the situation. German military criticism which showed itself ready to censure Sir Garnet's "delays," is now ample in its homage to the soldiers who, by sheer pluck, won Tel-el-Kebir, and to the commander who so promptly followed up their brilliant victory. All round we receive so many compliments and so much anticipative assent that we are tempted to vary a little the French proverb, and declare that everything comes to him who knows how

#### THE APPOINTMENT OF BAKER PACHA.

The Spectator says :- The country has heard, with a sensation of unmixed surprise, that a Government like that of Mr. Gladstone, has sanctioned the appointment of Baker Pacha as head of the new gendarmerie-that is, virtually, Commanderin-Chief in Egypt:-

Baker Pacha has done nothing whatever in Turkey which should not only obliterate his dismissal from the British army, but justify his claim to singular and exceptional promotion. He has not organized a Turkish gendarmerie, or shown that he is anything except a good cavalry officer, with such a genius for making friends in high places that conduct which would have ruined any other man, in him is treated as a claim to distinction. The best officers will not be attracted by his name nor will it help to inspire in the new Egyptian army the tone of character indispensable to a mixed, half-disciplined, and a mercenary force. It is difficult to hope for improvement in the East, when even a Government like the present, the moment it has to deal with Oriental affairs, shows publicly that it thinks of nothing except immediate convenience.

#### FRANCE IN THE EVENT OF INVASION.

The real condition of France, supposing that a great war were to come upon her, cannot be absolutely stated, because we do not know how to estimate the respective value of the French and German soldier. But this may certainly be said, the French officer and soldier of to-day, especially the former, is a far better fighting creature than he was in the days of Napoleon the Third. His discipline is stricter than it used to be, and he is much more con-

National character cannot be altered by mere military discipline, and we must always expect to see French regiments less solid in war than German. On the other hand, the men have more vivacity and more natural intelligence, which, as compared with book education, is the more valuable for the soldier The number of men who could be placed under arms is greater than could possibly be used at any one time in the field. of the infantry are very good, and the field artillery is distinctly superior to that of the Germans. There is also plenty of it; indeed, the French so raised the proportion of artillery in their that the Germans had to suit. The reserves, when called out, as they are sometimes for annual training, respond to the call with alacrity, and show, as the character of the nation would lead us to anticipate, that they do not emigrate. Magazines and arsenals are now fairly full, and arrangements are made for completing each army corps in material as well as in men at the time of mobilization. The railway system of France as adapted to military necessities has been recreated since the war, and admirable arrangements exist for working the lines by mixed committees on which the military and the civil technical element are both represented, and will each work according to its own natural functions. Finally, the zone of forts around Paris has been so increased in circumference that the capital is now considered by strategists in Germany as well as in France as safe from the possibility of complete investment. In time of war it would become an immense entrenched camp. Other fortresses have been strengthened and dernised; all that care and money could do has been done to render France what she is now, perfectly able to resist invasion.—Pall Mall Gazette.

MR. DILLON AND MR. DAVITT. The Saturday Review regards the promulgation of Mr. Davitt's Twelve Points as the most important recent event in relation to Ireland. A positive and grave difference between him and Mr. Parnell is reported on this subject, but of that report it is impossible to estimate the value: Mr. Parnell may be right in deprecating disturbance while the farmers are digesting their recently secured prey; Mr. Davitt may be right in believing that the complete success of the agitation of two years ago justifies the setting on foot of another. His new scheme is certainly thorough. The National and Indus-trial Union is, if it ever exists, to be one of the most highly organized of such bodies. The twelve points to be urged by it cover the widest possible range. They present, how-ever, the blemishes of a rough draft. Some ever, the blemishes of a rough of them are of the utmost breadth and vagueness, others limited and precise. At first sight Mr. Parnell's hesitation seems to be justified by the inordinately comprehensive character of the scheme. But it must be re-membered that Davitt's remarkable success with the Land League gives him some title to respect as a judge of agitation. He has since got into a false groove by listening to Mr. Henry George, and his present scheme appears too grandiose to be practical. But it is not at all certain that he may not succeed in making something practical out of them. The course that ought to be pursued towards him and his friends is clear. It is simply one of watchful severity. Agitation is not likely soon, if ever, to perish out of the land of Ireland; but it can only be made formidable by neglect, misplaced indulgence, and cant on the part of those to whom Irish government is entrusted.

THE PERILS OF RAMSGATE BEACH .- A man who was walking along the beach towards Dumpton on Friday morning was caught by the advancing tide, and the crew of the Ramsgate Harbour boat, seeing his danger, rowed off to the rescue. They were only just in time, and had a narrow escape themselves, for their boat was stove in, and rescuers and rescued alike were only saved from drowning by the coastguard, who hauled them up into a tunnel running into the grounds of Sir Moses Montesiore. The scene caused great excitement among the crowd who witnessed it from the Pier. On the previous day a man and his wife were saved from a similar perilous situation.

THE LORD MAYOR ELECT. The New Lord Mayor is (the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says) an example, not of the young man who came to London with the proverbial half-crown, but of one who from being in the position of warehouseman in a City house has become a wealthy City magnate. Between twenty-five and thirty years ago Mr. Knight was a junior in the employ of Messrs. Brettle and Co., of Wood-street. He left them to accept an agency in fancy goods. Whilst pursuing this business, which was in itself profitable he from time to time rented on lease or bought up old-fashioned houses in back lanes in the City. Some of these he pulled down and modernised, afterwards letting them out in rooms as flats, and so accumulating con-siderable wealth. He was educated at the City of London School, and was the first boy appointed to the committee. He also took an interest in the Warehousemen and Clerks' School, and in the evening opening of Guild-hall Library. The Citizen says that in his chairman of the Improvement Committee of the Commission of Sewers he was greatly instrumental in promoting improvements in the Poultry, Queen-street, Ludgate-hill, and Fenchurch-street; and as chairman of the Improvement Committee of the Corporation, he successfully carried through negotiations for the letting of the great bulk of the lands vacant after the Holborn Valley Improvement. He has served on many other Corporation Committees, and was chairman of the City of London School Committee in 1869. As chairman of the governors of Lady Holles's Schools, he has been emigratly successful in the cetabors. has been eminently successful in the estabhishment of a large middle-class school for girls in Hackney, and also most efficiently maintained the Lady Holles's public elementary school in Cripplegate. He is also chairman of the governors of the Hampton Grammar Schools, and has resuscitated old educational endowments at Hampton; and, in addition to a public elementary school, has erected a first-class grammar school for over two hundred boys. Mr. Knight was born

THE SANITARY CONGRESS. The Congress came to an end on Saturday and the closing phase was a pleasant one. At ten o'clock in the morning a party of over 800 assembled at the North Eastern station and proceeded by a special train to Alnwick, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland. Dr. Bruce, of Newcastle, took charge of the party. and gave a history of the Castle from the exterior. On the party being shown through the residence, Captain Douglas Galton (President of the Congress), the Mayor of Newcastle (Mr. White Wallis), the secretary (Mr. Amos), Mr. Eassie, C.E., Mr. Saxon Snell, and the president of sections were presented to the Duke. In the great hall luncheon was served, his Grace presiding at one table, and Earl Percy, M.P., at a second. After the luncheon, Captain Galton proposed "The Health of his Grace." The Duke of Northumberland, in reply, spoke of the great amount of good the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain was doing in disseminating practical knowledge on the important question of health, and he spoke with pride of his own position as President of the Institute. Subsequently the reading of the awards in the exhibition took place, and Professor Corfield, for the judges—William Eassie, C.E., Mr. Rogers Field, Mr. Wallace Reggs, and himself—stated that the Richard Gold Medal for the best exhibit among all the exhibits in all the classes had been awarded to Messrs. Mather and Armstrong for Siemen's regenerative gas burner-a very beautiful contrivance, which saved fifty per cent. of the gas, and thereby ensured greater purity

Mr. Cowen, M.P., who, on taking the chair, was warmly received, said that the Sanitary Congress held in that town during the week had been endeavouring to investigate sanitary evils, and to devise means to prevent those evils. Sanitary science was still in its in-fancy. The laws of health were inculcated as long ago as the time of Moses, but it was not until a few years ago that certain discoveries of chemistry had been made, and when they had been enabled to collect statistics from which could be drawn laws which could not he scientifically treated. It was as important that the air which people breathed should be pure as that the food which they ate and the water which they drank should be pure. There were many points of sanitary science which were formerly doubtful, but which were now certain, and which were daily being investigated and discussed. The progress which sanitary reform had made had been slight, but t had been steady, and they were already able to see the result of that progress in the benefit to the people. A statement was made at Nottingham a short time since to the effect that the death rate in England and Wales during the last decade had been reduced by 4 1/2 per cent .- in other words, there were now living in this country 250,000 persons who would have been dead if the de had remained the same for the last 30 years as it had been previously. That was not all. The number of persons killed was always smaller in proportion than the number of persons who were wounded. And so for every one of those persons who would have died there were twelve persons who would have suffered from non-fatal but serious illness. Thus there were three millions of persons who had been saved from illness which have occurred had the same state of health existed which prevailed 30 years since. The sanitary question was one which affected the greatness and stability of the country, and sanitary legislation had a most important bearing upon the interests of the masses-the working classes. There was no work which would be more for the benefit of the country.

(Cheers.) In the evening a popular lecture was given in the Town Hall, by Dr. Richardson, F.A.S., vice-president of the Institute; Mr. J. Cowen, M.P., presiding. Dr. Richardson's lecture was "On the next to Godliness." He said it was not uncommon for public men, in speaking to the industrial class, to begin by pro-nouncing themselves to be working men. He should not follow that course, but in referring to his audience as the working class, he meant those who worked in the fields, the workshops and the factories. The audience thus spoker to, if he could reach it, would, numerically, be the largest attainable. In regard to the text of his lecture, he need not tell them that next to Godliness" was cleanliness. This was from the Proverbs, and had its origin in an old Jewish book, where it read outward cleanliness is inward purity. If by some magic spell England could wake up tomorrow physically clean, she would wake up also pure in spirit and godly in the compre hension of goodness. Cleanliness crowned the whole field of sanitary labour. It was the beginning and the end. Practised in its entirety t would banish disease. Like charity, clean liness should commence at home, and not only at home but by every individual himself at home. Cleanliness of the body was one of the surest ways to steady health. In illustration of this assertion Dr. Richardson indicated he relative position of the skin, the lungs, the heart, the circulation, the stomach, and the kidneys, and showed how one was related in its functions to the other, how the imperfect action of an unclean skin threw more or less imperfect work on all the other organs, and how when they were embarrassed, the nervous system became affected, even the senses being interfered with in their duties. The lecturer explained that in cleaning the skin luxurious appliances were not necessary-a gallon of oure water, a shallow tub or wash basin, ump of soap, and a clean towel were all that were wanted for daily ablution. There were few so poor but could afford these articles, experiment always paid in the increased health, happiness, and vigour it brought. He urged that the young should be taught the duty of personal cleanliness, and

afterwards spoke of the value of cleanliness in respect to the teeth, in the clothes, and in the home. He also went into the question of cleanliness in preparation of food, and insisted upon the necessity of their being light in all places in the home. The lecturer was listened to with great attention, and was fre-

At the sitting of the Commission Court in

Dublin on Saturday morning Mr. Justice

Lawson said that with regard to the case of Mr. Edward Dwyer Gray, High Sheriff of the

#### RELEASE OF MR. GRAY.

city, against whom an order of committal had been made for contempt of court, he had felt it his duty to consider the course to be taken at the close of the present Commission, and before it was adjourned to a distant day had now full power and jurisdiction to with the case, and it seemed very doubtful whether any other authority could interfere in the matter. The power of the superior courts to convict for contempt was part of the common law, and was essential for the protection of the free administration of justice. It might however, be used strictly in aid of the defence of the proceedings of the court-for the protection of suitors and those engaged in the administration of justice, including jurors witnesses, and those concerned in the conduct of the prosecution and the defence of the criminal. The court was thus enabled to deal promptly and immediately with a case of con-tempt, instead of being obliged to wait for the result of an ordinary trial of the offender which would be no remedy, because the mischief would have been completed be-fore the remedy could be applied. This power had been at all times used to check and restrain the publication of articles calculated to prejudice pending proceedings; and its exercise, as shown in the Tichborno and other cases, had had a very salutary effect. Mr. Justice Lawson then referred to the committal for contempt of court of a newspaper proprietor in Belfast for publishing an article reflecting on the conduct of the proceedings at the trial of the Belfast riots, and said the result was that the trials were carried on without further molestation, and Belfast was restored to tranquillity. He regretted to say that a precisely similar contempt had been committed at a time when every loyal and law-abiding citizen was congratulating self that at last a way had been found, by a judicious alteration of the place and mode of trial, still dwelling on the ancient lines of the Constitution, to escape from the paralysis of justice under which for so many years complete immunity had been enjoyed by offenders of a certain class. When the powers of the law seemed at last to have been made more successful, Mr. Gray had published in a widely circulating journal a series of articles discrediting the proceedings in that court, destroying the moral effect of its proceedings, and averring that the unimpeachable verdicts given had been arrived at by packed juries, selected on the principle of religious sectarianism. The publisher himself, the high sheriff, was bound by his office to aid in the administration of the law. He would nothing of the verdict of the jury on the Hynes It had been vindicated on full inquiry by the highest authority in the land. If, as Mr. Gray alleged, the jury had been guilty of misconduct, then he as high sheriff, in whose custody the jury was, had been guilty of a grave offence in permitting it, and not at once taking steps to report it to the court. If these attacks had been permitted how could jurors subsequently empanelled be expected to deliberate with the freedom from fear and constraint to which they were entitled, and this in a country where juries were continually threatened and intimidated, one juror having been assassinated for the faithful discharge of his duty. The public officers of the Crown had very properly called his attention to these articles, and he had felt it his duty to commit

such powers into operation where necessary A PLEA FOR ARABI.

articles, and he had left it his duty to commit the publisher for contempt of court, the offence being aggravated by the position the publisher held in that court. Having regard, however, to the principle he had referred to,

that the exercise of this power was only in-

tended for the protection and to secure the

due administration of justice, he was bound now, at the close of the Commission, to con-

sider whether the law had not been suffi-ciently vindicated. Mr. Gray had been six

weeks in custody, the attacks on the proceed-

ings of the court had ceased, and he was

bound to say that a change for the better had

taken place in the tone of Mr. Gray's paper; besides which the trials were all concluded.

and the action of the law officers of the Crown

had been effectual in preventing the course of justice being defeated. He had also regard to the fact that Mr. Gray held the office of

high sheriff of the city, and he would not

detain him any longer than the actual

exigencies of the case demanded. He, there-

mainder of the term of three months should be remitted, and that Mr. Gray should be dis-

charged from custody on paying the fine of £500, which he would not remit. As to the

security, he thought it better, on the whole

not to require it, for the sake of terminating

an unpleasant state of things. In case of

further transgression hereafter, they had an Executive armed with full powers to deal with it, and possessing the firmness to put

felt warranted in ordering that the re-

Sir William Gregory writes to the Times to express his hope that Arabi and his confederates will have a fair trial. He says :-I presume these men will be indicted guilty of rebellion, of the massacre of the 11th of June, and of the burning and pillage of Alexandria. As regards the first charge, it appears to me that it will be difficult to convict a man of high treason who will, without doubt, be able to prove that he acted in accordance with the wishes of his supreme though not immediate Sovereign; that he was instigated by him, and encouraged to take the course he did. . . . Arabi may, it it is true, prefer to undergo the worst rather than clear himself by laying any portion of the blame on the Sultan; but that the Sultan was trying to use him to restore his power in Egypt during the winter and up to the time of the war is a matter of notoriety." his participation or connivance in the Alex-andria massacre of June 11, Sir W. Gregory asks whether any one in their senses can imagine that an able man like Arabi would have committed so gross an error, and one certain to alienate from him all European sympathy. If the burning and pillage of Alexandria can be proved to have been done by his authority, let the punishment, by all means, be adequate to the crime; but we have again English authority that he absolutely knew nothing of the catastrophe, which was perpetrated by disbanded soldiers and cri-minals. As for the other stories which have appeared in the columns of English journals his appropriation to his own use of the £25,000 belonging to the Customs, and of his presence at the torturing of Circassians, many such like, our correspondent is informed, on authority which he -English, not Egyptian-that they are simply "lies, gross as a mountain, open, palpable," and that investigation will prove them to be so. Sir W. Gregory thinks that it would be advisable to send some men of authority and position from England to see that the trials are conducted with fairness, and also to see that the claims of the Egyptians for common justice hereafter shall be properly considered. He is still "credulous enough to think" that if Arabi and the people of Egypt had received assurances from our representatives of their sympathy with the great wrongs of the Egypians on the subject of taxation and place holding by Europeans, our present difficulties would not have arisen; but they received no such assurance, because not the slightest sympathy was felt. In conclusion, Sir W.

Gregory gives a word of warning as to the

future force which will be necessary to maintain the Khedive, for it is perfectly clear he cannot depend on native soldiers. It will be most hazardous to employ English troops. Their manners would render them eminently hateful to the population, and their want of sobricty would be a constant source of trouble and disturbance. I should like to suggest the levying of a Malay regiment as the Khedive's guards. I have had some knowledge of these soldiers in Ceylon. They have every requisite for the duty, brave as lions, devoted to their officers, and with the inestimable advantage of being Mahommedans.

THE LETTERFBACK MURDER.—Verdict and Sentence.—The trial of Michael Walsh for the nurder of Constable Kavanagh at Letterfrack country Galway, was on Friday before Mr Justice Lawson, in Green-street Court-house.

—Mr. Bodkin having addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner, the Solicitor General replied, and the Judge summed up. At the conclusion of the summing up, at the request of the Foreman, Constable Nash was recalled, and requested to point out exactly on the plan the spot where the body lay. It would be very difficult for a person to have gone through the thick plantation adjacent at night. Constable Cutler was recalled at the instance of the Jury, and said none of the people of the neighbourhood could have come near the place of the murder from five o'clock in the morning until half-past three in the afternoon on the day following the assassination, and have made the tracks of the boots. Two policemen were posted on the spot during that time, with strict orders not to allow any person near. The Jury retired, and returned at eight minutes past six o'clock with a verdict of Guilty of being accessory to the murder. They recommended the prisoner to mercy on two grounds-first, that they had no evidence to prove that Walsh actually fired the shots; and, secondly, on account of his youth. The Prisoner became greatly excited. He threatened that the witness Fla-herty would yet be rotting in his grave for the false testimony he had given. The Judge interrupted the Prisoner, and the Officers of the Gourt informed the convicted man that he could not abuse the privilege of the Court by abusing witnesses. The Judge proceeded to abusing witnesses. The Judge proceeded to pass sentence, and said he was sure the Jury, if they had found it possible, would have had pleasure in acquitting the Prisoner, a pleasure in which he would share himself. the evidence was almost too conclusive. He would be happy in forwarding the recom-mendation to the proper quarter, and he was sure it would receive due attention. At the same time, he could not hold out any hope to the Prisoner, whom he sentenced to be hanged in Galway on the 28th of October. The Convict again shouted, became violent, and uttered threats against his accusers. Two warders caught him by the arms and removed

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS,—Arrangements were made by the War Office and Admiralty on Friday for bringing home from Egypt a large portion of the army during the month of October. Excepting the invalids already arrived or on the way home, the first to reach England will probably be the Household Cavalty and a portion of the Royal Horse Artillery. The latter will come to Ports-mouth in the transport Ludgate Hill; and the cavalry will be brought in the Assyrian Monarch and Lydian Monarch, to disembark at the Albert Docks, North Woolwich, and may be first expected in London. The 4th Dragoon Guards will come home steamships Greece and City of New York, which will land them at Portsmouth, unless otherwise directed : and to the same place will be brought, according to present instructions, the field batteries of Royal Artillery, in the Tower Hill, the City of Lincoln, and the Holland. The foregoing are all to embark at Alexandria, at an early date, not yet specified, but understood to be about the middle of October; and allowing 10 days for the voyage home, they ought all to arrive before the end of the month. The first of the infantry regiments to leave Egypt will be the York and Lancaster, which will return in the Iberia from Alexandria on October 29d subject to a possible change of plans which may give the Scaforth Highlanders and the two regiments from India the preference. The Royal Irish Fusiliers will sail homeward in the Nepaul on October 25, and on the same day the brigade of Guards will begin to return, the Coldstreams taking the lead on board the Louisiana, of the Orient line. The Scots Guards will embark in the Nevada on the 31st, and the Grenadier Guards in the Batavia on the same date. The Oxenholme will bring home, as she took out, the pontoon train of Royal Engineers, and as far as the troops for England are concerned these are all the arrangements yet made. Her Majesty's ships Serapis and Euphrates will, however, go on to India, taking the Manchester and Derbyshire Regiments, leaving Gibraltar on October Malta on the 10th, completing their freights at Suez, and going on to Bombay, whence they will return with time-expired men about November 12. The Bird Line steamer Adjutant, the Duke of Argyll, and several other transports have been prepared for the conveyance of the Indian contingent, which will probably sail from Suez within a few days, and a number of the transports are to be held in reserve for future requirements. On Friday Captain Brownlow, C.B., the Admiralty surveyor, proceeded to Portsmouth to arrange for the speedy return to the Mediterranean of the hospital ships Carthage and Courland, and also of the Iberia, which is bringing home wounded men. The Carthage will leave on the 5th of October, the Iberia on the 8th, and the Courland on the 10th. Admiral Sir W. Mends, the direc or of transports, and the assistant-director, Mr. Banghan, are once more laboriously engaged in the work which in times like the present falls so heavily upon their department.

SHANGHAI-THE SINK OF TWO CONTINENTS. -Mr. J. Carmichael, a Shanghai journalist, who is now editing the Straits Intelligence of Singapore, gives a very bad account of the morality of Shanghai. He says:—Shanghai is wofully immoral. It is "a sink of iniquity." Shanghai is shamefully loose in its morals as a community; it is more libertine than any other place similarly situated. Here are decaves from Hamburg who have graduated into big merchants, adventurers from America who have passed through events as romantic as any of those related by the fictionist, and at last have become pillars of society; gentle-men who have gathered vice in every Christian ground, and then come to Shanghai as to a city of refuge wherein they grow rich. The flotsam and jetsam of the fashionable world has stranded here. To its past, which attracted the intellectual refuse o tinents, Shanghai owes a great deal of its bad name and present moral rottenness. Vice here is alluring; it is not associated with degradation, disgusting coarseness, and penury. It is artistically gilded, is associated with refined prodigality and ostentatious wealth. It keeps the best company, gives the best dinners, and has as much inflence in society as any of the dissolute beauties of Imperiat France. It chaffers at quiet-going respectability in public; its carriages, its appointments, its expenses rival those of its supporters. It is upheld by the best men in the State, and it dominates over them, ruins them, and yet no one seems powerful enough to resist its fascinations and destroy this infamous tyranny. In the best site in Shanghai rises a shameful, hideous scandal—flaunting boldly and shamelessly in the face of decent society -an outrageous insult to respectability, an infamy hardly to be equalled in any city in the loosest part of the world. This is one of the towers of infamy that mark Shanghai out as a place for the sons of Belial and as a hotbed of

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,986 .- FOUNDED 1814

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr. 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr

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### Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1-2, 1882.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT. Unnecessary anxiety is sometimes shown to produce an exact technical definition of our rights and powers in Egypt. Our position in that country is not thus definable, because it depends upon facts which have to a great extent swept away the arrangements from which such a definition can alone be deduced. We are in Egypt as the guardians of the general interest, and as the sole guardians possible in the circumstances. Of the other European Powers some deliberately abstained from interference because they thought abstention wise, others because, although they may have desired to interfere, their path was beset by difficulties too serious to encounter, while all were convinced that in guarding her own great interests upon the Nile England cannot but secure those of the world at large. Everything now depends upon us. In our occupation we resume, sum up, and render effective every concession ever wrung from Sultan or Khedive. The money for the payment of the next coupon is now in process of collection, and it seems probable that at the proper time an adequate sum will be forthcoming. But be the sum adequate or the reverse, it is to us, and to us alone, that the subjects of every European Power will owe their share of it. Men of every nation have large sums invested in Egyptian trade. It is to our authority that they must look for the security their capital, and the rebusinesses. their organization of The capitulations and arrangements of one kind and another which settle the relations between Europeans and the Egyptian Government may be said to survive Arabi's rebellion ; but they do so only in a technical sense. Whatever real validity they have is owing to our presence in Egypt and our will to make them effective. These things cannot execute themselves; and if abstraction be made of the British army, where and what is the power in Egypt that can be relied upon to put them in force? The answer to that question would give the regulative influence which some are so anxious to find for the control of our action, but no answer can be given. Whatever arrangement we adopt and authorise is vital and effective; whatever we decline to sanction is inoperative, or rather non-existent. The Dual Control is sometimes spoken of as a thing actually in being, which we must either accept or deliberately destroy. On the contrary, it is defunct, and can be revived only by our act. It is true that the purely financial functions of the Control have gone on automatically; but, in the first place, these functions do not constitute the Control, and, in the second, they have gone on only because our intervention came in time to furnish that vitality to the vegetative processes of administration which Arabi's revolt had withdrawn. Our late partner, France, is at present not in legal possession of the Dual Control. The very essence of it is duality, and the consent of two parties is required to constitute it. At this moment it has no existence whatever; and the circumstances in which it seemed an adequate expression of facts have disappeared beyond recall. It is exceedingly difficult to understand how it could in any way be made to fit the fact that we shall have twelve thousand men

in Egypt and shall be responsible for the

government of the country, while France

has not a man there and has no responsi-

bility at all.

FRANCE AND TUNIS. The efforts which the French Government is making to obtain the abolition of the capitulations in Tunis ought to moderate the tone of French comment upon our action in Egypt. It is perfectly natural that France should wish to be entrusted with the sole direction of affairs in Tunis. and should regard her own tribunals as offering every reasonable guarantee for the rights of other nations. But what she claims for herself it is unreasonable to deny to us. If English subjects in Tunis ought to feel satisfied with the protection of French law and French judges, there can be no ground for alarm, although the administration of Egyptian affairs should fall wholly into our hands. To a certain extent our position in Egypt is analogous to that of France in Tunis, but where the analogy fails the advantage is all on our side. In Tunis there is practically no guarantee for order except French power, just as in Egypt there is no guarantee except ours. But no candid Frenchman will pretend that the devolution of power in Tunis was as regular, as orderly, and as inevitable as it was in Egypt. It is not probable that this country will offer any serious opposition to French wishes in Tunis; but, on the other hand, it cannot forget that it occupies a position in Egypt which would make any undue concessions to a single Power something barely distinguishable from breach of trust to the world at large. What we shall do in Egypt is a problem that exercises some minds to a needless extent. We shall do simply what has to be done. We cannot by taking thought mould Egypt into this shape or that; but we shall watch the natural development of events and further it as far as overt acts can do so. The reconstruction of a polity is an automatic and necessary process, following laws of its own. Like the development of our internal resources, the reorganiza-

tion of Egypt will demand wise passivity even more than wise action. The work to be done is social and commercial rather than political; and the masters of legions can control neither confidence nor capital. All we can do is to remove the conditions adverse to the growth of confidence and the development of the country's resources, trusting to the forces of human nature and the laws of national advance to do the rest. We shall have to re-assure timid capitalists who are still hanging back in doubt as to what will be the ultimate guarantee for order. We shall have to carry out the reform for which Nubar Pacha struggled and which Turkish intrigue baffled, by extending the jurisdiction of strong and impartial courts to suits between native and native. We shall have to settle internal administration upon those just and scientific principles which Orientals never grasp. These are our tasks, but they are all of the nature of processes for removing obstacles to the growth of Egypt and the well-being of men of all nations who have dealings in or with Egypt. There is nothing about them in which all who have land on Egyptian soil will not equally share, and nothing that can even remotely affect except for good the political interests of Europe.-Times.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR BILL. It is said that none of the Indian troops are to form part of the Contingent of Occupation. This decision is to be regretted; but it has probably been governed by those semi-financial, semi-political considerations which unfortunately bind the present Government, by reason of their injudicious pledges in days of less responsibility. Yet the financial question will shortly come to the front, however much the Government may wish to keep it in the background, and already mutterings may be heard of coming storm from the Radical quarter of the horizon, in case the British taxpayer is asked to defray the luxury of the bombardment of Alexandria and its still more costly sequel. It is a fine and an interesting point; and the admirers and detractors of Mr. Gladstone will alike rejoice to reflect that he is still Chancellor of the Exchequer. The latter naturally rejoice in anticipation of his embarrassment; the former are equally satisfied that he will not be embarrassed at all. Yet there will be a heavy bill, and somebody must pay it. Who is it to be? No doubt it would be a most convenient arrangement to lay the burden upon the finances of Egypt; in other words, upon the hewers of wood and drawers of water whom we have once more enabled to return to their agreeable and profitable occupation. The scandal, however, might be great, unless we are to assume that the political virtue of the more virtuous section of the supporters of the Government is a steadily vanishing quantity, now nearly exhausted. Besides, there are the Egyptian Bondholders. It is suggested that we have sent up their Stock a good many points by the victory of Telel-Kebir. But then we knocked it down a good many points by the bombardment of Alexandria, to say nothing of our Joint Notes. We must have considerably increased the traffic, and therefore the receipts, of the Suez Canal; but M. de Lesseps would hardly consider that a reason why the Canal should contribute to the expense of our having occupied it. So with the Egyptian Bondholders. imagine that the feeling of not a few of the Powers towards us at the present moment is one of suppressed rage. Their indignation would overflow its bounds if England proposed to pay the expense of the honour, glory, and authority we have won in Egypt out of Egyptian Stock or Egyptian dividends. We, therefore, conclude that the persons who will have to pay for our war of

"self-defence" in Egypt will be the same persons that will have to pay the rent of defaulting Irish tenants. When all this comes to be explained, perhaps the party advantage which the Prime Minister is supposed to have gained by going into the 'gunpowder business" will not be so enormous after all. And India? And Mr. Fawcett? And all these recorded promises of economy and of justice to the poor Hindoos? These are embarrassing reminiscences, and, doubtless, will govern, in some degree, the distribution of our regiments in Egypt.-Standard.

THE RELEASE OF MR. GRAY. Mr. Justice Lawson did not over-estimate the interest with which his order in the case of Mr. Gray would be examined when he decided to commit it to writing and hand the document, as soon as he had finished reading it, to the reporters. The occasion was no doubt an anxious one, and the most experienced Judge might reasonably distrust rather his own power of calmly accurate expression than the faithfulness of the shorthand writers. Yet most of those who read this deliberatelyprepared statemen, will probably come to the conclusion that the Court would have acted more wisely had it simply directed the release of the High Sheriff, and foreborne to justify in detail the original sentence, or assign grounds for mitigating its "Never give your reasons' severity. is an excellent practical rule for those who wish to be always in the right. No one will doubt the propriety of the course Mr. Justice Lawson has adopted; some, certainly, will be found to think that the considerations adduced to recommend it are not altogether relevant and adequate. We are all willing to admit that what Mr. Gray did called for something more serious than censure. A tribunal had at last been found, honest and brave enough to convict on evidence which ought to satisfy an ordinary jury, but which, it was painfully notorious, would not have led an ordinary jury to convict. Thereupon, the journal for the conduct of which Mr. Gray was responsible, suggested that the jury was empanelled on sectarian grounds; and further, that in the intervals between the hearings the members had gravely misconducted themselves. Such imputations would certainly tend to deter future jurors from the free and fair discharge of their duty, and to excite popular feeling against the new engine for administering justice. These considerations are so obvious that Mr. Justice Lawson rather compromised

his dignity than vindicated his exercise of

authority by recapitulating them. The ob-

jection to his sentence on the High Sheriff

waived the requirement of security for good behaviour. His explanation is that on the whole it is better to do so "in order to terminate an unpleasant state of But he might easily have foresee 1 that all this unpleasantness would arise when he made his first order. Then, as now, it was clear that the imprisonment of the High Sheriff would be an inelegance in judicial arrangements. And though it is true that the attacks on the Court have ceased since the sentence was passed, they would probably have been checked quite as decisively by a moderate exercise of its prerogative; while the seven Corporations, the forty-four bodies of Town Commissioners, and the sixty Boards of Poor-law Guardians who have expressed sympathy with the prisoner would not have as much reason as they now can plead to regard the modification of the sentence as the result of their demonstrations. - Standard.

THE REVIEW AT CAIRO. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the following dated Satur-

The Review is just over. Twenty thousand men took part in the parade, which was altogether a fine and impressive spectacle, but it seemed to evoke no display of feeling on the part of the natives. Soon after three o'clock the city assumed an animated appearance. The streets were alive with the march of Infantry, the tramp of horses, and the rumbling of guns, giving evidence of the presence of a far larger army corps in the capital than would have been supposed from the manner in which it has been distributed. For the purpose of the review a grand stand was erected outside the Abdin Palace, where the Khedive presided, accompanied by a large staff of civil and military officers. Sir Garnel Wolseley rode on the ground at four o'clock, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, Sir Edward Malet, and a brilliant staff, all in full uniform. By that time the troops had taken up the posi-tions previously arranged, filling all the streets and roads leading to the great square, from which they extended to a considerable distance in every direction. It was a striking scene as regiment after regiment made its way from the suburban barracks to the central position, each headed by its band and folowed by a crowd of natives in their long blue raiment, many of them chattering in un-

disguised wonderment at what was about to take place. In the square a number of recently-erected decorations helped to give additional colour and variety to the picture, the charm of which was greatly enhanced by the splendid clearness of the atmosphere, though at times, it must be confessed, the sun shone with somewhat too powerful effect. The review was witnessed by a galaxy of veiled beauty; in fact, the whole native female world of Cairo may be said to have been represented, but, from the cruelly close carriages in which they sat, very little could be seen of them. As I have previously informed you, the Arabs persist in the belief that we have been sent here by the our forces and Sultan to parade power. Many of them consequently expected see him at the review, and when Sir Garnet Wolseley appeared with his dazzling orders, topped by the green sash-e.nblem of the order of the Osmanieh-not a few of them thought it was the Commander of the Faithful himself. Apart from its martial aspect, the square presented an appearance of quaint picturesqueness, in consequence of the attendance of many of the provincial princes from various parts of Egypt, who had come to do homage to the Khedive as their feudal chief. The sheiks were dressed in their peculiar farcy costume which shows an abundance of gold lace and tawdry adornment of every description. These personages repaired first to his highness's palace to pay their respects, and then to the Commander-in-Chief. Seats were reserved for them on the Grand Stand, which was occupied by the élite of the Khedivial party, a dais being raised in the centre. By way decoration flags were flying all round, the

Union Jack being predominant.

At about 4.30 clouds of dust in all directions announced the forward movement of the troops, and coinciding therewith the band of the Marines, occupying a position in the centre of the square, struck up a national air.
A battery of Horse Artillery then passed at a trot, followed by Major-General Drury-Lowe and Sir Baker Russell at the head of the 1st Brigade of the Cavalry division. Following the Household Squadrons, which in particular presented a smart, soldierly appearance, came in quick succession the 7th and 4th Guards, the 19th Hussars, the Dragoon Guards, the 19th Hussars, the Mounted Infantry, and the Indian Cavalry, who appeared to great advantage on parade had done on the field. The Lancers, with their pennons flying, looked remarkably picturesque. Fresh clouds of dust arose as the Field and Horse Artillery went by at a trot in excellent order. Their sixty guns, each drawn by eight horses, made a very imposing sight. The robust Naval Brigade, looking their very best, led the way with the Infantry regiments. Next came the Marine Artillery, the Engineers, and immediately thereafter the Duke of Connaught, wearing the emblem of the order of the Osmanieh, headed the Brigade of Guards, the drums and fifes playing them by. Then followed the 2nd Brigade, including the 84th, dressed in their new grey suits, a most becoming uniform, to them succeeding the remainder of the 1st and 2nd Divisions, the rear being brought up by the serviceable-

looking and popular Post Office corps. The Marine Light Infantry were clad in their white "ducks," and looked charmingly cool. The Highland Brigade marched and doubled with their well-known vigour and never appeared to greater advantage than when, with their bagpipes echoing romantically, they paced round the great square. As the regiments streamed from the side streets into the central space, they marched past the saluting point in open columns, then formed fours and proceeded at the double down the narrow streets, which were lined by the police and Egyptian cavalry. General Wood's brigade, though only just arrived from Alexandria, presented a very smart getup, and was received, as was the General humself, with a most hearty welcome. The Indian Brigade, having at their head the 7-pounder battery of mountain guns, presented a unique appearance, Their neutraltinted uniforms were a great contrast to the glaring scarlet dress of our own troops. Even in the march past the camp followers were inseparable from the troops. Not the least at-traction of the parade was the show made by the red-breeched Beloochis, who fairly held their own and looked uncommonly well. was nearly sundown before the last of the troops had passed the saluting post, the re-view, as a whole, having gone off with immense éclat.

Arabi and Toulba pachas watched the review through the cages of their prison windows. The Khedive, I should have added, wore his State Vice-Regal uniform, and was attended up Sherif, Riaz, Omar, and Loufti

THE SALVATION ARMY IN INDIA. The Calcutta correspondent of the Times

telegraphed on Sunday :—
The three Salvationists charged before the

sentence of imprisonment by one half, and | of simple imprisonment. In the course of a | those who did not would be arrested. A simicareful and lengthy judgment, the magistrate said that there was evidence on record that since the arrival of the Salvationists there had been a stir in the Mahomedan community, and from what had come to his knowledge he was of opinion that processions of this description were calculated to cause a disturbance of the public peace. The conditions of society in England and India were ver; different. In England the people professed one religion, and Corts like those of the Salvationists to reclaim the fallen would meet with universal sympathy; but when they came to India to convert people from one faith to another, they must avoid noisy and peculiar demonstrations, as these were sure to excile angry feelings and passions and to provoke counter demonstrations. The British Government in India had been justly esteemed for its strict neutrality towards all classes of its subject races. If the Salvationists desired to preach Christi-anity they would be allowed to do so with perfect freedom, provided they selected some unobjectionable place; but they could not be allowed to parade the streets in such a manner as would be calculated to excite the religious feelings of other sects, and so bring the people of different creeds into collision.

The following is an account of the doings of the Army, extracted from a Bombay

"The performances of the Indian contingent of the Salvation Army yesterday had a more disastrous turn than that of the opening march out of Wednesday last, when Lieu-tenant Norman was arrested for blowing a cornet in a public street. Yesterday afternoon, however, the procession was stopped near the Obelisk-road, and, having refused to disperse, the members of it were arrested and detained all night in the police lock-up. 'Knee drill and free and easy,' which curious phrase when translated means prayers interarded with addresses and hymns, formed the programme executed by the members of the Salvation Army yesterday morning at the Esplanade Theatre, which was turned for the time into a house of worship. The theatre was crowded in every part, mostly by various sects and classes of natives. The front benches were occupied by Europeans and a few native Christians, the soldiers appeared with their implements of war, a big drum, a trumpet, and tambourines. Here Lieutenant Norman blew the trumpet and Captain Bullard beat the drum in accompaniment to the hymns without dread of interference from the police. Ad-dresses were given by Major Tucker in English and Hindustani, and by the subordinate officers in English. Major Tucker expressed his satisfaction that the people here behaved peacefully towards the Salvationists, instead of signifying their displeasure, as they did in some cases in England, by uttering profane words or pelting them with stones and other missiles. Two European gentlemen bore personal testimony to the everlasting happiness which was secured to true and devout ser-vants of Christ. Shortly before the close of the proceedings subscriptions, made up of small sums, contributed with very few excep-tions by the Christians present, were col-lected. Major Tucker has published a collection of Hindoostanee hymns in the form of

a little book entitled." Muktifaj-ka-Jaimala, copies of which were sold to the people for an anna each. On the cover is represented a beneath a very lightly-clad native, palm tree, and holding in one hand the Salvationists' standard, while his other hand rests upon the head of a tiger, representing Sin conquered and subdued. The service lasted for about an hour and a half, and the proceedings throughout were orderly and quiet. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon large crowds of natives began to assemble in the Esplanade Theatre and in an open space on the e planade to the south of it. At the latter place half a dozen moulvies, clad in white garments and standing on a bench, so as to be distinguished from the throng of listeners that surrounded them, were preaching the doctrine of Islamism. The assembly, composed chiefly of Mussulmans, was quite orderly, and formed a ring which enclosed a large number of Mos-lems squatting on the bare ground. The other assembly in the Esplanade Theatre was of a more varied description, consisting of European and Eurasian ladies and gentlemen, Parsees, Hindoos, Mussulmans, and representatives of other sections of the native community. The theatre was filled in every part, and yet numbers pressed on to the doors demanding admittance, which had to be refused for want of room. Those who were thus left out contented themselves with forming, as it were, a besieging army round the theatre and its environments. About 5.30 p.m. 'Captain' Bullard, a member of the Indian contingent of the Salvation Army, appeared with a number of Christian ladies and gentlemen upon the stage of the theatre, and was received with a volley of cheers, which echoed through the building. He say he was sorry he was there alone to commence the

proceedings of the evening, but he hoped the army' would be with him in a short time. Hymns and prayers then followed in quick succession, with frequent interruptions, cheers and noise of the audience inside being mises. About this time Captain and Mrs. Gladwyn, who arrived at the theatre, were the bearers of most unwelcome tidings to Captain Bullard and his friends. Captain Bullard, addressing the audience, said they would be surprised to hear from him why he was alone and why his colleagues were not there. It was known that one of their number was arrested the other day for blowing a cornet in the street. Not only was that considered an offence, that the police now told them, 'You shall neither march nor sing in street.' That day being Sunday, they had no wish or intention to play music in the streets, and in the morning Major Tucker sent a letter to the Superintendent of Police asking if he would allow the army that afternoon to march from their headquarters to the theatre, singing on their way to it. Instead of sending a reply the Superintendent came to their head-quaaters, and told them that they would not be allowed to march and sing. Major Tucker expostulated, contending that processions of natives were com-mon in the streets of Bombay, and asked for a similar indulgence. The police officer was unrelening, and Major Tucker said they would march out that af ernoon, be the consequences what they might. In the afternoon he, Captain Bullard, came alone to the theatre, and on the way he passed by two processions of natives, each of which was protected by policemen. He was informed that after the Army left the headquarters, and were on their way, the members were arrested by the police, and so at that moment Major Tucker, Lieutenant Miss Thomson, and Lieutenant Norman were in the lock-up for march-

ing and singing in the streets. That was the reason, Captain Bullard said, why he was alone there to address them. The proceedings of the evening were wound up by Captain Bul-lard, about 6.30 p.m. with an address in English on the joys of salvation and eternity, which for its earnestness was very generally commended by those who understood him It appears that a procession of the Salvation Army, consisting of Major Tucker, Lieu-tenant Norman, Lieutenant Miss Thomson, and, we believe, one or two others, left their headquarters about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They marched down Falkland-road on foot, singing on their way, Major Tucker bearing aloft a banner with a strange device, War and Fire,' in English characters. A crowd of natives, that increased as they went

crowd of natives, that increased as they went onward, followed them. Mr. Smith, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Brewer, Superintendent of Police, and other officers were with them to watch the proceedings. As the procession arrived at the junction of five roads, near the big gas lamp party in the Obelick and a temporary stonment. This will be preceded by the arrival of The Upper Crust, for which, however, Mr. Pinero's new piece will shortly be substituted.

lar warning was held out to Major Tucker, who declined to heed it, and he and his colleagues were thereupon arrested. They were taken about 5.30 p.m. to the Police-court, where a charge was entered against them of forming an assembly which was likely to lead to a breach of the peace, contrary to Section 151 of the Indian Penal Code. Major Tucker and his friends were told to find bail, or to enter into their own recognizances to appear before the magistrate this morning, but they refused to do either. Major Tucker and Lieut. Norman were placed in the European lock-up, where they met with every consideration at the hands of the police-officers, while Miss Thomson was accommodated upstairs, in the quarters of a European police-officer, a family man, we believe. During the night Major Tucker and his comrade passed their time in singing hymns in the lock-up, amid the consolation of friends who were allowed to visit

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, SUNDAY. The Queen walked out yesterday morning, companied by Princess Alice of Hesse. Her Itajesty drove in the afternoon to the Glen Gelder Shiel, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and Princess Alice of Hesse. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who is staying the Abendulia wind the Company of th at Abergeldie, visited the Queen yesterday morning. The Marquis of Hartington arrived at the Castle yesterday as Minister in attendance on her Majesty. The Queen's dinner par'y included the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Hartington, Colonel Bateson (in attendance on the Duke of Cambridge), and Sir Allen Young. The Dowager Marchioness of Ely has arrived, and the Hon. Harriet Phipps has left the Castle.

Count Munster arrived at the German Embassy, on Carlton-house-terrace, on Saturday evening, to resume his diplomatic functions His Excellency landed at Dever from Berli on Friday, and proceeded direct to Walmer Castle on a visit to Earl Granville, remaining at the Castle till the following day.

The Belgian Minister and Baroness Slovyns have returned to their residence in Grosvenor gardens from Eastbourne, where they had been staying two months. The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn have

arrived at Baron's Court. Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton have also arrived at Baron's Court.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have been entertaining a number of visitors at Alnwick Castle. Countess Amherst and Lady Margaret Amherst, Lady Louisa Percy, Mr. Chenery, and Mrs. Drummond bave been among their recent guests.

The Earl and Countess of Roden have left Hill-street on a visit to the Duke and Duchess

of Marlborough at Blenheim Palace. Mr. Gladstone, who has been staying at Penmaenmawr for some days, is reported to be indisposed, and to have been confined to

his bed throughout Sunday. The Premier, who is suffering from an attack of cold, was slightly better last evening. A marriage (says the Post) is arranged, and will take place shortly, between Mr. Alfred Lindsay, third son of the Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsay, and Miss Isabel Catherine Northcote, younger daughter of the

Court and Feniton Rectory, Devon.

Lord Beaumont and Lady Beaumont have

arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES. It must in any case, says the Observer, be but cruel kindness to Onida and her reputation to place any of her novels upon the stage. The process of dramatisation necessarily accentuates their worst faults, their wild improbability of plot, and their utter lack of proportion as regards character-drawing. the other hand, the qualities which have fascinated some of Ouida's readers disappear altogether on the stage, where there is found no room for highly-coloured and hysterical description, and where classical allusions and quotations in doubtful foreign languages have to be very sparingly employed. But to deal with Chandos as it was treated at the Adelphi on Saturday afternoon is to apply to that novel a test which no novel could be expected to Mr. Hartbury Brooklyn, who is responsible for this production, has simply strung ogether as much of Ouida's dialogue and as many of her episodes as he could cram into some fifteen scenes, and could get through before the hour at which the theatre was required for the evening performance. The framatic motive of the play-a bastard's jealousy of his legitimate brother-is kept concealed until the last act, and thus the spec tator who does not know the novel is kept in a state of gentle bewilderment as to the purpose of the chief dramatis persons. Moreover, the reckless proceedings of the hero, a gentleman who disinguishes himself by dressing in velvet knickerbockers for evening parties, are not depicted as we fancy Ouida would wish. The artistic orgies of the refined Chandos and his odalisques are but ill-represented by a supper with supernumeraries for guests, and with the chorus, "Drink, drink, drink! Drink, and fill your glasses!" warbled by a young lady at the piano. To a scene at Epsom Races some vitality was given by the engagement of a music-hall performer known as Chirgwin, the White-eyed Kaffir, whose musical eccentricities proved very diverting. Even the merriment, however, which Mr. Chirgwin was able to arouse in this second act was surpassed in the fourth by the laughter caused when an attempt was made to represent a street revolt at Venice. Here the thread of the story became completely lost for most of the spectators, who had to be content with cheering lustily when various unoffending people were seen to fall down shot, and where Chandos was observed to embrace a young Italian girl attired in the dress of a circus queen. The mixture, indeed, of sentimental romance, of the realistic melodrama of the racecourse, of semi-historic tragedy, and of high-flown moral teaching, proved as thoroughly unsatisfactory as might have been expected; and it is not one which seems likely to be administered to playgoers again.
Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft's season, their fourth at the Haymarket, commences next Saturday

with a performance of The Overland Route, deservedly popular drama, which seems quite ripe for revival. For this production Mr. D. James, Mrs. John Wood, Mr. A. Bishop, and Mr. Everill join the company, together with Miss Gerard, Miss Tilbury, and Miss A. Wilton, bringing with them an invaluable accession of comedy power. Much care has been taken to give verisimilitude to the principal scenes which it will be remembered take place on board a P. and O. steamer. Before the comedy will be presented an original monologue, Nearly Seven, written and acted by Mr. C. Brookfield, a young and very pro-

mising member of the company.

On the same night, the 7th instant, Mr. Toole and his company will, after a most prosperous provincial tour, make their reappearance in the little theatre in King William street, now occupied by Miss Fanny Daven-port with Diane de Lys. This occasion will not be taken for the production of one of the new comedies promised here from the pens of Mr. Pinero and others; but it will be marked by the performance of a new and original musical piece by Messrs. Arthur Law and George Grossmith, called Mr. Guffin's Elope-

Brewer, Superintendent of Police, and other officers were with them to watch the proceedings. As the procession arrived at the junction of five roads, near the big gas lamp post, in the Obelisk-road, a temporary stoppage of public traffic occurred. A crowd of sightseers was dispersed with a warning that

the public, and as there seem to be insur-mountable obstacles in the way of its regular production, no useful purpose would be served by detailed description or comment. The Novel Reader, as the adaptation is called, has not, it seems, obtained the license of the Examiner of Plays. Its performance, therefore, at the Globe, had to be strictly private, in so far as privacy can be secured at a theatre by the refusal of money at the doors, the closing of the refreshment rooms, and the admission of a personally-invited audience only. The precedent set by this indirect appeal against the decision of the legallyappointed censor is certainly undesirable, if not actually dangerous, but it is only just to the authors of *The Novel Reader* to say that for several reasons their work seems likely to do very little harm.—Observer.

The prospectus of the ensuing season (the 27th) of Saturday Concerts at the Crystal

Palace has been recently issued, and presents many interesting features, chief amongst which is the announcement that at one of the concerts to be given in November next M. Charles Gounod's oratorio, The Redemption, will be produced. Handel's Acis and Galatea will also be revived, and the Messe des Morts, by Berlioz, a work of gigantic proportions, which, owing to its many difficulties, has seldom been repeated since its first performance in willies the mance in public at the church of Les Invalides at Paris, forty-five years ago. In addition to the regular orchestra of the Crystal Palace, four separate orchestras of brass instruments must be placed at north, south, east, and west must be placed at north, south, east, and west of the concert room, and no less than eight pairs of kettle-drums will be required. The choruses will be sung by the Crystal Palace Choir. A number of works by Haydn, Mozart, Berlioz, Liszt, Wagner, Bizet, Raff, Gade, Brahms, Dvorak, Smetana, and Mancinelli will be added to the C.P. repertory, and Schubert's unfinished Symphony, No. 7 in E, will be performed for the first time, the orchestration. etc.. having been completed orchestration, etc., having been completed from the composer's original draft by Mr. J. F. Barnett, whose ability to discharge such a task will be universally admitted. English task will be universally admitted. English composers will not be neglected. The production of Mr. Wingham's fourth Symphony will be awaited with interest. Mr. C. V. Stanford's Serenade and Mr. C. H. Parry's Symphony in G will be new to the C. P. subscribers, and the ever-welcome Scandina-vien Symphony of Mr. F. H. Cowen will be repeated. Among the engagements already made are those of Mme. Rose Hersee, Miss Mary Davies, Miss Ella Lemmens, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miles. C. Badia and Fenna, and Mme. Patey; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Maas, and Signor Foli. The instrumentalists already engaged are Mlle. Janotha, Mme. Ida Bloch, Miss Emma Barnett, Miss Marie Wurm, and Mr. Oscar Beringer (pianists), and Mr. Carrodus, Mr. Edward Howell, and Herr Joachim. The season will commence on

At the beginning of next year Miss Gene-vieve Ward will appear at the Olympic Theatre

in Forget Me Not. Mr. Charles Wyndham, having considered the plans submitted to him for his new theatre in Northumberland-avenue, has selected the designs of Mr. Thomas Verity, and has instructed him to present them to the Metro-politan Board of Works for their approval. The theatre will be of an entirely novel plan, the whole of the ground floor being occupied by stalls and private boxes, with spacious corridors and cloak rooms. The patrons of the pit will be accommodated in the second circle, corresponding in position to the usual upper boxes. A very handsome foyer and smoking room will be provided over the en-trance vestibule, and every modern improve-ment for the safety or comfort of the public will be adopted. Amongst the new features of the house will be a rising stage, worked by hydraulic power, so that all risk of shifting scenery will be avoided, as the scenes will

remain set. The performance of the drama called The Mother was brought to a premature conclu-sion the other evening at the Theatre Royal, Belfast, by the eccentricities of the infant introduced in the last act, which kicked, and screamed, and wriggled out of its clothes in a way that led to the sudden lowering of the

curtain. The prospectus of the Stratford Musical Festival, which is to be held in the spring, has just been issued. It is practically a series of public musical competitions, in which Messrs. Brinley Richards, J. F. H. Read, and W. G. McNaught are the judges. Mr. J. S. Curwen is the originator and honorary

director of the scheme.

The unveiling of the bust of Balfe in Westminster Abbey is to take place on October 20, when a piece of sacred music, by the popular composer, will be performed as a portion of he proceedings.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. There is reason to believe that the essays contributed by Professor Stanley Jevons to the Contemporary Review will shortly be published in a collected form.

The Athenxum reminds us that the system adopted by retail booksellers of selling new books at less than the published price is by no means a novelty. When the first impression of the forty-eight volume edition of the Waverley novels was in course of publication, about fifty years ago, at 5s. per volume, copies were sold to the public at 3s. 10d. each by a bookseller in the neighbourhood of the Bank of England. His name, we believe, was

The Academy says that Professor Aufrecht, of Bonn, has recently been staying at Oxford, with the object of collating some Sanskrit MSS. in the Bodleian. He is now on a visit to Cambridge with a similar purpose.

Mr. Swinburne's "Tristram of Lyonesse" has passed into a second edition, which will

appear in about a fortnight.

A correspondent writes to the Athensum: -"Some members of my family have discovered a box containing letters to, and MSS. by, Thomas Wedgwood, the friend of Coleridge and Godwin. We should be grateful if anyone who has MS. or information tending to throw light on the history of Thomas Wedgwood (a person who excited some attention among his contemporaries) would entrust it to us. Mr. Arthur Wedgwood (34, York-street, Portman-square) will take charge of and faithfully return whatever may be entrusted."

The new edition of Mr. Cheyne's "The Prophecies of Isaiah" will shortly be com-pleted by the issue of the second volume, The commentary has been revised, and many The commentary has been revised, and many additions of some interest have been made, chiefly in the "Critical Notes" and "Last Words." Account has been taken in this volume of Dr. Robertson Smith's recent work, The Prophets of Israel." The author's critical and theological position remains unaltered, Messrs, Kegan Paul, Trench and Co, are the publishers. The first volume of Messrs. Cassell and

Co.'s series of technological manuals, edited by Professor Ayrton, F.R.S., and Dr. Worby Professor Ayrton, F.R.S., and Dr. Wor-mell, will be ready early in October. It will be entitled "Cutting Tools Worked by Hand and Machine," by Professor Robert H. Smith, Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. will publish early in October a collected edition of the poetical works of Mr. Lewis Morris. The

the poetical works of Mr. Lewis Morris. The edition, which will be at a considerable reduction in price, will be in three volumes, obtainable separately, "The Epic of Hades" being the second volume of the series.

The trustees of the British Museum have appointed Dr. Ramsey Heatley Traquiar, F.R.S.E., of Edinburgh, Swiney lecturer on geology, in the room of Professor Alleyne Nicholson, M.D., whose term of office had agraised. The Swiney lectureship, which is

expired. The Swiney lectureship, which is tenable for five years, is of the annual value

of £144.

The Bibliographer for October contains an article on the "Librarians of Cambridge;" and also a continuation of "London Signs of

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### Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1-2, 1882

ENGLAND AND EGYPT. Unnecessary anxiety is sometimes shown

to produce an exact technical definition of

our rights and powers in Egypt. Our

position in that country is not thus defin-

able, because it depends upon facts which

have to a great extent swept away the

arrangements from which such a definition

can alone be deduced. We are in Egypt as the guardians of the general interest, and as the sole guardians possible in the circumstances. Of the other European Powers some deliberately abstained from interference because they thought abstention wise, others because, although they may have desired to interfere, their path was beset by difficulties too serious to encounter, while all were convinced that in guarding her own great interests upon the Nile England cannot but secure those of the world at large. Everything now depends upon us. In our occupation we resume, sum up, and render effective every concession ever wrung from Sultan or Khedive. The money for the payment of the next coupon is now in process of collection, and it seems probable that at the proper time an adequate sum will be forthcoming. But be the sum adequate or the reverse, it is to us, and to us alone, that the subjects of every European Power will owe their share of it. Men of every nation have large sums invested in Egyptian trade. It is to our authority that they must look for the security of their capital, and the reorganization of their businesses. The capitulations and arrangements of one kind and another which settle the relations between Europeans and the Egyptian Government may be said to survive Arabi's rebellion; but they do so only in a technical sense. Whatever real validity they have is owing to our presence in Egypt and our will to make them effective. These things cannot execute themselves; and if abstraction be made of the British army, where and what is the power in Egypt that can be relied upon to put them in force? The answer to that question would give the regulative influence which some are so anxious to find for the control of our action, but no answer can be given. Whatever arrangement we adopt and authorise is vital and effective; whatever we decline to sanction is inoperative, or rather non-existent. The Dual Control is sometimes spoken of as a thing actually in being, which we must either accept or deliberately destroy. On the contrary, it is defunct, and can be revived only by our act. It is true that the purely financial functions of the Control have gone on automatically; but, in the first place, these functions do .not constitute the Control, and, in the second, they have gone on only because our intervention came in time to furnish that vitality to the vegetative processes of administration which Arabi's revolt had withdrawn. Our late partner, France, is at present not in legal possession of the Dual Control. The very essence of it is duality, and the consent of two parties is required to constitute it. At this moment it has no existence whatever; and the circumstances in which it seemed an adequate expression of facts have disappeared beyond recall. It is exceedingly difficult to understand how it could in any way be made to fit the fact that we shall have twelve thousand men in Egypt and shall be responsible for the government of the country, while France has not a man there and has no responsibility at all. The efforts which the French Government is making to obtain the abolition of the capitulations in Tunis ought to moderate the tone of French comment upon our action in Egypt. It is perfectly natural that France should wish to be entrusted with the sole direction of affairs in Tunis. and should regard her own tribunals as offering every reasonable guarantee for the rights of other nations. But what she claims for herself it is unreasonable to deny to us. If English subjects in Tunis ought to feel satisfied with the protection of French law and French judges, there can be no ground for alarm, although the administration of Egyptian affairs should fall wholly into our hands. To a certain extent our position in Egypt is analogous to that of France in Tunis, but where the analogy fails the advantage is all on our side. In Tunis there is practically no guarantee for order except French power, just as in Egypt there is no guarantee except ours. But no candid Frenchman will pretend that the devolution of power in Tunis was as regular, as orderly and as inevitable as it was in Egypt It is not probable that this country will offer any serious opposition to French wishes in Tunis; but, on the other hand. it cannot forget that it occupies a position in Egypt which would make any undue concessions to a single Power something barely distinguishable from breach of trust to the world at large. What we shall do in Egypt is a problem that exercises some minds to a needless extent. We shall do simply what has to be done. We cannot by taking thought mould Egypt into this shape or that; but we shall watch the natural development of events and further it as far as overt acts can do so. The reconstruction of a polity is an automatic and necessary process, following laws of its own. Like the development of our internal resources, the reorganization of Egypt will demand wise passivity even more than wise action. The work to be done is social and commercial rather

than political; and the masters of legions can control neither confidence nor capital. All we can do is to remove the conditions adverse to the growth of confidence and the development of the country's resources, trusting to the forces of human nature and the laws of national advance to do the rest. We shall have to re-assure timid capitalists who are still hanging back in doubt as to what will be the ultimate guarantee for order. We shall have to carry out the reform for which Nubar Pacha struggled and which Turkish intrigue baffled, by extending the jurisdiction of strong and impartial courts to suits between native and native. We shall have to settle internal administration upon those just and scientific principles which Orientals never grasp. These are our tasks, but they are all of the nature of processes for removing obstacles to the growth of Egypt and the well-being of men of all nations who have dealings in or with Egypt. There is nothing about them in which all who have land on Egyptian soil will not equally share, and nothing that can even remotely affect except for good the political interests of Europe.-Times.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR BILL.

It is said that none of the Indian troops are to form part of the Contingent of Occupation. This decision is to be regretted; but it has probably been governed by those semi-financial, semi-political considerations which unfortunately bind the present Government, by reason of their injudicious pledges in days of less responsibility. Yet the financial question will shortly come to the front, however much the Government may wish to keep it in the background, and already mutterings may be heard of coming storm from the Radical quarter of the horizon, in case the British taxpayer is asked to defray the luxury of the bombardment of Alexandria and its still more costly sequel. It is a fine and an interesting point; and the admirers and detractors of Mr. Gladstone will alike rejoice to reflect that he is still Chancellor of the Exchequer. The latter naturally rejoice in anticipation of his embarrassment; the former are equally satisfied that he will not be embarrassed at all. Yet there will be a heavy bill, and somebody must pay it. Who is it to be? No doubt it would be a most convenient arrangement to lay the burden upon the finances of Egypt; in other words, upon the hewers of wood and drawers of water whom we have once more enabled to return to their agreeable and profitable occupation. The scandal, however, might be great, unless we are to assume that the political virtue of the more virtuous section of the supporters of the Government is a steadily vanishing quantity, now nearly exhausted. Besides, there are the Egyptian Bondholders. It is suggested that we have sent up their Stock a good many points by the victory of Telel-Kebir. But then we knocked it down good many points by the bombardment of Alexandria, to say nothing of our Joint Notes. We must have considerably increased the traffic, and therefore the receipts, of the Suez Canal; but M. de Lesseps would hardly consider that a reason why the Canal should contribute to the expense of our having occupied it. So with the Egyptian Bondholders. We imagine that the feeling of not a few of the Powers towards us at the present moment is one of suppressed rage. Their indignation would overflow its bounds if England proposed to pay the expense of the honour, glory, and authority we have won in Egypt out of Egyptian Stock or Egyptian dividends. We, therefore, conclude that the persons who will have to pay for our war of "self-defence" in Egypt will be the same persons that will have to pay the rent of defaulting Irish tenants. When all this comes to be explained, perhaps the party advantage which the Prime Minister is supposed to have gained by going into the 'gunpowder business" will not be so enormous after all. And India? And Mr. Fawcett? And all these recorded promises of economy and of justice to the poor Hindoos? These are embarrassing reminiscences, and, doubtless, will govern, in some degree, the distribution of our regiments in Egypt .- Standard.

THE RELEASE OF MR. GRAY.

Mr. Justice Lawson did not over-estimate the interest with which his order in the case of Mr. Gray would be examined when he decided to commit it to writing and hand the document, as soon as he had finished reading it, to the reporters. The occasion was no doubt an anxious one, and the most experienced Judge might reasonably distrust rather his own power of calmly accurate expression than the faithfulness of the shorthand writers. Yet most of those who read this deliberatelyprepared statemen, will probably come to the conclusion that the Court would have acted more wisely had it simply directed the release of the High Sheriff, and foreborne to justify in detail the original sentence, or assign grounds for mitigating its "Never give your reasons is an excellent practical rule for those who wish to be always in the right No one will doubt the propriety of the course Mr. Justice Lawson has adopted some, certainly, will be found to think that the considerations adduced to recommend it are not altogether relevant and adequate. We are all willing to admit that what Mr. Gray did called for something more serious than censure. A tribunal had at last been found, honest and brave enough to convict on evidence which ought to satisfy an ordinary jury, but which, it was painfully notorious, would not have led an ordinary jury to convict. Thereupon, the journal for the conduct of which Mr. Gray was responsible, suggested that the jury was empanelled on sectarian grounds; and further, that in the intervals between the hearings the members had gravely misconducted themselves. Such imputations would certainly tend to deter future jurors from the free and fair discharge of their duty, and to excite popular feeling against the new engine for administering justice. These considerations are so obvious that Mr. Justice Lawson rather compromised his dignity than vindicated his exercise of authority by recapitulating them. The objection to his sentence on the High Sheriff is that it was more severe than the case demanded, and that, so far as it was excessive, it injured the prestige of the Special Commission, by giving colour to the sympathy expressed for the writer who had striven to bring it into contempt. The Judge has now practically reduced the sentence of imprisonment by one half, and waived the requirement of security for

good behaviour. His explanation is that on the whole it is better to do so "in order to terminate an unpleasant state of things." But he might easily have foreseen that all this unpleasantness would arise when he made his first order. Then, as now, it was clear that the imprisonment of the High Sheriff would be an inelegance in judicial arrangements. And though it is true that the attacks on the Court have ceased since the sentence was passed, they would probably have been checked quite as decisively by a moderate exercise of its prerogative; while the seven Corporations, the forty-four bodies of Town Commissioners, and the sixty Boards of Poor-law Guardians who have expressed sympathy with the prisoner would not have as much reason as they now can plead to regard the modification of the sentence as the result of their demonstrations .- Standard.

THE REVIEW AT CAIRO. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the following dated Satur-

The Review is just over. Twenty thousand men took part in the parade, which was altogether a fine and impressive spectacle, but it seemed to evoke no display of feeling on the part of the natives. Soon after three o'clock the city assumed an animated appearance. The streets were alive with the march of Infantry, the tramp of horses, and the rumbling of guns, giving evidence of the presence of a far larger army corps in the capital than would have been supposed from the in which it has been distributed. For the purpose of the review a grand stand was erected outside the Abdin Palace, where the Khedive presided, accompanied by a large staff of civil and military officers. Sir Garnet Wolseley rode on the ground at four o'clock, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, Sir Edward Malet, and a brilliant staff, all in full uniform By that time the troops had taken up the posi tions previously arranged, filling all the streets and roads leading to the great square, from which they extended to a considerable distance in every direction. It was a striking scene as regiment after regiment made its way from the suburban barracks to the central position, each headed by its band and followed by a crowd of natives in their long blue raiment, many of them chattering in un-disguised wonderment at what was about to

In the square a number of recently-erected decorations helped to give additional colour and variety to the picture, the charm of which was greatly enhanced by the splendid clear-ness of the atmosphere, though at times, it must be confessed, the sun shone with some-what too powerful effect. The review was witnessed by a galaxy of veiled beauty; in fact, the whole native female world of Cairo may be said to have been represented, but, from the cruelly close carriages in which they sat, very little could be seen of them. As I have previously informed you, the Arabs persist in the belief that we have been sent here by the Sultan to parade our forces and show his power. Many of them consequently expected to see him at the review, and when Sir Garnet Wolseley appeared with his dazzling orders, topped by the green sash—emblem of the order of the Osmanieh—not a few of them thought it was the Commander of the Faithful himself. Apart from its martial aspect, the square presented an appearance of quaint picturesqueness, in consequence of the attendance of many of the provincial princes from various parts of Egypt, who had come to do homage to the Khedive as their feudal chief. The sheiks were dressed in their peculiar fancy costume which shows an abundance of gold lace and tawdry adornment of every description. These personages repaired first to his highness's palace to pay their respects, and then to the Commander-in-Chief. Seats were reserved for them on the Grand Stand, which was occupied by the élite of the Khedivial party, a dais being raised in the centre. By way of decoration flags were flying all round, the

Union Jack being predominant.
At about 4.30 clouds of dust in all directions announced the forward movement of the troops, and coinciding therewith the band of the Marines, occupying a position in the centre of the square, struck up a national air. A battery of Horse Artillery then passed at a trot, followed by Major-General Drury-Lowe and Sir Baker Russell at the head of the 1st Brigade of the Cavalry division. Following the Household Squadrons, which in particular presented a smart, soldierly appearance, came in quick succession the 7th and 4th Dragoon Guards, the 19th Hussars, the Mounted Infantry, and the Indian Cavalry, who appeared to great advantage on parade, as they had done on the field. The Lancers, with their pennons flying, looked remarkably picturesque. Fresh clouds of dust arose as the Field and Horse Ar-tillery went by at a trot in excellent Their sixty guns, each drawn by eight horses, made a very imposing sight. The robust Naval Brigade, looking their very best, led the way with the Infantry regiments. Next came the Marine Artillery, the En-gineers, and immediately thereafter the Duke of Connaught, wearing the emblem of the order of the Osmanieh, headed the Brigade of Guards, the drums and fifes playing them by. Then followed the 2nd Brigade, including the 84th, dressed in their new grey suits, a most becoming uniform, to them succeeding the remainder of the 1st and 2nd Divisions, the

remainder of the Ist and Envisions, the rear being brought up by the serviceable-looking and popular Post Office corps.

The Marine Light Infantry were clad in their white "ducks," and looked charmingly The Highland Brigade marched and doubled with their well-known vigour and never appeared to greater advantage than when, with their bagpipes echoing romantically, they paced round the great square. As the regiments streamed from the side streets into the central space, they marched past the saluting point in open columns, then formed fours and proceeded at the double down the narrow streets, which were lined by the police and Egyptian cavalry. General Wood's brigade, though only just arrived from Alexandria, presented a very smart getup, and was received, as was the General self, with a most hearty welcome. Indian Brigade, having at their head the 7-pounder battery of mountain guns, presented a unique appearance, Their neutraltinted uniforms were a great contrast to the glaring scarlet dress of our own troops. Even in the march past the camp followers were inseparable from the troops. Not the least at-traction of the parade was the show made by the red-breeched Beloochis, who fairly held their own and looked uncommonly well. I was nearly sundown before the last of the troops had passed the saluting post, the review, as a whole, having gone off with im-

Arabi and Toulba pachas watched the review through the cages of their prison windows. The Khedive, I should have added, wore his State Vice-Regal uniform, and was attended up Sherif, Riaz, Omar, and Loufti

nachas.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN INDIA. The Calcutta correspondent of the Times

telegraphed on Sunday:—
The three Salvationists charged before the tipendiary Magistrate in Bombay with being members of an unlawful assembly, were convicted on Thursday last and fined, Major Tucker 50 rupees, and his two lieutenants 25 rupees each. They all declined to pay the fine. Tucker, in consequence, was sentenced to fortnight, and the other two to one week of simple imprisonment. In the course of a

careful and lengthy judgment, the magistrate said that there was evidence on record that since the arrival of the Salvationists there had been a stir in the Mahomedan community and from what had come to his knowledge he was of opinion that processions of this de-scription were calculated to cause a disturbance of the public peace. The conditions of society in England and India were very different. In England the people professed one religion, and efforts like those of the Salvationists to reclaim the fallen would meet with universal sympathy; but when they came to India to convert people from one faith to another, they must avoid noisy and peculiar demonstrations these were sure to excite angry feelings and passions and to provoke counter demon-strations. The British Government in India had been justly esteemed for its strict neutrality towards all classes of its subject races. the Salvationists desired to preach Christi-anity they would be allowed to do so with perfect freedom, provided they selected some anobjectionable place; but they could not be allowed to parade the streets in such a manner as would be calculated to excite the religious feelings of other sects, and so bring the people of different creeds into collision.

The following is an account of the doings of the Army, extracted from a Bombay

very lightly-clad native, standing beneath a palm tree, and holding in one hand the Salva-

European and Eurasian ladies and gentlemen,

Parsees, Hindoos, Mussulmans, and representatives of other sections of the native com-

munity. The theatre was filled in every part,

and yet numbers pressed on to the doors de-

manding admittance, which had to be refused

for want of room. Those who were thus

left out contented themselves with forming,

as it were, a besieging army round the theatre and its environments. About 5.30 p.m. 'Captain' Bullard, a member of the Indian contingent of the Salvation Army, appeared with a number of Christian ladies and gentlemen upon the stage of the theatre, and

echoed through the building. He say he was sorry he was there alone to commence the

proceedings of the evening, but he hoped the

army' would be with him in a short time.

Hymns and prayers then followed in quick

cheers and noise of the audience inside being

echoed lustily by the crowd outside the premises. About this time Captain and Mrs. Gladwyn, who arrived at the theatre, were

the bearers of most unwelcome tidings to Captain Bullard and his friends. Captain

Bullard, addressing the audience, said they

would be surprised to hear from him why he

was alone and why his colleagues were not

there. It was known that one of their num-

ber was arrested the other day for blowing a cornet in the street. Not only was that con-

sidered an offence, that the police now told them, 'You shall neither march nor sing in

the street.' That day being Sunday, they had no wish or intention to play music in the

streets, and in the morning Major Tucker sent a letter to the Superintendent of Police asking

if he would allow the army that afternoon to

march from their headquarters to the theatre.

singing on their way to it. Instead of send-

ing a reply the Superintendent came to their head-quaaters, and told them that they would

not be allowed to march and sing. Major Tucker expostulated, contending

that processions of natives were com-mon in the streets of Bombay, and

asked for a similar indulgence. The police officer was unrelenting, and Major Tucker said they would march out that afternoon, be

the consequences what they might. In the afternoon he, Captain Bullard, came alone to

the theatre, and on the way he passed by two

were on their way, the members were arrested

by the police, and so at that moment Major Tucker, Lieutenant Miss Thomson, and Lieu-

tenant Norman were in the lock-up for marching and singing in the streets. That was the

and, we believe, one or two others, left their

headquarters about 5 o'clock yesterday after

post, in the Obelisk-road, a temporary stop-

succession, with frequent interruptions,

was received with a volley of cheers,

Mr. Stanley arrived from Paris on Friday evening. He was received at the terminus by the Secretary of the African International Association, and proceeded to the Hotel Britannique, near the King's Palace. The King paper :-"The performances of the Indian contingave him two audiences on Saturday, one in gent of the Salvation Army yesterday had a the morning and another in the afternoon. I more disastrous turn than that of the opening march out of Wednesday last, when Lieu-tenant Norman was arrested for blowing a cornet in a public street. Yesterday afterhad the pleasure of seeing Mr. Stanley to-day He was reserved on the subject of his late travels. To use his own expression, permission to speak is not yet given him. The King noon, however, the procession was stopped near the Obelisk-road, and, having refused to will officially ask him to draw up a report which in due time will be made public. He expressed great satisfaction with the result of disperse, the members of it were arrested and his labours. He has explored the navigable portion of the Congo, and founded numerous stations, so many centres of trade and civilidetained all night in the police lock-up. 'Knee drill and free and easy,' which curious bhrase when translated means prayers interlarded with addresses and hymns, formed the sation, and all by peaceful means. On my mentioning the assertion of the French Press programme executed by the members of the Salvation Army yesterday morning at the concerning M. de Brazza having forestalled him and annexed a vast territory under French Esplanade Theatre, which was turned for sovereignty, which was only awaiting the sancthe time into a house of worship. The theatre was crowded in every part, mostly by various tion of the Government, he said all that was mere nonsense. M. de Brazza, whom he sects and classes of natives. The front benches were occupied by Europeans and a few native knew in Africa and had just seen in Paris, had been travelling for several years at the Christians, the soldiers appeared with their implements of war, a big drum, a trumpet, pense of the French section of the African Association, and had affected to give an exand tambourines. Here Lieutenant Norman blew the trumpet and Captain Bullard beat the clusive and national character to what was essentially an international enterprise. He had indeed signed a purely commercial agreement with a native Prince named Makoko. drum in accompaniment to the hymns without dread of interference from the police. Addresses were given by Major Tucker in Eng-Mr. Stanley ridiculed the idea of anything like lish and Hindustani, and by the subordinate officers in English. Major Tucker expressed annexation or a protectorate. Such a concep-tion was too abstract for the minds of the his satisfaction that the people here behaved peacefully towards the Salvationists, instead of signifying their displeasure, as they did in some cases in England, by uttering profane natives of the Congo, for whom a flag represented a piece of stuff of marketable value and nothing more. Mr. Stanley said he had been words or pelting them with stones and other silent for four years, but when it should be his turn to speak the world would know the result of his labours. The Anglo-Saxon mind did not indulge in flights of imagination. The missiles. Two European gentlemen bore per-sonal testimony to the everlasting happiness which was secured to true and devout serdays of Mandeville and Marco Polo were gone vants of Christ. Shortly before the close of by. Truth and nothing but truth should be spoken. I was much impressed by Mr. the proceedings subscriptions, made up of sums, contributed with very few excep Stanley's manly and vigorous appearance, as well as by his frankness and affability. tions by the Christians present, were collected. Major Tucker has published a col-lection of Hindoostanee hymns in the form of a little book entitled "Muktifaj-ka-Jaimala," copies of which were sold to the people for an COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. anna each. On the cover is represented BALMORAL CASTLE. SUNDAY.

tionists' standard, while his other hand rests upon the head of a tiger, representing Sin Gelder Shiel, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duke of Hess for about an hour and a half, and the pro-Princess Alice of Hesse. His Royal High-ness the Duke of Cambridge, who is staying ceedings throughout were orderly and quiet at Abergeldie, visited the Queen yesterda About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon large crowds of natives began to assemble in the morning. The Marquis of Hartington arrived at the Castle yesterday as Minister in attend-Esplanade Theatre and in an open space on the esplanade to the south of it. At the latter ance on her Majesty. The Queen's dinner party included the Duke of Cambridge, the place half a dozen moulvies, clad in white garments and standing on a bench, so as to be Marquis of Hartington, Colonel Bateson (in attendance on the Duke of Cambridge), and distinguished from the throng of listeners that surrounded them, were preaching the doctrine Sir Allen Young. The Dowager Marchioness of Islamism. The assembly, composed chiefly of Ely has arrived, and the Hon, Harriet of Mussulmans, was quite orderly, and formed a ring which enclosed a large number of Mos-Phipps has left the Castle. lems squatting on the bare ground. The other Count Munster arrived at the German Em assembly in the Esplanade Theatre was of a more varied description, consisting of bassy, on Carlton-house-terrace, on Saturday

The Queen walked out yesterday morning, accompanied by Princess Alice of Hesse. Her Majesty drove in the afternoon to the Glen

lar warning was held out to Major Tucker, who declined to heed it, and he and his col-

leagues were thereupon arrested. They were taken about 5.30 p.m. to the Police-court,

where a charge was entered against them of forming an assembly which was likely to lead

to a breach of the peace, contrary to Section 151 of the Indian Penal Code. Major Tucker

and his friends were told to find bail, or to

enter into their own recognizances to appear

before the magistrate this morning, but they

refused to do either. Major Tucker and Lieut. Norman were placed in the European lock-up,

where they met with every consideration at the hands of the police-officers, while Miss

Thomson was accommodated upstairs, in the

quarters of a European police-officer, a family man, we believe. During the night Major

Tucker and his comrade passed their time in singing hymns in the lock-up, amid the con-solation of friends who were allowed to visit

MR. STANLEY AND M. DE BRAZZA

News telegraphed on Sunday night :-

The Brussels correspondent of the Daily

evening, to resume his diplomatic functions. His Excellency landed at Dover from Berlin on Friday, and proceeded direct to Walmer Castle on a visit to Earl Granville, remaining at the Castle till the following day. The Belgian Minister and Baroness Slovyns have returned to their residence in Grosvenor-

gardens from Eastbourne, where they had been staying two months.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn have arrived at Baron's Court, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton have also arrived at Baron The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland

have been entertaining a number of visitors at Alnwick Castle. Countess Amherst and Lady Margaret Amherst, Lady Louisa Percy, Mr. Chenery, and Mrs. Drummond have been among their recent guests. The Earl and Countess of Roden have left Hill-street on a visit to the Duke and Duchess

of Marlborough at Blenheim Palace. Mr. Gladstone, who has been staying Penmaenmawr for some days, is reported to be indisposed, and to have been confined to his bed throughout Sunday. The Premier, who is suffering from an attack of cold, was

slightly better last evening.

A marriage (says the Post) is arranged, and will take place shortly, between Mr. Alfred Lindsay, third son of the Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsay, and Miss Isabel Catherine Northcote, younger daughter of the Rev. G. Barons Northcote, of Somerset Court and Feniton Rectory, Devon.

Lord Beaumont and Lady Beaumont have arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES.

It must in any case, says the Observer, be

but cruel kindness to Ouida and her reputation

to place any of her novels upon the stage. The process of dramatisation necessarily ac-centuates their worst faults, their wild improbability of plot, and their utter lack of proportion as regards character-drawing. On the other hand, the qualities which have fascinated some of Ouida's readers disappear altogether on the stage, where there is found no room for highly-coloured and hysterical description, and where classical allusions and quotations in doubtful foreign languages have to be very sparingly employed. But to deal with Chandos as it was treated at the Adelphi on Saturday afternoon is to apply to that novel a test which no novel could be expected to

processions of natives, each of which was protected by policemen. He was informed that after the Army left the headquarters, and stand. Mr. Hartbury Brooklyn, who is responsible for this production, has simply strung ogether as much of Ouida's dialogue and as many of her episodes as he could cram into some fifteen scenes, and could get through before the hour at which the theatre was rereason, Captain Bullard said, why he was alone there to address them. The proceedings of the evening were wound up by Captain Bulquired for the evening performance. The dramatic motive of the play-a bastard's lard, about 6.30 p.m. with an address in English on the joys of salvation and eternity, which for its earnestness was very generally commended by those who understood him. jealousy of his legitimate brother-is kept concealed until the last act, and thus the spectator who does not know the novel kept in a state of gentle bewilderment as to the purpose of the chief dramatis personx. Moreover, the reckless It appears that a procession of the Salvation Army, consisting of Major Tucker, Lieu-tenant Norman, Lieutenant Miss Thomson, matis personæ. Moreover, the reckless proceedings of the hero, a gentleman who distinguishes himself by dressing in velvet knickerbockers for evening parties, are not depicted as we fancy Ouida would wish. The noon. They marched down Falkland-road on foot, singing on their way, Major Tucker bearing aloft a banner with a strange device, artistic orgies of the refined Chandos and his odalisques are but ill-represented by a supper 'War and Fire,' in English characters. A crowd of nativos, that increased as they went with supernumeraries for guests, and with the chorus, "Drink, drink, drink! Drink, and chorus. onward, followed them. Mr. Smith, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Brewer, Superintendent of Police, and other fill your glasses!" warbled by a young lady at the piano. To a scene at Epsom Races some vitality was given by the engagement of a music-hall performer known as Chirgwin, the White-eyed Kaffir, whose musical occenofficers were with them to watch the proceedings. As the procession arrived at the junction of five roads, near the big gas lamp

at Venice. Here the thread of the story became completely lost for most of the specta-tors, who had to be content with cheering lustily when various unoffending people were seen to fall down shot, and where Chandos was observed to embrace a young Italian girl attired in the dress of a circus queen. The mixture, indeed, of sentimental romance, of the realistic melodrama of the racecourse, of semi-historic tragedy, and of high-flown moral teaching, proved as thoroughly unsatis-factory as might have been expected; and to is not one which seems likely to be administered to playgoers again.

Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft's season, their fourth

at the Haymarket, commences next Saturday with a performance of The Overland Route, a deservedly popular drama, which seems quite ripe for revival. For this production Mr. D. James, Mrs. John Wood, Mr. A. Bishop, and Mr. Everill join the company, together with Miss Gerard, Miss Tilbury, and Miss A. Wilton, bringing with them an invaluable accession of comedy power. Much care has been taken to give verisimilitude to the principal scenes which it will be remembered take place on board a P. and O. steamer. Before the comedy will be presented an original monologue, Nearly Seven, written and acted by Mr. C. Brookfield, a young and very pro-

mising member of the company.

On the same night, the 7th instant, Mr. Toole and his company will, after a most prosperous provincial tour, make their reappearance in the little theatre in King William. street, now occupied by Miss Fanny Daven-port with Diane de Lys. This occasion will not be taken for the production of one of the new comedies promised here from the pens of Mr. Pinero and others; but it will be marked by the performance of a new and original piece by Messrs. Arthur Law and George Grossmith, called Mr. Guffin's Elope-ment. This will be preceded by the arrival of The Upper Crust, for which, however, Mr. Pinero's new piece will shortly be substituted.

The representation one afternoon last week of a version by Messrs. Grundy and J. Mackay of a rather wicked French comedy La Petite Marquise, deserves note chiefly for the curious conditions under which it was given. Inasmuch as the piece is not before the public, and as there seem to be insurmountable obstacles in the way of its regular production, no useful purpose would be served by detailed description or comment. The Novel Reader, as the adaptation is called, has not, it seems, obtained the license of the Examiner of Plays. Its performance, therefore, at the Globe, had to be strictly private, in so far as privacy can be secured at a theatre by the refusal of money at the doors, the closing of the refreshment rooms, and the mission of a personally-invited audience only. The precedent set by this indirect appeal against the decision of the legallyappointed censor is certainly undesirable, if not actually dangerous, but it is only just to the authors of *The Novel Reader* to say that for several reasons their work seems likely to do very little harm.—Observer.

The prospectus of the ensuing season (the

27th) of Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace has been recently issued, and presents many interesting features, chief amongst which is the announcement that at one of the concerts to be given in November next M. Charles Gounod's oratorio, The Redemption, will be produced. Handel's Acis and Galatea will also be revived, and the Messe des Morts, by Berlioz, a work of gigantic proportions, which, owing to its many difficulties, has mance in public at the church of Les Invalides at Paris, forty-five years ago. In addition to the regular orchestra of the Crystal Palace, four separate orchestras of brass instruments must be placed at north, south, east, and west of the concert room, and no less than eight of the concert room, and no less than eight pairs of kettle-drums will be required. The choruses will be sung by the Crystal Palace Choir. A number of works by Haydn, Mozart, Berlioz, Liszt, Wagner, Bizet, Raff, Gade, Brahms, Dvorak, Smetana, and Man-cinelli will be added to the C.P. repertory, and Schubert's unfinished Symphony, No. 7 in E, will be performed for the first time, the orchestration, etc., having been completed from the composer's original draft by Mr. J. F. Barnett, whose ability to discharge such a task will be universally admitted. English composers will not be neglected. The production of Mr. Wingham's fourth Symphony will be awaited with interest. Mr. C. V. Stanford's Seronade and Mr. C. H. Parry's Symphony in G will be new to the C. P. subscribers, and the ever-welcome Scandina-vian Symphony of Mr. F. H. Cowen will be repeated. Among the engagements already made are those of Mme. Rose Hersee, Miss Mary Davies, Miss Ella Lemmens, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mlles. C. Badia and Fenna, and Mme. Patey; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Maas, and Signor Foli. The instrumentalists already engaged are MHe. Janotha, Mme. Ida Bloch, Miss Emma Barnett, Miss Marie Wurm, and Mr. Oscar Beringer (pianists), and Mr. Carrodus, Mr. Edward Howell, and Herr Joachim. The season will commence on Oct. 14.

At the beginning of next year Miss Genevieve Ward will appear at the Olympic Theatre

in Forget Me Not.
Mr. Charles Wyndham, having considered the plans submitted to him for his new theatre in Northumberland-avenue, has selected the designs of Mr. Thomas Verity, and has instructed him to present them to the Metro-politan Board of Works for their approval. The theatre will be of an entirely novel plan, the whole of the ground floor being occupied by stalls and private boxes, with spacious corridors and cloak rooms. The patrons of the pit will be accommodated in the second circle, corresponding in position to the usual upper boxes. A very handsome foyer and smoking room will be provided over the entrance vestibule, and every modern improve-ment for the safety or comfort of the public will be adopted. Amongst the new features of the house will be a rising stage, worked by hydraulic power, so that all risk of shifting scenery will be avoided, as the scenes will

The performance of the drama called The Mother was brought to a premature conclusion the other evening at the Theatre Royal, Belfast, by the eccentricities of the infant introduced in the last act, which kicked, and screamed, and wriggled out of its clothes in a way that led to the sudden lowering of the

The prospectus of the Stratford Musical which is to be held in the spring, Festival. has just been issued. It is practically a series of public musical competitions, in which Mesars. Brinley Richards, J. F. H. Read, and W. G. McNaught are the judges. Mr. J. S. Curwen is the originator and honorary director of the scheme.

director of the scheme.

The unveiling of the bust of Balfe in Westminster Abbey is to take place on October 20, when a piece of sacred music, by the popular composer, will be performed as a portion of the proceedings.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. There is reason to believe that the essays

There is reason to believe that the essays contributed by Professor Stanley Javons to the Contemporary Review will shortly be published in a collected form.

The Athenwum reminds us that the system adopted by retail booksellers of selling new books at less than the published price is by no means a novelty. When the first impression of the forty-eight volume edition of the sion of the forty-eight volume edition of the Waverley novels was in course of publication, about fifty years ago, at 5s. per volume, copies were sold to the public at 3s. 10d. each by a bookseller in the neighbourhood of the Bank of England. His name, we believe, was Owen.

tricities proved very diverting. Even the merriment, however, which Mr. Chirgwin was The Academy says that Professor Aufrecht of Bonn, has recently been staying at Oxford, able to arouse in this second act was surpassed in the fourth by the laughter caused when an with the object of collating some Sanskrit MSS, in the Bodleian. He is now on a visit attempt was made to represent a street revolt to Cambridge with a similar purpose.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

No. 20,987 .- FOUNDED 1814.

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### Great-Britain. LONDON, OCTOBER 2-3, 1882.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI. The trial of Arabi Pacha has been preceded by his private examination in prison. The mildest-mannered men, we were told some time ago, clamour for his execution, and contend that only by his death can peace be restored to Egypt. He is thus found guilty and executed before trial; and if English troops were not present in Cairo, and English influence did not control the Khedive's Administration, a pretended suicide might veil a true murder. In saying this, we do not attribute evil designs to Tewfik, of whom there are many reasons to speak well. But he cannot be responsible for Palace intriguers. One consideration we do not doubt is powerfully present to the minds of the Government. Arabi has failed to make himself a hero with the people of Egypt: The British Government must not make him a martyr. If he is invested with this character he will be a more powerful disturbing influence dead than he was while living. There seems too much reason to believe that the sentiment of the Mohammedan population throughout the East, though no longer in favour of Arabi-for he has been beaten-is yet intensely anti-English. Everything that we hear from Constantinople confirms this view. The issue to be tried in Arabi's case may be legally very simple, but it is full of moral and political complications. To be a rebel against a Viceroy in obedience to the Sovereign is a novelty in history. It is true that the Sultan proclaimed Arabi a rebel and a traitor to himself. But this was done under the coercion of a foreign Power, and was accompanied by secret encouragement. As to the moral guilt of Arabi, that is a difficall question to decide. It cannot be measured by the suffering he has brought upon his country, for every unsuccessful rebellion, even in the most righteous cause, does as much, and unsuccessful rebellions are usually the indispensable precursors of successful revolution. language which is applied to Arabi has been used of men better and nobler than he. The politicians and journalists who employ it are the legitimate successors of men who spoke in the same terms of Mazzini and the national movement in Italy, in the first disastrous beginnings which were destined to lead to the triumphant end. It is probable that Arabi has in him both the good and the bad qualities of an Eastern soldier and enthusiast, but that the course of events forced the worst half into prominence. It must not be forgotten, in dealing with him, that he was a rebel against foreign influence in Egypt and against a ruler maintained and restored by foreign arms. The foreign influences may have been legitimate and benaficial, the recourse to arms may have been inevitable. But we cannot judge him by our convictions on this point. If the fight had been fought out between Egyptian forces only, there can be no doubt that he would have been the victor. These facts require to be kept in mind by the English Government. Whatever may be the course of the approaching trial and the issue of it, the fate of Arabi is in the hands, not of his judges nor of the Khedive, but of the British Government. All the complicated and doubtful elements of the case, personal and political, demand considerate and forbearing treatment. M. Louis Blanc, arguing against political executions, has combated the doctrine that only the dead do not return. "It is only the dead," he says, " who do return." If Arabi were put to death, Arabi's failure would be forgotten in what the men of

his faith and race would presently come

to regard as his martyrdom .- Daily News.

THE PURCHASE OF THE CANAL SHARES. Next to the Jingo spirit, which they used to loathe, and the Jingo policy, once so shocking to their moral natures, the Government have profited by nothing so much as the purchase of the Suez Canal shares; a transaction of which they could not see the beauty at all when they viewed it from the cold shade of Opposition. Indeed, what they did see in it only excited their contempt. For all political purposes it was ridiculous; as a matter of business it was simply "throwing four millions of money into the sea;" and there was a huxtering, Jewish baseness about it which, though it might not be uncongenial to the Prime Minister of the day, infinitely degraded the Government of this great country. This was the opinion of the gentlemen who now form her Majesty's Government, and of the thoughtful persons who supported them on the platform and in the press. Therein also they went wrong, either from lack of foresight or excess of animosity. The latter was pro-bably the cause; for though reversal of Lord Beaconsfield's policies was the order of the day when the Radical party came into office, the purchase of the Canal shares was left undisturbed. And yet there was nothing to prevent their being sold againnothing to prevent the redemption of the four millions from the deep sea, where they had fructified at such a rate that Mr. Gladstone had to confess at the beginning of this year that they had become eight millions. That was, that is, the value of these shares; from which it appears that the purchase was not so wildly absurd from the business point of view. As for the political value of the transaction, it was more considerable than the public are even

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. presented itself the Governments of England and France were still engaged in a controversy about the Canal dues. The correspondence has never been published; otherwise we should have no need to say that it became a very angry correspondence indeed: the one Government urging that the company was making too good a business out of dues eighty per cent. of which was levied on British commerce, and the other replying (in effect) that if British commerce found the tolls too burdensome it was at liberty to go round by the Cape: the Canal was French property, the work of French enterprise and French capital, and the company had a right to charge what dues it pleased. But when the British Government bought half the shares or thereabouts at a stroke the position of affairs was altered. The Canal was now English as well as French property; and the revision of an excessive rate of tolls became easier. Now that alone would have justified a measure which also gives us a business profit, on outlay, of a hundred per cent. But though no doubt it was a great consideration with the Government of the day to terminate with success a vexatious controversy in which they had found themselves nearly helpless, they looked for other advantages beyond a satisfactory settlement of toll dues. It was these other advantages that were ridiculed as the dreams of political debauchery. They were fantastic, they were immoral, they were idle and absurd in the eyes of all practical politicians. The critics themselves were the practical politicians; and their practical minds could not conceive of eventualities in which the purchase of the Canal shares would be of the least use to an English Minister, unless it were to create pretexts for a policy of annexation and bloodshed. This, at any rate, is what they said. This is what they taught the country to believe when they wished to turn their political opponents out of office; and of course it is possible that they believed it themselves at the time. But whether their honesty or their intelligence was at fault, it is certain that the Gladstonian electioneerers of 1880 did not foresee how soon they would have to rejoice in the purchase of the Canal shares, and how speedily and well it would serve their own and the country's interests. When the question of the invasion of Egypt arose, it was a great argument for the rightfulness of the enterprise that eighty per cent. of the whole number of ships which pass through the great Canal there are British: but the purchase of about half the Canal itself extended the argument considerably. It could be said in justification of the war, and it was said, that England had an immense proprietary interest in the Canal, as well as her commercial interests in it as a convenient water-way. The Government must have sent an army into Egypt if the shares had not been bought; for they do not represent a tithe actual British interests for which her Majesty's Ministers have just been shedding blood. But their possession gave Mr. Gladstone a right of interference, an argument for intervention, of the convenient tangible, undeniable order; and for this he has to thank the superior foresight of Lord Beaconsfield, who understood that a time was at hand when every advantage we could gain in Egypt might be of supreme value. If the "practical politi-cians" aforesaid could not perceive it also, that was because they were not practical politicians, perhaps. But of course they quite understand it now .- St. James's

> THE FRENCH IN AFRICA. French activity for a moment repressed

of the African continent. We are not complaining of this, much less protesting against it; but it is worth noting if only because it furnishes what may be useful precedents in the resettlement of Egypt. Especially is this the case in the matter of the capitulations in Tunis. As the Government and the administrative services of Tunis are to be definitively reorganised under French auspices, existing treaty rights are summarily to disappear. As for the international financial Commission, the first step, we are told, is to abolish it. The Control, consisting of six delegates elected by the English, Italian, and French creditors of Tunis, is an obstacle to the establishment of French authority. It must cease to exist. Half measures, says the République Française, only favour anarchy and encourage intrigue. What is wanted is a Resident with extensive powers-a French Governor-General, in short-who will establish the French protectorate on solid and durable bases. England and Germany, it is said, will offer no objection, and as for Italy her opposition does not count. The change will be made, no doubt; but the precedent can hardly be forgotten in the resettlement of Egypt. Tunis, however, is an old story. The abolition of the capitulations is merely the last leaf, or the last but one, of the artichoke, of which the first was the expedition against the Khroumirs. But, after all that we have heard of the reluctance of France to engage in foreign adventure, it is somewhat odd that immediately after the conquest of Tonquin in further Asia they should be threatening war on both sides of Africa. The Chamber may possibly apply a douche of cold water to the feverish aspirations of those who are dreaming of the protectorate of Madagascar and the colonization of the valley of the Congo, but at present the Chauvinists seem to have things all their own way. French activity in the great African island and on the mainland s stimulated by jealousy of their neighbours. Jealousy of Italy dictated the Bardo treaty; jealousy of England is causing them to threaten the independence of Madagascar; jealousy of Belgium and the International African Association is leading them to demand the annexation of a huge tract of Equatorial Africa. In all three cases the hope of commercial advantage lends a potent support to the promptings of national pride. The Congo, although interrupted before it reaches the Atlantic by many cataracts, is one of the greatest waterways of the world. It gives access to a basin of 600,000 square miles peopled with many millions of natives each of whom is a potential consumer of

45 50

command of this vast market is no doubt a legitimate object of commercial ambition; and it is natural that the French should be proud of the exploits of M. de Brazza, a naturalised French officer of Italian birth, in planting a station on the banks of the Corgo at a place which is said to be the key of the two great commercial waterways of Central Africa. But their pretensions go far beyond the establishment of trading stations on the banks of the Con-M. de Brazza claims to have placed whole of the extensive region on the right bank of the river from the point at which it becomes navigable under the protectorate of France. The tricolour was hoisted, and left in charge of a black sergeant and two tirailleurs from Senegal. A negro chief named Macoco is said to have ceded to France all his territory, and henceforth no one is to be allowed to trade or even to pass without a French authorisation. The Temps exultingly declares that this ceremony of M: de Brazza's has checkmated the schemes of the International African Association, and supported by most of the Parisian papers it demands that the treaty with Macoco shall be ratified, that its energetic negotiator shall be sent back to establish solidly the two posts which he has created at Ogowe and Stanley Pool, and to establish a third upon the Alima, and that he shall be furnished with the means necessary to utilize the prestige he has already acquired among the natives. Mr. Stanley ridicules the pretensions of M. de Brazza. The natives, he says, valued a flag merely as a piece of cloth, and understood nothing about protectorates. That may be, but the eagerness with which the French press is clamouring for the conversion of the shadowy pretensions of M. de Brazza into a solid South African conquest is not very reassuring to those who know by experience that the dominant idea of French colonial policy is not so much to extend "the civilizing sovereignty of France" as to secure a monopoly for French manufactures. We need only turn to the opposite side of the Continent-to the great island of Madagascar-to see how vast are the pretensions which can be built upon such a treaty as M. de Brazza claims to have secured from Macoco. Twenty-one years ago Radama II. ceded to a French company almost sovereign rights of colonization in the best parts of the island. The treaty was opposed by the chief men in the island, who in 1863 repudiated it by the summary but effectual method of killing the King who had concluded it. Two years later, under pressure, they consented to pay £10,000 as compensation to the dispossessed Company, and the formal recognition of his successor as Queen of Madagascar by the Emperor Napoleon was believed to have finally terminated all French pretensions to any part of the The steady increase of English trade with the natives, and the predominance of the English missionaries at the Court of the Queen, completed the excluisland ion of French influence from the French Consuls, backed by French gunboats, have been pressing French claims upon the Government of Madagascar, and a few months ago they asserted an absolute pretension to a part of Madagascar by the summary process of landing on the coast and hewing down the Queen's standards. The north-west of the island, inhabited by the Sakalavas, they said, was French territory. Yet only last year they had extorted an indemnity from the Government of the Queen for the death of some French Arab slavers who were killed by the natives of the north-west while attempting illegally to land slaves there. The sovereignty of the Queen over the disputed district was thus recognized in order to hold her responsible for the acts of its inhabitants, and then repudiated in order to assert the sovereignty of France. in Egypt is finding a vent in Tunis, on the Congo, in Madagascar. The theory that France has suddenly become indifferent to There are other matters of dispute, but they all spring out of the persistence of the French in pressing claims founded upon the extension of her influence abroad finds more or less mythical treaties of the Macoco-Brazza type which seriously impair but little confirmation in the sudden and significant development of an overmasterthe independence and integrity of ing anxiety for ascendancy on three sides Kingdom of Madagascar. Africa of late seems to have exercised a fatal fascination for the Western Powers. In the last fifteen years England has waged no fewer than six African wars. Our armies have fought in Abyssinia, in Ashantee, in Basutoland, in Zululand, in the Transvaal, and

DEATH OF DR. LYELL .- We regret to announce the death, at the early age of 33 years, of Dr. R. W. Lyell, which took place on Monday morning, at his residence in Harley-street, from an attack of inflammation of the lungs of only a week's duration. On the very day of his death he was to have delivered tho introductory lecture at the opening of the Medical Session at the Middlesex Hospital, where he was one of the assistant surgeons. Dr. Lyell received his medical education at Dr. Lyell received his medical education at King's College, London, where he showed abilities of a high order, gaining the distinction of Scholar, and graduating at the London University in 1871 with honours. He obtained the M.D. degree of that University in the following year, and subsequently held in the received the second of the latest of of the lat succession the resident offices of house physician to the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, and house surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Manchester. In 1875 he was appointed surgical registrar to the Middlesex Hospital, an oflice he held for four years, well earning his promotion to the post of assistant-surgeon, to which he was elected in 1878. Since the year 1875 he had also held the office of medical tutor to the school attached to this hospital, and many a practitioner of to-day will recall the benefits he received, when a student from his teaching. Although Dr. Lyell showed his intention to follow general surgery, he, like many others, had also for several years pursued the practice of a special branch, as evidenced by his appointments as assistant-surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, and ophthalmic surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital. In all these offices he worked with assiduity, and so unostentatiously that few, except those who knew him intimately, were aware how fully occupied his time had been for many years past. He never spared himself, and there is reason to fear that his fatal illness was to some extent aggravated by this untiring devotion to hospital practice, with its attendant anxieties. It should be added that apparently at the outset of his career he in-tended to follow medicine, but that he subsequently decided to pursue surgery, and that object in view obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1875. He con-tributed papers to the medical societies, and his scientific and practical knowledge was considerable. In his premature death the medical profession loses one of its most promising members, while by his colleagues and pupils European manufactures. To secure the his loss will be keenly felt.-Times.

in Egypt. It would almost seem as if

France were about to follow the same

blood-stained path. Yet a contemplation

of the barrenness of all our victories might

well dissuade a less cautious nation than

the French from adopting a forward po-

licy on the African Continent .- Pall Mall

THE PROSPECT IN EGYPT.

BAKER PACHA'S SCHEME.

The Cairo correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Monday night:-Baker Pacha was officially presented this morning to the Khedive by Sir Edward Malet. The task which Baker Pacha is about to undertake is one of the most arduous, and certainly the most urgent, of those connected with the general reorganisation of the country, and it is satisfactory to know that it is com-mitted to such able and energetic hands. I have reason to believe that the following rough outline of the scheme will prove to be accurate. Political considerations apparently rendering impossible, in the eyes of the British Government, the permanent occupation of the country, the formation of an Egyptian army becomes imperative, uncertain relations with Abyssinia, The the existence of important possessions be-yond the boundaries of Egypt proper, place it out of the power of Egypt to dispense with the burden of a standing Other circumstances connected with the political situation nearer home, moreover, render it a necessity that Egypt should, in her own interests and in those of England, be provided with an efficient and trustworthy weapon of defence. Past experience and a proper appreciation of the necessities of the future alike point to the need of a force which need not be numerically large, which may not even attain to the minimum of twelve thousand men recommended by the Control, but which must compensate for the pausity of its numbers by its discipline, its mobility, and its warlike qualities. The impossibility of supplying such a force from native sources is, after the late events, self evident. Arabi's Fellaheen army has been disbanded once for all. A generation must pass before these could be regarded as trustworthy, and to recall them from the agricultural pursuits for which they are best fitted would be a mistake, political as well as military.

Had the policy of the Ottoman Government been loyal and straightforward-in fact the opposite to what it has been-Turkey might opposite to what it has been—Turkey might have furnished a useful recruiting ground. The history, of the past six months, however, puts such a solution of the problem out of the question. Fortunately, however, other and more practical solutions exist. It would be premature to state them precisely, but Baker Backs will no doubt have commanded them. Packa will, no doubt, have commended them to the judgment of the Khedive, interests are in this matter identical with our Side by side with the army will be a new Gendarmerie, which will have to organised, and for this the suitability, which has often been shown by the Albanians, when properly organised, for this kind of work, will probably be recognised. The third portion of the scheme will be the formation of a municipal police for the towns. This will be drawn from the most trustworthy native elements. It is hoped that this scheme, if carried out in its entirety, will in due time permit the withdrawal of the British forces without danger either to the internal order or external security of Egypt, or to the British interests which the Army has come here to

The Commission of Inquiry, whose duty it will be to prepare indictments against the leading rebels, met to-day. The proceedings were secret. Sir Charles Wilson, assisted by Mr. Beaman, has been appointed to watch the proceedings on behalf of the British Government. The triefs before the Courts-Mertial ment. The trials before the Court are expected to begin very shortly. From the nature of the instructions given to the Commission the public opinion is that it is unlikely that any capital charges will be brought against the principal prisoners. A Review of the In-dian Contingent was held this morning before the Khedive at Abassieh. The Duke of Teck received the Order of the Osmanieh. The Khedive is giving a grand dinner and fête tonight at the Palace of Ghezireh in honour of

the officers of the British Army. Now that the Review is over, and a portion of the troops about to return home, public interest will centre in the question of the reorganisation of the country. In order that the settlement may be at once satisfactory and durable, it is absolutely necessary to the state of public feeling in Egypt into consideration. Since my arrival have taken every means of ascertaining, as far as possible, the sentiments of the population of all ranks; and although it is always difficult to gauge the feelings of Orientals and nowhere more so than in Cairo, people have always been celebrated for their astuteness, I believe that the following is a fair account of their feelings towards England and the Khedive. The lower classes are still very strongly animated by the fanatical spirit kindled during the last two years. Judging us by their own standard, they fail altogether to realise the defeat which has befallen Arabi, and the so-called National cause. It has not been brought home to them by wholesale acts of rigour; and seeing that our troops good-naturedly allow themselves to be hustled in the streets by the Arab mob, and submit to the extortion of pedlars, donkey boys, and drivers, their presence produces little more effect than does the yearly invasion of tourists. In their eyes our army is at best a sort of police force, sent by the order of the Sultan to restore the Khedive; and they regard our victory as due to the voluntary sub mission of Arabi to the latter. This view has been sedulously propagated by the lower order of Ulema, who shield themselves under higher authority to hide their indecorous retreat. Among that section of the middle class, brought by their commercial affairs in frequent contact with Europeans, a better feeling prevails. Interest with them overcomes any half-hearted promptings of patriotism, and their fatalism leads them to accept enhanced profits as a full compensation for national defeat. A brisk trade and good

harvests are all that they demand from Allah, and from whomsoever rules Egypt. Among the rare but influential native circles where men are sufficiently educated to understand the position, anxiety respecting the future is far stronger than concern regarding the past. Strength, moral or material, is the only quality which inspires respect among Orientals. They respected Arabi because he was morally stronger than the Khedive. They now respect the English because they are materially stronger than Arahi. But even British bayonets cannot restore respect for the Khedive. They hold that from the day when he sanctioned the presence of the Anglo-French Fleet in Egyptian waters, still more from the day when he took refuge under British protection, he became a party to the infidel invasion of Darul Islam. By these actions they hold that the Khedive betrayed his faith, and was in consequence denounced as a renegade by the Fewta, which none can reverse. They carefully note the tacit recognition of this fact in the Sultan's proclamation which, while it accuses Arabi of eing a perturbator of public order, eschews the term employed in reference to rebels against sacred law and the authority of the Khalif. The Khedive's private virtues, which none dispute, cannot in their eyes redeem these most grievous of offences, which have destroyed in their eyes, beyond the possibility of redemption, all respect for him. A firm British rule might make Egypt a

second India, and would be most welco but if English intervention simply hand back Egypt to the intrigues of corrupt divans, the vacillation of a weak Khedive, and the ignorance of overweening European officials, it is greatly feared by the upper class of Egyp-tians that its latter state will be worse than its former, and they assert firmly that the re-sponsibility will lie with England. "If," they say, "the presence of your army and of the son of your Queen cannot prevent promiscous arrests, the maltreatment of innocent and guilty alike, the plundering of the pro-perty of prisoners by a swarm of so-called

loyal officials, whose loyalty is often a mere lucky accident, what must we expect when these checks are withdrawn?" The Times correspondent at Cairo tele-

graphs :-A native officer present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir makes me the following state-

ment :-"On the 12th we were informed that a general attack would be made that night. We were all under arms at our posts shortly after sunset. During the night scouts were sent out with orders to fire in the air as a signal if any body of troops was approaching. They three times reported all quiet. We had given up all expectation of attack; we were tired, and the officers were beginning to lie down, when three scouts were sent out as a last reconnoissance. We had expected that the attack would begin at about 2,000 yards. Our guns were sighted for this range. Arabi exhorted his officers to wait ten minutes for result of this last reconnoissance; but hardly had they left the camp when they fired the signal. Instead of 2,000 yards, they must have been 200 off. We fired, but most of our shots must have gone over their heads. Almost at the same moment, it seemed so quick, they were scrambling over us, first over our right, and then rolling over all down the line like a wave. We never expected war like this. Our soldiers stood fire at a distance very well. On the 5th of August many were killed, and they were not afraid of shells; but these men came close up to us, and the only way to save life was to run away. The native soldier has never exer-

away. The native soldier has cised this close way of fighting.

but the English could fight like that." The Alexandria correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Monday night:-A disturbance is reported from Assiout.

The arrival of the Khedive in Cairo was being celebrated by illuminations, in which the Copts took the lead. About 500 Copts were assembled at their church doing honour to the occasion, when nearly 1,000 Mussul-mans, some armed with guns, suddenly assailed them, vowing they would kill every Christian. The Mudir and some soldiers interfered and succeeded in quelling the riot. This incident shows that the spirit of fanati-cism, so fatally aroused throughout the country three months ago, has not yet sub-Europeans are now coming back in great numbers and are anxious to return to their business in the interior, but hesitate yel to trust themselves to the uncertain humour of the natives. Many who have just been inland and returned here say that they are openly jeered at and insulted in the streets. I hear that petitions to the Khedive are being drawn up by the European residents in the villages of the interior, asking that detachments of soldiers should be sent to the principal villages to maintain order. The trade of the country is at a standstill till the goods traffic on the railway is reopened. This will probably not be for at least ten days, con sidering the number of troops to be brought from Cairo and the delay likely to take place in their transport.

THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

The War Department have made arrange-The War Department have made arrangements for the disposal of the troops in Egypt. The following will remain in occupation:—To garrison Alexandria—2d Royal Irish Regiment, 2d Cornwall Light Infantry, 1st West Kent Regiment (one half.) To garrison Cairo—1st Royal Highlanders, 1st Sussex Regiment, 1st South Stafford Regiment, 1st Berks Regiment, 1st South Stafford Regiment, 1st Berks ment, 1st Shropshire Regiment, 3d Royal Rifles, 2d Highlander Light Infantry, 1st Gordon Highlanders, 1st Cameron Highlanders. To garrison Cyprus—1st West Kent Regiment (second hall), with the strong infantry depôt and artillery reserve already existing. The cavalry and artillery force for existing. The cavalry and artillery force for distribution in Egypt will be the 7th Dragoon Guards, 19th Hussars, No. 5 and No. 6 garri-son batteries 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, son batteries 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery; G Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery; N Battery 2d Brigade; D Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery. With reference to the list of regiments now in Egypt, it would appear that the following are for disposal elsewhere:—2d Battalion Grenadier Guards, 1st Scots Guards, 2d Coldstream Guards; A Battery, 1st Brigade; I Battery, 2d Brigade; C Battery, 3d Brigade, Royal Artillery. Household Cavalry—4th Dragoon Guards, and N Battery, A Brigade, Horse Artillery; 2d Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment; 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers; 1st Manchester Regiment; 8th, 21st, 24th, and 26th Companies Royal Engi-neers; C Troop and A Royal Engineer Train. The reserve ammunition column—the nucleus of which consisted of F. Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, three batteries of garrison artillery, and 4 and 5 Batteries, 1st Brigade London Division—the 2d Manchester Regi-ment, and 2d Derby Regiment will accompany the Indian contingent to Bombay, the last-named proceeding in her Majesty's ship Serapis. Nos. 17 and 18 Companies, Royal Engineers, will return, the former to Malta and the latter to Gibraltar.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD'S NEW

TEXT. The new text of Mr. Arnold's gospel is Lucidity. Lucidity is "the perception of the want of truth and validness in notions long current, the perception that they are no longer possible, that the time is finished, and that they can serve us no more. This, it seems, is the indispensable condition of all serious construction for the future. With such a proposition in a general way it is impossible to quarrel. But we see no reason to believe that Lucidity is one bit more absent from England than from other countries. It may not be practised in the same fields of activity here as in France or in Germany :-We are not so lucid in literature or religious speculation, but we are at least as lucid in science and in the great practical arts. There is something, too, Derby's point that it is just possible that 'what in many persons may seem like a want of lucidity, is perhaps a form of intellectual modesty or even of disguised scepticism making them feel that though they see or think they see, part of a great question they do not see the whole of it." And they do not see the whole of it. And it is not easy to follow all Mr. Arnold's applications of what he signifies by the name. We can understand the statement, either from a Catholic or from a Calvinist, that the Anglicanism of our extreme High Churchmen is wanting in lucidity that is, that a clearer apprehension of wha follows from the principles admitted by themselves would lead them to Catholicism. A proposition or argument is not lucid when it fails to justify itself from its own premisses. But the Salvation Army is also given by Mr. Arnold as an example of want of lucidity. Now the views of the Salvation Army are narrow and their means very coarse, but there is nothing obscure in their conception of what they want or in their designs for compassing And if lucidity means or includes a sens of the proportion of things, still the Salvation Army does not fail to justify itself from its own premisses. If the great majority of men who are neither better nor worse than their neighbours are really in imminent danger of everlasting hell-fire, then all other human interests and purposes are properly counted as nothing against the one great work of saving Life is a campaign against the devil, a war of extermination; and all is fair in war, even vulgarity. With the rowdy the Salva-tion Army will be rowdy, if so they may

Arnold's teaching. It is not exhaustive, but it rebukes one of the worst defects to which democratic societies are exposed; their intellectual presumptuousness, namely, and their tendency to act as if everybody were equally entitled to an opinion on everything -Pall Mall Gazette.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, MONDAY. Divine service was conducted at the castle yesterday morning by the Rev. J. MacGregor, D.D., Minister of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, in the presence of the Queen, the Royal Family, and the household. The Marquis of Hartington and the Rev. Dr. MacGregor had the honour of dining with the Queen and the the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer arrived at Spencer House, St. James's, on Monday morning from Dublin, accompanied by Lord and Lady Charles Bruce, the Hon. R. A. Spencer, M.P., and Hon. Lilah Agar-Ebis.

The Earl and Countess of Clancarty have left town for Garbally county Galway.

left town for Garbally, county Galway.

The Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma
Baring arrived at his lordships official residence at the Admiralty, from Oban, on Sun-Lord and Lady Carrington arrived at

Wycombe Abbey on Saturday, from paying a round of visits in Scotland. The Hon. Lady Robinson has arrived at 30,

Albemarle-street, from Castle Toward Argyle-At a meeting of the Dublin corporation on Monday Sir George Owens notified his intention to move at the next meeting that the freedom of the city be conferred on Sir

Garnet Wolseley, in recognition eminent services. The death is reported of Sarah, Lady Rodney, which occurred on Sunday, at Ircr residence in Cadogan-place. Her ladyship was the second daughter of the late Mr. John Singleton, and married in 1850 Robert Dennett, sixth Lord Rodney, who died in 4864, and by whom she has left issue two sons, of whom the elder is the present Lord Rodney, and also a daughter, the Hon. Patience

Annie, wife of Mr. Robert Harley, of Brampton

Bryan, Herefordshire. MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH. On Saturday evening Mr. Gladstone was walking on the mountain at Penmaenmawr, and was caught in a sudden shower of rain-Having no overcoat on he got wet, and on Sunday complained of a slight chill. The Premier was considerably better on Monday morning, but it was deemed advisable that he should be seen by Dr. Risk, who visited him at half-past ten. Mr. Gladstone then left his bed. Though the weather was wet and stormy. Mr. Gladstone, with Mrs. Gladstone and Lady Frederick Cavendish, drove to Aber in the afternoon, where there was a large fair. He was recognised by several farmers, and bowed his acknowledgments in response to their cheers. On returning to Penmaenmawr he visited Oxford Hall, a large block of buildings built by Mr. Jamblin, where the boys of the Bangor Grammar School are located. Mr. Gladstone afterwards paid a brief visit to the extensive quarries belonging to Mr. Darbi-shire, the President of the Carnarvonshire Liberal Association. The Premier and Mrs. Gladstone went up the incline in an ordinary wagon, and were overtaken by heavy rain when reaching the workings. Mr. Gladstone declined the use of the wagon on coming out of the quarry, and, by means of the workmen's path, he and Mrs. Gladstone walked home through the wet to Ormshead Villa. Miss' Helen Gladstone joined her parents at Pen-

THE MEDICAL SCHOOLS. The Medical Schools attached to the different London Hospitals were opened on Monday

maenmawr on Monday.

with the customary addresses. After per-forming this pleasing duty for half a life time, the practitioner whose career is drawing to a close must find it difficult to say anything new to those whose professional curriculum is just beginning. But it is one of the advantages of Medical Schools slenderly endowed with funds that their staff is continually being renewed. The young graduate eagerly accepts a lec-tureship the fees from which barely pay the cost of his diagrams, in the hope that it will be the stepping stone to a hospital appoint-ment and to the private practice which the celebrity thus acquired is almost sure to bring. In time he abandons to a a less for-tunate brother what he so anxiously competed for a few years earlier; and so the current of ideas continues fresh, even were the old platitudes not novel to the hopeful lads who annually recruit the audiences which in October cheer the famous physicians and surgeons whose kindly faces smile with encouragement on the student who will pursue the ancient art of soothing pain and warring against disease long after their own names are but a tradition. When John Abernethy surveyed the tiers of bright faces that crowded the theatre at Bartholomew's, he exclaimed "What is to become of you all?" No such anxious query disturbs the thousands of young men who to-day are emulous to tread the path trodden by so many of their predecessors. For them the future is all bright. The dread of waiting wearily for the patients who never come, of paying out guineas which never return, of disappointed ambition, of failing hopes, are unknown to the sanguine students who aim only at a licence to practice, which to them will be the key to fame and fortune. It might be, were the October lecturers inclined to misanthropy, better to damp these sanguine beliefs by a little wholesome truth. But the men who annually address their younger brothren are usually those who have succeeded, and they have no right to tell those whose talents, industry, and conduct may be equal to their own that practice is fleeting, that practitioners are many, and sick folk too few to afford a living for all who desire to make them well. On the contrary, the inaugural lectures naturally assume a somewhat stereotyped form. Either the lecturers avoid the necessity of giving good advice, that may not be taken, by discussing a point in medical science which their hearers do not appreciate, or, like Dr. Sharkey, at St. Thomas's, they laud the advances of the science since the days of Hip-pocrates; or, following the example of Dr. Hall, at Westminster, advocate the merits of the particular institution with which they are connected; or, finally, they adopt the judicious course of Dr. Dupré, at the Henrietta-street School, and Dr. Chambers, at St. Mary's, by discoursing on some question in the social polity of the profession which cannot fail to be interesting to those who are on the point be interesting to those who are on the point of embracing it. The doctors of to-day may well feel proud of the advances which the art cultivated by them has made within the pre-sent century, and notably during the last twenty or thirty years. There is scarcely a department of medicine or surgery which has not been revolutionised in that interval. Where mere empiricism once ruled all, the Where mere empiricism once ruled all, the safe deductions of science control the action of the practitioner. "Do what you think best, never mind what people say; no theory can overturn the facts of the dissecting-room," was the dictum of Sir Astley Cooper. But since this famous operator's day sciences the very name of which he never heard of, instruments at which possibly he would have scoffed, and which possibly he would have scoffed, and doctrines strange to the men of his times, have sprung into being, and demand the attention of those who would practice as savants instead of empiries. No longer is it approximately true that the physician puts rescue their souls. Catholic preachers and orders have done the same. Wherein are they not lucid according to their light? But "about which he knows little, into a body about which he knows less." Botany Zoology, and Mineralogy have exhausted themselves in describing the origin, history, still there is the root of the matter in Mr.

## Galignani's Messenger.

### EVENING EDITION.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

No. 20.988 .- FOUNDED 1814.

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr. 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES— A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES—£1 12s. 0d.;

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SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and the United States of America; also through the Messageries, Bankers, and Booksellers.

LONDON :-Advertisements and Sub-LONDON:—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Galignani's Messenger," 168, Strand; also by G. Street, 30, Cernbill; Bates, Henry and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Sox, 186 Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., 8t. Ann's-lane General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160 Directifity, thrusy, Dawiss and Co. 4, Finch-lane Piccadilly; DELIZY, DAVIES and Co., 1, Finch-lane NICE :- 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

### Great-Britain. LONDON, OCTOBER 3-4, 1882.

MAGAZINE LITERATURE. Among the literary events of the week are the publication of the prospectus of a new Magazine with a large amount of good literature at a very low price, and the formal retirement of Mr. John Morley from the editorship of the Fortnightly Review. In resigning his sceptre to a younger successor, Mr. Morley prints in the current number of the periodical he has so longand, we are free to add, so ably-conducted, a valedictory address, which, in the very nature of things, takes the form of an "apologia pro vita sua" in at least his professional capacity, for the last fifteen years. The projectors of the new claimant to public favour-in reality, the lineal descendant of Fraser's, an old-fashioned repertory which has outlived its popularity -adopt a more practical course. They have naturally nothing to regret, and everything to promise. The new Magazine is to be named after the well-known firm of Messrs. Longmans; it is to comprise articles by writers who, if not the best of

their order, are at least among the best known, and-what is the most attractive novelty of all-is to be sold for the sum of sixpence per month. The venture ought to be successful, for even should the contributions fall short of superexcellence, twelve hundred pages of romance, biography, science, criticism, and poetry cannot be pronounced dear at the price of a single number of one of the classical quarterlies. The number of readers of light literature has vastly inin the present decade, and the tendency of their tastes runs in the direction of partaking of their intellectual nutriment in small quantities, varied in character, and served at a low tariff at regular intervals. The Magazine form has of late years been gradually becoming more and more the favourite one for the promulgation of teachings which a century ago could not have been issued in any shape less stately than a quarto, published by subscription, dedicated to a Duke, and garnished with a stiff steel portrait of the author in a bag wig and ruffles. In an age of haste and endless interests, there is no time for the absorption of such ponderous erudition. The general reader desires to know a little of many things, and is too eager to roam from flower to flower to linger over any blossom, be the honey never so luscious. Nor can the wise men-wise, that is, after the wisdom

of the world by which they live-afford to wait until they have accumulated lore enough to fill a book which may lumber the publisher's shelves. They are as eager to reap the reward of their ideas as their patrons are to read and pay for them. In these days Mr. Tennyson publishes his poems in magazines before they appear in the usual form; Mr. Trollope and other celebrated novelists "run" their novels through the pages of the magazines before the libraries have them in the orthodox shape; Mr. Gladstone utilises a monthly organ of a similar type for the ideas which overflow his active mind between August and February; and by long experience we have been led to regard Professor Huxley's literary routine to be, first a lecturer somewhere in the provinces, then a magazine contributor, and finally, after the Magazine papers are numerous enough to fill a volume, the author and editor of a collected edition of these lay sermons. In brief the modern Magazine is a monthly library of contemporary thought, discovery, an imagination, and to thousands of intelligent people supplies the place of more formal books. Under this new departure the character of Magazine literature has wonderfully improved. Where, half a century ago, one or two good pens kept up the reputation of a monthly budget, a score equally good now impart life, variety, experience, and learning to its pages. In this department of their trade, publishers have also been experiencing the pressure of American competition. Thirty years ago the average Transatlantic Magazine was a dull twenty-five cents. worth of poorlywritten, atrociously-illustrated stuff. To-day the two budgets of brightly-penned papers which are found on every railway bookstall will bear comparison with anything of the same nature that we can show; while the woodcuts and "process" illustrations which adorn their pages have driven the proprietors of English Magazines to despair or, what is better, into a determination to equal if not to surpass them. It may, of course, be contended that this plethora of Magazine literature encourages superficiality both in writers and readers. Be it so. Publishers do not print their wares, any more than authors write them, solely for the benefit of the human race, the advancement of learning, and the glory of what is so often misnamed "culture." They expect to be paid. And if they are neither read nor bought in the old form, it is

trary is true of popular papers, for those

who are most profoundly acquainted with the theme know best what is essential and what is merely subsidiary. There is still room, and enough to spare, for the older. dearer, and graver magazines, for it takes both half-crown and sixpenny people to make up a world; and so long as articles fitted only for the half-crown are not offered to the sixpenny readers, the two streams may flow side by side without interfering with each other. Editions de luxe never sold better than now, though sixpenny editions of guinea volumes are the rage, and the buyers of half-crown magazines will not become scarce among a people who cheerfully bid their hundreds for old books in Leicester-square. -Stan-

The Daily Telegraph, alluding to the disappearance of Fraser from the list of magazines, remarks that the fact is of more

than passing significance:—
"We may call it the outward and visible We may call it the outward and visible sign of a quiet and gradual, but complete revolution, destined sooner or later to destroy all that of which our fathers were proud, and to substitute something which may be better, and will certainly be very different. The ordinary 'monthly' is more and more drawing our propular writers of fiction to itself. ing our popular writers of fiction to itself, and in other respects extending its scope in the direction of literature designed rather to interest than to instruct. This is perhaps a result of the development that has given us-serials from which 'light' reading is ex-cluded; nor should the arrangement be de-precated that confines each class to a certain lomain. More significant, however, than the increasing desire to provide forms of literary amusement is the growth of pictorial illustra-tion. In the nature of things literature and art cannot well be unequally yoked together. The finest exemplification of the one will, as a rule, be linked with the best productions of the other, and the steady advance of pictorial llustration towards excellence is, therefore, mark of health rather than of disease. While observant of all these things, it would be fatal to the completeness of our survey were we to ignore the presence of a rival with which magazines of all kinds will have to reckon much more seriously in the future than in the past. The daily journal has by no means reached its fullest development. Already an eighth wonder of the world for achievements within its own particular sphere, it will claim and obtain almost universal dominion. In politics it has extinguished the slow and plodding commentator of the 'quarterlies,' whose theme our fast moving age has left miles behind by the time he opens his mouth to speak. In critical literature it amply satisfies the wants of a public certainly not exigent in that regard. It is more and more encroaching upon the domain of imagination, while on all topics connected with social life it accomplishes day by day work which magazines can only do month by month. Soon in all probability the newspaper will stand forth as the embodiment not only of the literary power, but of the literary demands of the day. What can we see in the advance towards this position but a further proof of the intellectual activity-we had almost said intellectual impatience-that during the present century has effected all the changes upon which we have touched. In so far as change has wrought good during the past may be trusted its opera-tion in the future. Magazines may come, and magazines may go, as they are just now doing, but the 'march of intellect,' once a byword and a jest with the thoughtless, goes on for ever.

#### MR. GLADSTONE AT PENMAENMAWR.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, on reaching Penmarnamar railway station on Tuesday aftermoon, on their return to Hawarden, were met
by the Liberal Association, headed by Mr.
C. H. Darbyshire, the chairman, who read a
congratulatory address. Mr. Gladstone, who
appeared in excellent health and spirits, in appeared in excellent health and spirits, in reply,—said, Mr. Darbyshire, this is a very flattering address, and, what is more, a very touching one. Let me, in the first place, refer to the grief to which you have alluded. I can assure you that Lady Frederick Cavendish, while she has been among you, has not failed to observe the tokens of sympathy which have been shown to have an all sides. which have been shown to her on all sides and she has carried away with her from this place the most pleasant remembrance of the great kindness of the inhabitants. (Cheers.) My wife, myself, and our family were once in the habit of visiting Penmaenmawr, and, hough we have not renewed our latterly, we have not forgotten it. We have watched its growth from its infancy with great interest. The place has grown and I think the inhabitants are progressing. I am much pleased to observe during my hast that there are but four great of short stay here that there are but few signs of the intemperance unfortunately found in many localities. (Cheers.) I trust that the place will continue to grow and prosper. (Cheering.) I hope you will obtain considera-tion from the London and North-Western Railway Company in the matter of a bridge over the railway. It would be presumption on my part to interfere with the administration of this great company. It is a company from whose directors, managers, and officers I have invariably received the greatest courtesy and attention. It is a company whose management is characterised by great wisdom and liberality; and it is because of these that I am of opinion that they ought to give you better access to the beach. I say they would show their liberality by doing this for you and their wisdom also, inasmuch as I feel sure that they would soon recoup themselves by the increased traffic such a convenience would bring to your locality. It is a great satisfaction to me, and I hope I shall say nothing that will jar against any one's feelings, but my satisfaction is intense from the consideration of the harmony in which I stand in my relations to the people of Wales. (Great cheering,) You have spoken of the business to which Parliament at the end of the month The progress of recent legislation has not been such as we desire, legislation has not been such as we desire, nor can that progress ever be what it ought to be until the House of Commons can be prevailed upon to bring its rules to a condition adapted to the times, The House of Commons can never meet the tremendous call upon its conceins until it can shake off all timidity. its energies until it can shake off all timidity and fear of cant phrases, and set itself reso-lutely to the task of bringing procedure into You have also referred to affairs in Egypt. Now, I thank God for the great success which has been given to the British arms, and we has been given to the british arms, and we have cause to thank the gallant men who formed the army, the officers who led those gallant men to victory, and the able and skilful general who planned and carried out the campaign. This war has proved that our Army is composed of men as brave as their forefathers. I should not speak of the mere triumph of armies in any glowing terms were not the cause of the war justifiable. We have carried out this war from a love of peace, and, I may say, on the principles of peace. We have been putting down a military anarchy. It is impossible for any country to prosper hardly to be expected that they will sulk under a military tyranny, and now the war is over we trust that Egypt, the great gateway to the East, may once more be prosperous and happy. (Cheers,) The health and strength which it has pleased God to give me in their studies when their doors are being besieged by eager applicants for something more digestible in the way of mental food. However, those who write for the during the last twenty years I greatly owe to the salubrity of fresh breezes and the habits lovers of light literature are not necessarily blind men leading the blind. A of life which prevail at Penmanmawr. (Prolonged cheering.) Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone soon afterwards entered a saloon carriage, sareastic savant, who had failed in that difficult department of educational labour, specially provided by the railway company, for Chaster. Mrs. Gladstone recompany, for Chaster, Mrs. Gladstone received a large number of bouquets from ladies at the station, was in the habit of declaring that the best text books were written by the men who knew least about the subject. The con-

THE STATE OF EGYPT. The Standard has received the follow-

ng despatches from its correspondents in Egypt :-

CAIRO, TUESDAY.

Next to the pending trial of the rebel leaders, which is on the point of beginning, the great question of discussion here is the formation of the new army by Baker Pacha. The dura-tion of the British occupation of Egypt en-tirely depends upon the completion of this work. When General Baker is prepared to guarantee order in the country the British troops will be withdrawn. The task is unquestionably a very difficult one. Scattered thickly throughout the towns and villages of Egypt are the officers and soldiers of the late army, many of whom carried off, and still possess, their arms. In addition to these are large numbers of Bedouins, who are now supwith Remington rifles and ammunition and these men will require a very watchful eye to be kept over them. All reports sent to England that the people are cursing Arabi must be disbelieved. These for the most part emanate from the same untrustworthy sources which have throughout persistently misled the English public. It was the Anglo-Egyptians and the English officials who maintained that the people were not with Arabi—that he was a mere leader of a purely military revolt; and, rather than confess the completeness of their mistake, they are still inclined to see earnest-ness in the welcome given to the Khedive,

and a hatred, which certainly does not exist, of Arabi. In regard to the constitution of the new army some authorities are in favour of an army of mercenaries, while others would revert to the old Fellaheen army. There are, of course, arguments to be adduced in favour view, and objections to be urged Baker Pacha himself is not in favour of a Fellaheen.army. He had opportunities of seeing the Egyptian troops during the Turkish war, and, like all others who were present, was very unfavourably impressed with their fighting powers. Indeed, the Turks principally employed them as garrisons of the forts. Therefore, considering the difficulties of the task before him, Baker Pacha believes that he will sooner and more effectually be able to maintain order by obtaining his material elsewhere. He is not ignorant of the objections to the scheme, and that the employment of foreigners will tend to perpetuate the grievance which brought about the recent events. For it was the Circassian question which began the troubles, and the dismissal of the Circassian officers which precipitated hostilities. Too much weight, however, must not be given to these objections. The Circassians were objected to, not because they were foreigners, but because they were officers and favoured men, and it was jealousy rather than national feeling which animated their opponents. Moreover, the Fellaheen object very strogly to serving in the army; and so long as they escape the hated conscription they will care but little who take their places in the ranks. To-day the Khedive received the native officers of the Indian Contingent. Last night's fete was a very brilliant one. The Dukes of Connaught and Teck, General Wolseley, and Admiral Seymour, were present, and all wore the new Osmanieh decorations. The Nile was illuminated, and boats moored on its surface showed a mass of lights which were reflected in the swiftly moving waters. The Gizerah Palace and gardens were also brilliantly lighted up, and a display of fireworks closed the entertainment.

ALEXANDRIA. TUESDAY. The articles in the French press advocating the maintenance of the Joint Control are the subject of much discussion here. Except in some French circles, opinion, both among Europeans and natives, is strongly oppose to it. It is notorious that the exist ence of the Control, coupled with the imposition of European officials with exorbitant salaries, has been the primary cause of all the trouble in Egypt. It was this which gave birth to the cry of Egypt for the Egyptians, and the army revolt against the Circassians was its first open manifestation. From this general feeling against the crowd of overpaid European officials arose the revolt which it has cost so much English blood and money to suppress, and the renewal of the Control, and of the other highly-paid offices for Europeans, would be a mistake of the very gravest kind. More arrests in connection with the massacre of the 11th of June have taken place. Over six thousand Europeans have arrived at Alexandria to-day. The Greek transport Bubulina alone brought two thousand Levantine Greeks, Jews, Italians, and Maltese, free of charge, from the Pireus. The great majority of the European colony here are in accord that it would be disastrous for the British troops to be entirely withdrawn from Egypt, and that it will be a very long time before the state of order and tranquillity which prevailed before the commencement o Arabi's agitation will be restored. In com-mercial circles it is stated that the Egyptian Government railway will again begin to convey merchandise and goods in about ten days'

The Cairo correspondent of the Times telegraphs :- Sir Garnet Wolseley states that he will probably be in London on the 23d of the month. The Khedive has expressed his intention of decorating the Colonel and three

officers of each regiment.

The correspondent of the Daily News, at Cairo, says:—Arabi is not so unenterprising as some have alleged. Documents discovered in the railway office prove that an attempt was made to reconstruct the disused line be-tween Cairo and Suez. Nearly thirty miles are said to have been partially repaired in little more than one month's time. An interesting portion of the statement says that the of a certain district was required to furnish 300 spades for the work, and replied that a sufficient number of implements had already been supplied by M. de Lesseps.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED FROM

EGYPT.
The southern jetty of Portsmouth Dockyard was a scene of considerable animation on Tuesday morning consequent upon the arrival of the Orontes troopship from Egypt with a number of sick and wounded. Among those in attendance was Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, M.P. for Portsmouth, who found his son, Lieutenant H. Drummond Wolff, who was wounded in the fingers at Tel-el-Kebir almost convalescent. The Orontes brough home fourteen officers, 116 invalided and sixty-eight wounded non-commissioned officers and men, with fifteen temporary orderlies for the sick: seventeen men of the Army Hospital Corps, and eleven officers' servants, being under the medical charge of Surgeon-Major F. Howard, assisted by Surgeon-Major Tomlinson and Surgeon Power, with Sister Lloyd, Sister Close having been landed at dibraltar suffering from extreme prostration. The officers were Colonel T. R. Stevenson, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieutenant Pope, 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Cox, Royal Highlanders; Lieutenant Galton, R.H.A.; Lieutenants Cofterill and Colvin, R.M.L.I.; Lieutenant Pirie, R.E.; Lieutenant Fenton, 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant R. H. Livingstone; Major Terry, half-pay; Lieutenant Chichester, Royal Irish Regiment; Lieutenant H. H. D. Wolff, Royal Fusiliers, attached to Royal Irish Regiment; D. A. C. G. Coghlan, Commissariat and Transport Corps; Lieutenant Raitt, R.M.L.I.; Captain Hay, Scots Guards;

and Lieutenant Purvis, R.N. Trooper Davidson, Royal Horse Guards: Trooper Shepherd, 1st Life Guards; Gunner Jarvis, R.H.A., King's Royal Rifles; Sergeant Clifton, Corporal Ferry, Privates Sil-lick, Howley, Coster, Foxwell. York and Lancaster Regiment: Private Kelly, Private Waite (landed at Malta), Corporal Jackson, Private Foeney, Private Sharp. Royal Artillery: Gunner Thomas. Royal Marine Artillery: Gunners Teagle, Weston, Matwell, not unnaturally begin to flag.

Kelsey, Bull, Madigan, Sergeant M'Carthy. Royal Marine Light Infantry: Privates Upton, Phillpots, Bunn, Duber, Luntherman, Pem-Phillpots, Bunn, Duber, Luntherman, Pemberton, Gramy, John, Grimshaw, Wells, Hance, Medley, Harrison, Hutton, Challenger, Wright: Lance-Corporal Wotley, Lance-Corporal Adams, Corporal Dodds. 3d King's Royal Rifles: Private Barnes and Felter. Royal Highlanders: Privates Walker, Holigan, Dampsey, and Betton; Sergeant Campbell, Sergeant M'Donald. Gordon Highlanders: Privates Reed and M'Call, Lance-Corporal Durant. Highland Light Infantry: Corporal Durrant. Ingliant Light
Privates Porter, Rogers, Moodie, Travers,
Lerinston, Ambrose, Williamson, Morrison,
Thompson; Sergeant Davies. Cameronian
Highlanders: Privates Chassell, Duff, and
Cochroft. Royal Irish Fusiliers: Privates Stuart, Bryne, Fahey, and Broodie; Corporal Burke. Coldstream Guards: Privates Cochran and Savan; Corporal Smith. Royal Irish Privates Golding, Sexton, and Smith (landed at Malta). A pleasant voyage was experienced, and

the only death was that of a seaman. Lieut. Purvis, of H.M.S. Penelope, who was seriously wounded on September 9, during the repulse

of the Egyptian reconnaissance, underwent an operation during the passage, but is pro-gressing favourably. Private Hinkson, a reserve man belonging to the Royal Irish Brigade attached to the Gordon Highlanders, bayoneted seven men during the charge of Tel-el-Kebir, and was afterwards attacked by three Egyptian officers. A bullet was sent through his right cheek and passed out at his neck, but he succeeded in bayoneting two.
Before he killed the third another bullet Before he killed the third another bullet struck him almost in the same place, opening the first wound and following a similar direction. While lying on the ground he was fired at again by an Arab, but was rescued by two men of the Army Service Corps, with only a slight additional injury to one of his fingers. He suffered from lockjaw for three days, and how he recovered from his wounds is marvellous. It is thought that he will reis marvellous. It is thought that he will receive a distinguished conduct medal. Private Duff, Cameronian Highlanders, had during the passage part of the bullet extracted which entered his left arm during the charge at Telel-Kebir. At the moment he was struck he was trying to unload his rifle which could not be discharged. Private Potter, Highland Light Infantry, was bayoneting an Egyptian in the same charge, when a shot from a com-rade, whose bad aim was probably due to the insufficient light, entered his left leg. Private M'Gill, Gordon Highlanders, after being severely wounded in the left arm, carried a water bottle he had picked up to Hinkson, already mentioned. Private Travers, Highland Light Infantry, who was one of the first to clear the outer trenches, was wounded by a random shot, and afterwards killed an Arch web had kind to have the light of the private transfer. Arab who had tried to bayonet him. Private Cockers, of the Cameronian Highlanders, severely cut himself by falling upon a bayonet left in an upright position at one of the trenches at Tel-el-Kebir. Private Robinson, Highland Light Infantry, was shot in the left leg while carrying a stretcher. Sergeant M'Carthy, 2nd Brigade R.A., had a marvel-lous escape. While advancing towards the trenches, a bullet struck him on the shoulder,

and passed out at his back. Private Feenge A.H.C., while assisting the wounded at Tel-el-Kebir, was shot at several times by Arabs, and one bullet which pierced his helmer grazed his head. Corporal J. Burke, Irish Fusiliers, who was wounded in the left leg in crossing the trenches at Tel-el-Kebir, continued fighting until the engagement terminated. Private Bell, Cameronian His who had his left leg pierced by a bullet at the time Lieutenant M Dougall was wounded, succeeded in afterwards shooting an Arab who, while pretending to be injured, shot several times at that officer while he lay on the ground. Trooper Shepherd, 1st Life Guards, whose leg had been amputated, was dismounting when a shell exploded near him, completely shattering his leg. Two bullets passed through both thighs of Private Howley, 3rd King's Royal Rifles, at Kassassin. Trooper Davison, Royal Horse Guards, after being placed hors de combat at the charge at Kassassin, on August 28th, whilst leaning up, was slashed with a sword by a mounted Arab but dodged the blow, and escaped with a gash across the cheek. Sergeant Campbell, of the 1st Battalion Black Watch, was advancing with his regiment towards one of the forts at Telel-Kebir, after crossing the entrenchments, when he received a bullet in the right thigh. A wounded Arab tried to kill him as he lay on the ground, but by a desperate effort he managed to bayonet the fellow. While there he saw a British soldier give some water to an injured Arab, who then deliberately shot him, but, having been seen to commit this dastardly act, had his brains knocked out, Corporal Buchan, 2d Highland Light Infantry, after being brought down by a bullet through his ankle, was being attacked by several Arabs when assistance came, but not before his nose had been smashed. Private Moody, Highland Light Infantry, received a fearful gash, extending from his left knee to his ninth rib by falling upon a bayonet left in one of the trenches at Tel-el-Kebir. Driver Madigan, N Battery 2d Brigade R.A., had a marvellous escape at Tel-el-Kebir. A bullet entered his left side and passed out through the back, having been prevented by a bone from reach-ing the heart. Private Livingstone, Highland Light Infantry, was saved after being wounded by an Arab who attempted to bayonet him. Private M'Kenzie, 79th Highlanders, is in a dangerous state. In the trenches at Tel-el-Kebir he accidentally received a bullet in the neck from the rifle of a comrade at the rear. During the past ten days he has been suffering from tetanus, necessitating the scraping of a small cavity between his teeth for the ad-

to the Royal Hospital at Netley. LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM " THE WORLD.")

ministratration of beef tea. Colour-Sergeant M'Donald, of the Black Watch, had a bullet

through his right arm, near his shoulder, and

it is thought to be now working its way to-wards his chest, his breast being much

swollen and intensely painful. Whilst on the ground he was repeatedly shot at by Arabs,

until some of our men came to his assistance

The wounded men and invalids were removed

Colonel Sterling of the Coldstream Guards had a very narrow escape when he was wounded at the attack on Tel-el-Kebir. He was looking through his glasses when a bullet struck his hand, taking off one of his struck in land, and so that ingers; passing downwards, the bullet struck the Colonel's revolver, which he had brought round in front of him, and found its billet in the case. Had the revolver not been there, Colonel Sterling would certainly

The Marines are a splendid body of men entitled to honourable consideration, and Lord Northbrook would do a very popular act if he gave effect to the suggestion already made to him that their Deputy Adjutant-General should have a seat at the Board of Admiralty. A hint has also been thrown out in the right quarter that Prince Albert Victor should hold a commission in the corps; and, his Royal Highness having served on board a man-cf-war, his association with our seamen-soldiers would be altogether appropriate and

most highly appreciated.
Sir G. Wolseley and Sir B. Seymour were offered either a pension of £2,000 for life or a sum of £50,000. Very naturally, and very wisely, they elected to take the latter. Angling in the Thames, since the trout-season closed, has been singularly unproduc-

season closed, has been singularly infreduc-tive. The water has been abnormally bright and low, and only occasional barbel and jack have relieved the discouraging monotony of blank days. With the decay of the weed and a rainy autumn, the Waltonian will be rewarded for his patient effort; if not, his resistance to the "rapacious" landowners will

The 84th are very indignant—naturally enough—at the 18th having got the credit of taking the redoubt at Tel-el-Kebir. It was taken, with thirteen Krupp guns, by the 84th. The first report is to be officially corrected; honour where honour is due."

Early next month the Globe Theatre will be opened under the management of Mrs. Ber-nard-Beere, who has secured an extraordinary attraction for her first venture, viz., an original drama of English rural life, in prose, by Alfred Tennyson. The stage direction will be superintended by Mr. Charles Kelly, a guarantee for its efficiency.

West Cumberland is now being more com pletely organised by the two political parties than it has ever been before, in anticipation of the fight between Sir Wilfrid Lawson and what the gay Baronet is pleased to term "Lowtherism." Every centre of the district is having its registration looked after, and clubs created for both sides, whilst there is a continuance of political meetings; so that when the Baronet of Brayton meets his fate, it must be recognised, whatever it is, as the well-considered verdict of the people.

Admiral Ryder hauls down his flag as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth next month. Who will succeed him? Sir G. Hornby is likely to have the offer if Sir Cooper Key does not feel inclined to give up his position at Whitehall for it; but a hope is entertained that Sir Beauchamp, who is eminently popular at that port, may be relieved of his present command and transferred to Admirally House Postsmouth. Lord John House ralty House, Portsmouth. Lord John Hay is first in the running for the "blue ribbon" of sea-going appointments, whether it becomes vacant next March in the ordinary course, or earlier by a new departure.

Stories are, I see, beginning to circulate illustrative of the smuggling propensities of gentlemen connected with the navy, but I have seen nothing yet equal to one I heard the other day about a man-of-war that lately came home from the Mediterranean. When it reached Portsmouth Roads this vessel was surrounded by revenue cutters, police boats, and so on, as if it had been a piratical runner of contraband. Great indignation was expressed at this unseemly conduct on the part of these Custom House wretches, but undaunted they boarded her Majesty's ship and proceeded to search diligently. Information, it seems, had been forwarded from Gibraltar or somewhere to the effect that this vessel had about sixty tons of tobacco on board belonging to the officers and crew, which it was their in-tention to land free of duty. Sure enough the tobacco was there, but the Customs authorities did not get much of it. One officer had his lockers full of cigars and choice mixtures, but did not feel it his duty to let them be opened, and the men had withdrawn the charges from the guns to substitute tobacco. Long ere now they have, I daresay, got clear away with their consignments; and why not? Their country does so little for them that they may at least get their own and their friends' tobacco free of duty.

"Ilma," who was present at the Inverness gathering, writes of the dresses seen there: "Tartans of every cut, kind, and colour were there, and blues of every shade, from the navy to the hussar. A vivid red with mincing gait dazzled the crowd and set them all agape. It asserted itself everywhere. Closely followasserted itself everywhere. Closely follow-ing on its heels was a gay cavalier. Very striking was an impossible plaid of the largest check, with paniers and jacket, worn by a 'stout party.' Remarkable was a sage plush, gorgeous with its heavy fur trimmings. Some pretty dresses were seen among the crowd, notably a well-fitting black, worn by a tall brunette, with double row of silver buttons, and silver collar round her slender neck. A tall fair girl, with small neat head, had on a smoky-coloured blue, with hat to match, which was much admired. A green tartan was specially good, with dark-green jacket, short pointed basque in front, and little tails at the back; feather hat. Beauty was at a discount. Female tourists with cropped heads attended in the shortest of dresses, they brought, in some instances of the same material as the gown, always in everybody's way—a cross between a hand screen and an imbrella turned inside out. One was not envious to have in one's possession such monstrosities. It is curious to note that the lower one gets in the social scale, the falling off of hair increases. It is certainly very infectious, and has spread most alarmingly. I am in a continual dread that the petticoat will be curtailed in like manner before long. A salmon gown straight from Paris startled every one. Perfect as regards fit, its wearer appeared all arm and back. A strap considerately placed on the shoulder indicated where the one began and the other left off. A green tulle, with embroidery on the bodice, and velvet leaves with gold fibres in the hair; a black with gold; a white, the front one mass of red currants that rattled as it moved, with a big

shaded ostrich feather-were very effective.' When we hear of a fashionable light weight losing £1,500 in bets in one day, while many of his confrères owe money all over the ring, it becomes clear that some stringent asures must be adopted to remedy an evil that has assumed the most serious proportions. Last year the proposed rule against jockeys betting was thrown out; but, if again introduced, it would assuredly be carried by a large majority. It is certain that, if the Turi is to retain its purity, such a law must speedily be put into force.

The Bishop of Manchester has dared to board the tectotalers, and declared last week in a pulpit in his diocese that he did not believe that drunkenness was the national sin. which he considered to be licentiousness and want of moral tone. The answer to the Bishop will probably be that drunkenness is the main cause of licentiousness; but it was high time some one of position in the Church rebuked the arrogance of the tectotalers, who would

make, not temperance, but total abstinence, a substitute for Christianity. The status of an unfortunately large section of the racing wheelmen of England is such that a little mud more or less can make but small difference to their reputations. If Moore, the Birmingham bicyclist, had justified

the rumour that arose contemporaneously with his departure for America, and avowedly

turned professional, not a few would have been thankful. Anything would have been preferable, to those who strive to keep the port at least respectable, to seeing the holder of two English championships, which Moore is, exhibiting himself in connection with pro-fessional male and female bicyclists, as Moore did at the Manhattan Polo Grounds, New York, on the 2d ult. When Americans see with their own eyes (and hear with their own ears) what manner of man it is who holds two English championships, side by side with the Hon. Ion Keith-Falconer and Whatton, they may well wonder that we should exhibit any fastidiousness on this side in our acceptance of American amateurs; although Moore does not, let it be said, represent any one but himself, his visit not being arranged by any English amateur body. Americans must also wonder what value is placed upon English picycling championships if a man relinquishes a chance second to none of winning two of them (the five miles and the fifty miles) in preference to competing in a few obscure races in the United States. It is clearly the duty of the Bicycle Union, if only for its own

THE GALE.—The gale of Sunday burst with terrific force over Stornaway and the Island of Lews. Four vessels were blown ashore—the Johannes Koster; the Rowena, of Aberdeen the Ellen, of Chester; and the Lady Head, o Abordeen. Many small boats were blown out to sea, and the havoc among houses and crops

sake, to demand an explanation from Moore

for thus dragging English amateurism through

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, TUESDAY.

The Queen, accompanied by the Hereditary
Grand Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse,
walked out yesterday morning. The Duke
and Duchess of Albany also walked out. Her Majesty, with other members of the Royal Majesty, with other members of the Royal Family, was present in the afternoon at a cricket match between the Balmoral and Abergeldie clubs. The Marquis of Hartington and the Earl of Fife had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng and Dr. Hoffmeister have left, and Captain Walter Campbell and Dr. Reid have arrived at the Castle.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at their residence in St. James's Palace from Neu Strelitz and Paris on Tuesday evening, attended by Baron Both and Major Winsloe, A.D.C. The Earl and Countess of Desart arrived in

town on Tuesday in order to attend the mar-riage of Miss Bischoffsheim, her ladyship's sister, and Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, the Knight of Kerry.

The Earl of Durham is expected in town at the Earl of Durham is expected in town at the Earl of Durham is expected.

the close of the week from Lambton Castle. Lady Haggerstone, Miss Haggerstone, and Sir John Haggerstone, Bart., have arrived at 2, Redeliffe-square, South Kensington, from Oakfield, Upper Norwood.

SIR HENRY D. WOLFF ON EGYPT. At a dinner held at Portsmouth on Monday evening, Sir Henry D. Wolff, M.P., responding for "The County and Borough Members," remarked that a great deal had been said about the disorganisation of Parliament, and no doubt some difficulty had been experienced during the last three sessions in the work of legislation, but he did not go the full length of those who regarded the position as hopeless. They must must not look upon Parliament simply as a machine for passing measures. It was also a machine for delaying them, not unnecessarily, of course, but to enable them to receive due consideration. (Hear, hear.) They had all been struck with admiration at the deeds of their army and navy in Egypt. (Cheers.) The two services, by their courage, devotion, discipline, and determination, had, under brave and skilful leaders, achieved for us that position which England ought to occupy in every part of the world. (Cheers.) Without desiring to detract from the acts of any other corps, he hoped that the Marines, whose history was much bound up in the traditions of Portsmouth, would receive their due reward. (Cheers.) Referring to the Dual Control, which he thought was not entirely understood, he denied that it was established simply in the interests of the bondholders. When the late Khedive was deposed, his reckless extravagance and great personal expenditure and created a heavy debt. His deposition was ordered by the Sultan, at the request of the French and English Governments. Two representatives of those Governments were appointed as Comptrollers to receive the revenues for the benefit of the bondholders, and also to secure the liberties of the Egyptian people by pre-venting that oppression through which their life's blood had been almost sucked out of them for the benefit of harsh, perious, and extravagant rulers. One of the first advantages achieved by the Comptrollers was that Unified Stock was reduced from 7 to 4 per cent., and the interest on floating debt from 12 to 5 per cent., by which means the Egyptian taxpayers had profited to the extent of from three to four millions a year. (Hear, hear.) That arrangement, however, must now fall to the ground, and it would be for her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the Governments of other countries, to devise some new scheme for the administration of Egypt. (Hear, hear.) No one could deny hat England had a paramount interest in the prosperity of that country, not only because of our holding Canal stock, which was more or less an accident, but because from four-fifths to six-eighths of the Canal traffic was ours-(hear, hear)-and the first thing, therefore, which the Government must look to was that the Suez Canal should be kept free for our ships, whether belonging to the navy or mercantile marine, and whether in peace or in war. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, we must secure the happiness, peace, and tran-quillity of these who lived on the banks of the anal, and contributed to the government of the country. It was the boast of Mr. Canning and of Lord Palmerston that wherever English influence had any hold the rights of the people were considered; and therefore Mr. Canning in South America, and Lord Palmerston throughout Europe, except in Russia, achieved the principle of self-government. He did not concur with those who said that Easterns were not fit for self-government. It Easterns were not us for self-government. It had been introduced into all those parts of the East which belonged to Europe, and Egypt almost belonged to Europe. He could not conceive that they could establish any permanent state of government in Egypt which

LIBERAL OPINION ON QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

did not fully recognise the rights of the people

to a share of control over their own fortunes.

Our predominance in Egypt might also do infinite good by abolishing the slave trade, which existed in the Red Sea to an extent

that was scarcely credited in this country. He

trusted that in whatever arrangements might be made care would be taken utterly to de-

stroy that terrible scourge of humanity. (Hear,

Sir Arthur Hayter, M.P., presided at a large Liberal meeting at Bath on Tuesday night, at which a resolution of confidence in the Government and in favour of Mr. Gladstone's new Rules of Procedure was passed. The hon, baronet said he might remind them, and he spoke as an official of the War Office, that no one was more rejoiced than her Majesty's Government at the successful close of the operations in Egypt. He knew many in Bath were opposed to war; but they could not be more opposed to it than those who had to deal with this one. No one could accuse Mr. Gladstone's Government of entering into an unnecessary war, but they were bound to go to Egypt, and they were determined before the matter closed that the affairs of Egypt should be placed on a better and more satisfactory basis. He trusted that before the end of the month every available soldier would be withdrawn from the country. But, at the same time, it was of the utmost consequence we should not allow Egypt to lapse again into anarchy, and we were responsible for keeping the peace in that country till its own arrange-

ments were complete.

At a meeting of the Glasgow Junior, Liberal Association, held in the City Hall as a counterdemonstration to the great Conservative gathering to-night, Dr. Cameron, M.P., de-livered an address supporting the Government policy regarding parliamentary procedure, and resolutions were moved by Mr. Ramsay, M.P., and Mr. Duff, M.P., declaring that the country should sustain the Government in passing the Rules of Procedure, expressing satisfaction at the termination of the Egyptian war, and gratification at the prespect of a speedy settlement of the Egyptian question in a manner calculated to secure greater feet in a manner calculated to secure greater free-dom and better government for the native

dom and hetter government for the native population. The resolutions are stated to have been carried enthusiastically.

The Hon. E. L. Staaley, M.P., writing to his Oldham constituents on the closure, says he only hopes that the proposals of the Government may prove sufficient; but his belief is that far stronger and more stringent. is that far stronger and more stringent mea-sures for the repression of the waste of time and abuse of the forms now prevailing are wanted, unless the constituencies will take the matter into their own hands by turning out those members of Parliament who, by obstruction, disgrace parliamentary govern-

Head Office: PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI. Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,989 .- FOUNDED 1814.

#### PARIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

#### Great-Britain. LONDON, OCTOBER 4-5, 1882.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE AND THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

It is permissible for an Opposition, even when they recognise the immediate popularity of the party in power and are not prepared to contest a popular policy, to record their own views and to vindicate their former conduct. This Sir Stafford Northcote did at Glasgow with as much fairness and cordiality as could be expected after a disappointment the more severe because it was wholly unexpected. Nobody, either Conservative or Liberal, could in the wildest flight of imagination have conjectured three or four months ago that Mr. Gladstone's Government would reburnish the dimmed brightness of its popularity by a spirited foreign policy and a successful war. The Egyptian question, however, has not been closed, nor will even that question long continue to command a monopoly of interest. The Con-servatives, though disheartened at the sudden recovery of the ground lost by the Ministry, are in a mood far removed from the dismay in which they were plunged after the general election. They are ready to put in practice Sir Stafford Northcote's advice, counselling vigilance and activity in the work of registration, organisation, and the rest. Nevertheless, the Government, as Sir Stafford Northcote says, are for the time being "on the top of the wave," and the publicspirited Conservative who warmly praises and sympathizes with the work achieved in Egypt must be conscious that his tribute of applause is helping his political foes. It is necessary to be watchful against the influence of such thoughts. Even a cool and fair-minded statesman like Sir Stafford Northcote is tempted to mingle blame with praise when blame may tend to create embarrassments for the Government in the dangerous field of diplomacy. It is not desirable to dwell, as Sir Stafford Northcote dwelt, on the alleged embroilment of England with the Mahomedan world at the moment when the Porte is showing temper in a foolish and undignified way. There is a party in Turkey which would gladly snatch at any encouragement to denounce English intervention in Egypt as an atta and the recklessness with which ill-feeling has been displayed in the recent arrest of the Port Said labourers is ominous of troubles. Lord Dufferin has a delicate and difficult part to play at Constantinople, and it is in the highest degree inexpedient that his hands should be weakened by a quite erroneous impression that there is among the great mass of Englishmen any real difference of opinion with respect to our interests in Egypt. It is doubtless to be desired that those interests should be secured, if possible, without irritating Mahomedan feeling, but they must not be imperilled through any deference to claims inconsistent with the objects of British policy. The commanding and absorbing nature of the Egyptian question overshadowed Sir Stafford Northcote's criticisms upon domestic politics. It is plain that at present the Ministry are safe against attack, and unless they make some extraordinary blunders, they will be able to keep their majority together and to carry

content to wait upon events .- Times. The Standard says: We are inclined to think that Sir Stafford Northcote somewhat overestimated the gain the Government have reaped in Party strength from the military successes in Egypt. That, for the moment, they stand well with the country there can be no doubt; but they have certainly not won over a single supporter from the ranks of those whom their general policy fills with mistrust, and, as is clear enough from the dissonant notes invariably struck at Liberal gatherings, they have severely shaken the devotion of sections whose fanatical energy stood them in good stead at the last Election. But whatever prestige the Ministry have acquired by their splendid inconsistency, their critic on Wednesday evening declined to diminish by the impeachment of English honour, or at the expense of English authority. Mr. Gladstone thought fit to call the Afghan expedition a war of annexation; but Sir Stafford Northcote refuses to follow the bad example by treating the war in Egypt as a war for bondholders. He was content to point out that when the day of Parliamentary reckoning comes the Ministry will have to render strict account of the blunders in diplomacy which forced them at the last to undertake an enterprise which, had events been ordered better, might have been wholly unnecessary. And since some of the Ministerial scribes ask us to admire-if we admire nothing else-the wonderful administrative ability which the Cabinet has displayed, it was but right that the spokesman of the Opposition should remind the country that there were grievous shortcomings in some departments, of which explanation will be asked. But the business is by no means over. It has, indeed, entered now on a stage in which perils in front and temptations from behind beset the path of Ministers, and their more judicious friends will reserve their whistling till they are well out of the diplomatic wood. The war has, in fact, brought to pass that which it was the declared aim of the Ministry to prevent. The elements cannot be conjured with a phrase. The status quo has been disturbed beyond all' chance of recovery by the convulsion our invervention caused. It is not a question of restoration, but of creation, and in the work of reconstruction Ministers will be hampered by the scruples of those among their followers who have until now been offended by what they have done. Sir Stafford Northcote sees clearly that the Opposition has its duty to perform in strengthening the Administration against doubters at home as well as opponents abroad. We confess we could have desired a clearer intimation of the views which the Conservative Party are prepared to enforce. But gentleness of tone, if it be a fault, is a fault on the side of virtue;

and had Sir Stafford Northcote done more

their measures. The Opposition must be

present Government came into power with great promises on its own part and great expectations on the part of the nation. Sir Stafford Northcote points to the nonfulfilment of these promises, and asks what have the Government done to redeem them. He is, however, all the while conscious that the obstacles with which everybody is familiar which have stood in the way are in fair process of removal; and he anticipates the speedy production of a series of measures which he describes as "violently Radical." The Government have done so little, chiefly because the forms of Parliament give a minority power to dispossess and disfranchises the majority, and the removal of this obstacle is the first condition of the performance of the legislative pledges which the Government gave and the nation accepted and sanctioned. The Egyptian policy of the Government necessarily occupied a considerable place in Sir Stafford Northcote's remarks at the meeting in St. Andrew's Hall in the evening. The question is a difficult one for the Conservative leader. In whatever way the Government was drawn into a war which even those who felt its necessity regarded with reluctance and regret, the conduct of the short and successful campaign has given great satisfaction to the country. Sir Stafford Northcote thinks that the Government had won great popularity by their Egyptian policy; but he anticipates that when it comes to be discussed, and its consequences show themselves a great reaction will take place. This danger waits no doubt on all such movements as that which has occupied the attention of the country for the past three months. The Government, which has shown, in spite of assertions which Conservative orators have come to believe as axioms, that it can successfully make war when what it regards as a necessary occasion arises, has now to show that it can make peace. Sir Stafford Northcote will take but little advantage from mere retrospect. The question how the war arose is of mere historic interest; the pressing fact of the hour is that as its first result we have got Egypt on our hands, and must find out to dispose of it. It is now generally admitted that the difficulties which the war has left behind it are as great as those which it was intended to

#### SIR STAFFORD NORTHEOTE ON

PUBLIC AFFAIRS. Sir Stafford Northcote attended a conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations for Scotland, in Glaswednesday afternoon, and on behalf of himself and Lord Salisbury acknowledged the great assistance which such organisations rendered in recovering the ground lost at the General Election. He desired to see established an organisation that would diffuse true political information and advice, in order to counteract the misrepresentations and action of unscrupulous Radicals. Although British arms had been triumphant in Egypt, and the Government had obtained popularity thereby, he predicted a reaction when their Egyptian policy came to be discussed. The right hon. Baronet gave some practical advice to Conservatives, especially urging upon them unity and co-operation in preparing for the next General Election : -

In the evening Sir Stafford Northcote addressed a crowded Conservative meeting in the St. Andrew's Hall, the largest in Glasgow. A great part of the area was set aside for ladies, an arrangement which was the first of the kind at any political gathering in Glasgow. The right hon, gentleman was accompanied to the platform by the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Dalkeith, the Earl of Glasgow, Lord Balfour, Sir Archibald Campbell, Sir Graham Montgomery, Sir Wyndham Anstruther, Mr. Campbell, M.P., Mr. Charles Dalrymple, M.P., Sir John C. Dalrymple Hay, M.P., Mr. Archibald Orr-Ewing, M.P., and others. Sir Archibald C. Campbell was

called to the chair, and in a few sentences introduced the Conservative leader. Sir Stafford Northcote, on rising, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He said he felt a glow of gratitude when he saw those who assembled before him that night, and he only trusted and prayed that it would be in his power to express to the meeting that great gratitude. Lord Salisbury and himself were charged with the conduct of the Parliamentary business of the Opposition in both Houses, and they had much to try them. They had many causes for anxiety, but he could assure the meeting, in Lord Salisbury's and his own name, that they were more than consoled, and it was more than made up to them, by the receptions which they met from time to time in the great cities of the Empire. (Cheers.) He had to say, in the first place, that since he came to Glasgow the day before he had heard from friends and seen in some organs of public opinion that he was announced to address the Conservatives of Glasgow at an unfortunate moment-(cries present were at the height of their popularity in consequence of the success which they had achieved in Egypt. Well, he repudiated that, and if at the bottom of such warnings and such comments as those there lay any idea that the Conservatives could prefer party triumphs to the interest of the country he thought he for one would rather cut his connection with them. They were Britons first and Conservatives afterwards, and it could never be said of them that they were disposed to think meanly, or to detract from the success of their country because those successes were won by their opponents. It seemed to him that that was a moment at which it was peculiarly incumbent upon all the constituencies of the country to endeavour to reflect upon the state of affairs, and to take counsel with themselves and with their party as to the real course of the Government in these matters. He was quite ready to rejoice with every one at the gallant conduct of our soldiers and our sailors. (Cheers.) He rejoiced to think that every arm of the service had been well represented in that field which had for weeks and months past been the great object of observation to the whole of Europe and of the civilized world. He was bound to say there were other departments of the Government besides those who had been responsible for the army and navy and for the service of the Indian troops. There were de-partments of the Government upon whose conduct he thought it much less easy at the present moment to pronounce a final judgment. They had to look to the action of the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Foreign Office. He feared when they came carefully to analyse the conduct of the Foreign Department and of the Government generally they should seek to throw no inconsiderable responsibility upon them for having brought about a war which he believed was unnecessary and unjustifiable. (Cheers.) They had to do with the great question how it was that they could best fulfil their duty to those two hundred millions who

were committed more or less to their care in

India, and who would be the first and greatest

Opposition to their confidence, to state frankly how things stand, and what they intend to do, there would not have been wanting critics to accuse him of assuming a prematurely dictatorial style.

The Daily News says:—No doubt the The Daily News says:—No doubt the sales the great force of opinion which that also the great force of opinion which enabled them to rule that mighty mass of people should not be weakened. (Cheers.) He knew they heard it said there was the greatest difference in the world between the Liberal Government wars and the Conservative wars. The Conservative Government wars those of annexation, and those of the Liberals were of all the seven virtues. (Laughter.) They might easily give names It was just as easy to say the recent war had been a bondholders' war as to say that the last Conservative war was an annexation war. It was just as fair with regard to the one as to the other. The war in which the Government had been engaged was not a bond-holders' war, and equally did he repudiate on the part of the late Government the charge that the wars they were unfortunately obliged to undertake were wars of annexation. (Cheers.) The result of all this policy in Egypt, taken as a whole, was this—they had exactly brought about in that country now the very state of things which their policy from the first was directed to prevent. They had opened up many questions which would be difficult to settle, and it lay with the Governdifficult to settle, and it lay with the Government what policy they now intended to pursue. Then they might take for granted it was not a case in which they could go back simply to the state of things immediately before the troubles in Egypt began. He did not believe that could be done in any department of human affairs. He did not believe when any great action had taken place they could go back to where they were before. Therefore it was of the highest importance they should take counsel together and that the Government. take counsel together, and that the Government should treat them with confidence, frankness, and candour, and tell them what it was they really aimed at, and what they expected to accomplish in Egypt. (Cheers.) It would not do to put their trust blindly in the Government by opening their mouths, shutting their eyes, and saying they would take what the Government were good enough to put in them. (Laughter.) Many people had so implicit a confidence in the Prime Minister that they could trust him in every Minister that they could trust him in everything. (Laughter.) Mr. Gladstone, with all his powers of expression and eloquence, and with all the remarkable character he pos-sessed, had acquired one very fatal habit, and had kept it all through his life, and that was to put himself in untenable positions, and then have to retire from them. (Laughter.) That was very bad as regards the individual himself, but it was worse when he had put the country in an untenable position. They who represented the Opposition were especially bound to cross-examine and to understand all these matters. There were reasons why they should be cautious indeed with regard to what was coming next. Although there was great glory in the newspapers, and speeches made by the junior member of the Government, yet he believed it was the case that in many quarters there was a good deal of secret and underground dissatisfaction in the Liberal party as to the position the leaders had taken up. (Hear, hear.) The Govern-ment had failed, and remarkably failed, as a whole in performing that which the constituencies of the the country expected them to per-form when they placed them in office. Where were the great things which they promised the country, when they abused the late Government for doing no work, and when they came forward with peace, retrenchment, and reform? What had become of all that Peace! Well, he would not speak about that. (Laughter.) The income-tax had formerly been five-pence, now it was sixpence-halfpenny, and even that levy would not now be able to pay the expenditure to which the Government had gone. He wished them to bear in mind that the fact of these great victories and triumphs of the Government would have the effect of almost certainly enticing have the effect of almost certainly enticing them to bring forward measures of a formidable character. The first thing they were going to do was to put a gag upon the liberty of speech of the Opposition in the House of Commons. They had, of course, an enormous majority in the House of Commons; in fact they had they h fact they had the whole country with the exception of such a minority as he saw that evening—(laughter)—but somehow or other they could not get on without putting a tolerable and effective gag upon the Opposition. Speaking in the House of Commons the Opwould require to be prepared to meet in Parliament this question when it opened. (Cheers.) They heard a great deal about partnerships, and the effect of party in political life. There were some to whom party was everything, who could think of nothing but whether their colour was carry-ing the day at the poll, or whether they would be able to return a majority to Parlia ment, and there were others who took a wholly different view of it, but said that party feeling and party spirit led men to be narrow and unjust, and gave them an alto-gether unsound and unfair view of political ife and of the real interest of the country. There were many who were merely lookerson at politics, but were puzzled and dissatisfied at the great keenness and eagerness hed at the great keenness and eagerness which they seemed to see in party supporters. They must not cry down party spirit; they must take care it did not lead them into narrow and, he might say, into base courses; they must be fair, and they must endeavour themselves to fight the battle fairly, and they must also try to get all those who were opposed to them to fight it fairly. They were not to gain the day by unfair means, but they were to hold up to the people of this country the true Conservative standard—a standard such as would rally round it all men who had the interest of their country at heart. (Cheers.) If he might venture to choose a word which should be inscribed on the banner of the Conservatives when they were fighting, the word he would select would be "Freedom."

> DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT A FARM .- A destructive fire occurred on Tuesday night upon the premises of Mr. J. W. Stallibrass, Eastwood Bury, Rochford, Essex. The whole of the farm buildings were burned to the ground, including twenty-seven grain-stacks. horses and calves were burnt to death. Fortunately the house opposite, where the owner, who is dangerously ill, was sleeping, unconscious of the raging fire, was saved. Other serious damage would have been done had not a man observed the fire and let loose the greater portion of the cattle. The amount of the damage is estimated at £8,000. The Southend Fire Brigade were unable to render any assistance through scarcity of water.

> (Cheers.) Freedom of speech, no clotures— freedom of contract—(cheers)—freedom of

opinion—(cheers)—and no caucuses. (Laugh-ter.) Every man should be able to form his

and assistance he could get, and having formed that opinion, he should be free to act upon it.

their forefathers acted upon, and which established this glorious Empire. (Cheers.)

Freedom was necessary not only against assaults of arbitrary power, but also against

a far more dangerous and more subtle one-

namely, of a mob or a democracy. Nothing could be more demoralising than to be subject

to the arbitrary will of a multitude who were

swayed in open ignorance by a few dema-gogues. (Cheers.) Whatever might be the

opinions and whatever might be the mode of

action of others, at least he was sure the prin-

ciples he had endeavoured feebly to throw oil

on and recommend would continue to be the

principles of the great Conservative party.

(Cheers.) Those were the principles

opinion, and do so with the best advice

EGYPT. THE SICK IN CAIRO.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY. The correspondent of the Daily News at

Cairo telegraphed on Wednesday evening:Sir Garnet Wolseley has issued a general order expressing, on the eve of the departure of a portion of the army, his high appreciation of the soldierly qualities of the men and his pride in their conduct and achievements. The cavalry brigade will break up to-morrow. Sir John Adye left for England to-day. The Committee is busily examining sites for bar-racks for the army of occupation. This morning for the first time the sick were conveved to Alexandria by steamboat. There were eighty-five patients. Three steamers will keep up a regular service henceforth at the Citadel hospital, which has been set apart for the Brigade of Guards almost exclusively. The daily admissions average twenty-two, and the total of the present number under treatment is 150. Yesterday it was 161, of which 54 were enteric fever cases, the remaining dysentery, diarrhœa, and ophthalmia. At this rate the whole brigade of Guards would be invalided in between two and three months, but the returns are not nearly so grave as appears at first sight. facts respecting the health of the army in many quarters are grossly misrepresented. For example, the transmission of so many to Alexandria is attributed to the serious nature of their diseases, the truth being that the men are sent to the coast because the rule here is to admit even the slightest cases to the hospital. and because the accommodation is not sufficiently large for needs determined in that liberal manner. Large numbers of admissions and transfers are as much measures merely of segregation, for the purpose of prevention, as of confirmed disease.

I paid a long visit to the Citadel hospital this morning, and, accompanied by Deputy Surgeon-General Manley and Brigade-Surgeon Burnett, who is in charge, went round all the wards. All of the ophthalmic patients, who were kept in tents by themselves, were shown me one by one. Of twenty-one invalids, only two had the disease in a rather severe form. The other mineteen were merely trifling, but all the cases, serious or grave, whether of this disease or others, are entered under the same designation, and persons who do not analyse the statements naturally are led to infer that the health of the men is far worse than it really

The same returns apply to other diseases. For instance, of 154 enteric cases yesterday, only four were serious. In this hospital only six patients have died since the 25th ult., two of dysentery, three of diarrhæa, and one of enteric fever. Dr. Manley assured me that nine-tenths of his cases might be sent back on duty in less than a fortnight, after invaliding for a few days at the sea coast, enough to restore them to their normal condition. I must say from the ap-pearance of the men in the wards that his ssurance seemed quite warrantable, extremely few being unable to sit up to read the papers or books, and otherwise amuse them-selves. This officer, who has served in five campaigns, told me that the sickness was not much if at all greater than might usually expected as the result of debility after hardships of the war. Before I left this hospital there were fifteen new cases admitted fifteen discharged. There have been complaints. I believe only too well founded, of carelessness on the part of the watchers, as nourishment was not given at the proper hours and the wine allowances were misanpropriated; but I am assured that such were very exceptional. In a few days such abuses will be almost impossible, for the Citadel is so admirably adapted for the purpose that it becomes the general hospital for the Cairo army. Three hundred beds will be put up there to-morrow. At present the invalids sleep on mattresses on the floor. This will then become the dietetic hospital as distinguished from the field hospital. A second one of the same kind is established at the Alexandria to The rooms used as the Citadel hospital are of magnificent proportions, perfectly ven-tilated and well lighted. At so high an elevation over Cairo they receive breezes all day The delightful bracing season is now beginning, and for the next six months the army of occupation will have climatic influences in their favour. The buildings themselves are now in a thoroughly good sanitary condition, though when first occupied they were almost as foul as pigsties. Speaking now of the Citadel only, I am glad to say that it is abundantly supplied with everything, even luxuries. The medical officers universally hold that if the medical department be only maintained, as regards transport and equipment, on a similar footing with, say, the artillery system, it would be perfect. At present the system exists only on paper, and it often has happened in this way that, though the medical officers are well supplied with carts, no animals are anywhere available. The Cairo correspondent of the Standard

telegraphing on Wednesday says :-Although the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are secret, vet, as is generally the case on such occasions, sufficient information leaks out to enable a fair idea of the general drift of the proceedings to be obtained. far the attention of the Court appears to be mainly directed towards obtaining proof of the complicity of Arabi in the burning of Alexandria and other rebel excesses. No definite evidence on this point appears to have been yet adduced, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the authorities the well-known facility in every Oriental country of obtaining witnesses to swear to any fact required. Arabi himself has not yet been interrogated, but Ali Fehmi and other leaders have been before the Committee. These have, it is said, stood their ground manfully, declaring that the war against England was begun by the order of Alexandria, and that it was afterwards prosecuted by the whole country, as represented by the Council of Notables and by the leading members of all classes of the population of Cairo. The only rebel leader against whom damning evidence has been forthcoming is Suleiman Bey, the instigator of the firing and massacre at Alexandria after the bombard-So far this man has cluded all search and is still at large. It is considered probable that he has effected his escape from the country. It is considered probable that the preliminary inquiries will be very protracted. According to trustworthy reports from the provinces, great discontent has been created by the wholesale arrests which have been made. New Mudirs, or Local Governors, arrive, with instructions and full powers to arrest everyone compromised by recent events, and they utilise these powers to make clean sweep of all those against whom they have private enmities. The prisons are said to be full of unfortunate wretches; the innocent and the guilty are all mixed together, and will have to wait for an almost indefinite time before their trials can take place. There are now a hundred and thirty-five prisoners in the gaol here. Thirty of the most important of these, who have hitherto been retained in English custody will to-morrow be removed to the Egyptian prison. Arabi is among those who will be handed over. Sir Charles Wilson has reserved the power of communicating with them at pleasure, and there is therefore little danger of their being ill-treated.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard says :-

It is stated in official quarters here that the authorities have obtained conclusive evidence against Arabi and his associates in connection with the burning and pillaging of Alex-

andria. An impression is, however, prevalent that the chiefs of the rebellion will escape the punishment of death. Commerce is reviving very slowly. When the goods traffic upon the railway is again restored the crops from the interior will begin to pour into Alexan-dria, but until that time business cannot make much progress. Mercantile firms whose houses were burnt to the ground experience very great difficulty in finding offices, the number of houses suitable for the purpose being very limited. The British authorities have issued advertisements for buildings in Alexandria suitable for offices, and also as quarters for officers and men. Store-houses are also required. No definite time is named for their occupation, but a month's notice is to be given prior to surrender.

#### THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

The Church Congress resumed its work at Derby on Wednesday, and the Drill-hall at ten o'clock was well filled. The discussion was on "The Church and Modern Thought." The Rev. J. Ll. Roberts (vicar of Stratton, near Northampton), in reading the first paper on "The limits of authority and free thought," said that very frequently the charge was brought against the Church of England that she was founded upon compromises. It would have been more just to have described her as wisely recognising the great fact that there were certain great truths in doctrine and certain great principles in practice which, though impossible theoretically to be reconciled, must vet be allowed to co-exist and practically blend in our systems of faith and morals. In the matter of religion there was but one final and absolute authority, and that was the authority of God Himself, who still spoke to man by conscience, by Holy Scripture, and by His Church. He argued that it would be a great mistake to substitute a school of philosophy for the Church God as chool of philosophy for the Church of Cardon and the control of the characteristics. losophy for the Church of God, and to constitute its officers inquirers for theoretical truth rather than what he would term them, the divinely commissioned messengers of revealed truth. Speaking for the Church, he might say that they utterly declined to submit Christianity to the heterogeneous voice of socalled national assemblies; neither were they enamoured of the harmonies of that delightful concert where Mr. Voysey might chant the treble, and Mr. Bradlaugh sound (Laughter and cheers.) The Rev. J. M. Wilson, of Clifton College, argued that or authority. The relation between them was not one of mutual exclusion and encroachment, and it was a mistake even to talk of freethought. Thought was the result of antecedent influences, and therefore could not be free. The reply which they, as Churchmen, ought to make to freethinkers, was that, according to their ability, they were freethinkers too, because the question was whether there ought to be imposed on the growth and evolution of thought additional and artificial restraints besides those which were imposed by the ordinary nature of things.

Other papers upon the same subject were afterwards read, and Professor Stokes fol-

lówed with a paper on "The Harmony and Science of Faith."

Professor G. G. Stokes read a paper on "The harmony of science and faith," and spoke of the results given by science and Scripture of the creation and the design of the species, pointing out that, after all, science advanced nothing more than a hypothesis of continuous transmutation, incapable of experimental investigation. If an undue liberalism and interpretation on the theological side created apparent opposition between science and faith in respect of the Copernican system and the antiquity of the earth and the life upon it, he could not help thinking that here apparently opposition arose from the elevation on the other side of a scientific hypothesis into the rank of an established theory. The combination of the natural and supernatural seemed somewhat grotesque. and he preferred resting in the statement of a special creation without prying into method. But to object to study science would be like objecting to honest industry. The study of the phenomena of nature pre-eminently called them to recognize truthfulness in religious matters. The investigator who wished to be successful must be on his guard against prejudice, and hold his mind ready to receive fresh indications of truth hitherto unperceived. And was not this what should be our attitude as regards Divine truth? New light would break in upon them from time to time if they sought after truth and kept their minds honestly open for its reception. This required patience and effort, and there was sometimes a temptation to take a short cut to the truth by throwing oneself into the arms of some party or school of thought, instead of borrowing from all alike that which appeared to be true, thus proving all things, and holding fast that which was good. The honesty of mind which led to the recognition of that which was good in all parties and to the avoidance of party spirit was, he believed, fostered by scientific study. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Canon Barry said the conditions or, as some called it, compromise-of balance between science and faith depended upon the nature of man as he was. On the one hand, he was individual; and, on the other hand, he was part of the great system of humanity and under the dispensation of God, which treated humanity as a whole. far as he was individual, he must have freedom; so far as he belonged to the great system of humanity, he must bow to authority. They could not make a hard-and-fast line between man's individual and social nature. What Christians had to do was to maintain the province of faith as a great and necessary part of human life, and as a part most influ-

ential of all in human nature The Bishop of Bedford said he supposed he addressed himself to those who believed in a personal God of infinite wisdom and power, and he wanted to answer to those who said that the more they knew of the universe the more they saw that God had imposed on his universe laws which were in their operation so unfailing that the violation of them was inconceivable, and that since prayers asked for such violation it was foolish to make such prayer and expect God to answer it. It seemed to him that the more they knew of the universe the more amazed were they at the vastness and general inviolability of law. Science was, he believed, in spite of the opinion of Dr. Andrew Clarke, continually enlarging the dominion of law, continally lessening the number of facts which refused to be classified or to bow in submission to this Some things rebelled against the demands of law. Surely the phenomena of will were quite as real as the phenomena of chemistry or mechanics, and they were just as much bound to take them into consideration. They found the whole group of facts which they called moral depended for their character upon the exercise of will, the very idea of which was a freedom of law. He wished to press upon them the importance of remembering that this group of moral facts was constantly moderating the laws which were held to be so unchangeable. They could not alter a law, but they could alter its operation. God's will, though unseen, yet working in a far higher and more wonderful way than man's will could, was the true source and origin, not only for the first claim of events, but of everything that affected His creatures' well-being. The whole earth was bound with golden chains around the feet of God. (Cheers.) In the Section Room, Dr. Phillimore

speaking of the appointment of bishops and parish priests, said that the present system of appointing bishops was bad, and he did not agree with the statement that they always got the best bishops under it. It, however, was very undesirable to speak of existing appointments, but it was very easy to avoid that, because they had only to consider what hap-pened in times past. It was said that the melancholia, which would have speedily

Irish bishops appointed by a certain Prim Minister were selected from the very best men, but unfortunately on going out of Lon-don they were met by highwaymen who took their garments from them and their office at the same time. (Laughter.) Under the pre-sent system the Sovereign had little choice in the matter of bishops. It was left to the Prime Minister, and as he derived his position from Parliament, the only conclusion to which they could come was that the bishops were ap-pointed by members of Parliament who to a large extent did not belong to the Church of England, and all that he asked was that the Church should have some voice in the selection of bishops-certainly a very humble

request. (Cheers.)
Earl Nelson, at the afternoon meeting, read a paper "On the Political Relations of the Church and the Crown," in the course of which he said that, as far as the appointment which he said that, as far as the appointment of bishops was concerned, the Church's position here was impregnable. The State might nominate 1,000 bishops, the Church only could make one. It was absurd to talk of compulsion. If bishops would not consecrate improper men they could not be made bishops at all. On the other hand, there was no necessity for the Church to consecrate men not unfit, on the ground either that better men might be found or that they were State nominees. He was fully sensible of the advantages both to the Christian religion to the cause of good government arising from the union of Church and State, but the only chance of maintaining that union was a due recognition on the part of each other of their distinctive authorities and powers. The independent power of the Church must be purely spiritual in its nature and authority, and in all that was temporal and political must necessarily be inferior and subject to that power which in

these matters was rightly supreme. (Cheers.)
Mr. Cecil Raikes, M.P., who spoke on Mr. Cecil Raikes, M.P., who spoke on the Church and Parliament," said that session aftersession they had had many measures affecting the welfare of the Church brought before Parliament, counted out, and swept into the waste-paper basket, and with the object of preventing this in the future as far as possible, they had in course of formation a central committee of diocesan conferences comprising two thirds ofthe dioceses in England. He believed the Church would ther hold her own in Parliament, and he called upon the meeting to testify in an unmistakable nranner that they, as Englishmen, were determined that the Church, so long at least as they had one arm left to uphold her, should con-tinue to flourish in all the strength and all the beauty which she had acquired in the many centuries she had dwelt among them. (Cheers.)

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.")

I hear that the King of Denmark has failed in his attempt to bring about a modus vivends between the Duke of Cumberland and the Government at Berlin-a result which was fully expected, but which is greatly to be deplored. The Duke is utterly impracticable, and is surrounded by furious partisans, who strengthen him in his senseless resolution not to abandon his claims to the throne of Hanover. This uncompromising attitude will certainly deprive the Duke of the succession to the aged Duke of Brunswick, and the Prussian Ministers will continue to retain fortune of the late King Georg, which they have so cleverly appropriated. The Duke of Cumberland is not less inveterate in his private prejudices, as not only has there been a failure in further well-meant efforts on the part of the Prince of Wales and the King of Denmark to induce him to become reconciled to the Princess Frederica, but I hear from Vienna that he absolutely prohibited his mother, the ex-Queen, from having a meeting with her daughter, whom she seen for more than three years.

The Foot Guards complain bitterly of their not having had an opportunity of showing their valour in Egypt against the foe. They say that they were employed, under a broiling sun, on such persistently severe fatigue duty, that many officers of the Indian con-tingent were shocked, and observed that in India no European troops would be thus treated; and, in despair, they named them-selves "The Duke of Connaught's Own Navvies." Their complaint is that they were kept to any sort of drudgery so long as it was out of shot, and that this was unjustifiable now that rifles kill at a mile-and-a-half and field artillery at two miles. On the other hand, it must be remembered that it takes two to make a fight; and as Sir Garnet Wolseley was aware that the Egyptians would not stand the attack of his first line, he can hardly be blamed for having kept his reserves out of danger, and almost out of even supporting distance. With some of the newspaper correspondents, the "Highlanders" seem to be the favourites, for they are never weary of telling us with what mingled terror and amazement the Egyptians look on them. So far as mosquitoes and sand-flies are concerned these gallant men have, unquestionably,

borne the brunt of the fighting.

It is said that Sir Beauchamp Seymour's refusal of a Peerage is dependent upon his being given a larger sum than £50,000; that is to say, like a wise man, he prefers solid cash to a title. Those who have, however, to pay, like wise men, prefer to do so in titles rather

Mr. Alderman Knight, who has just been elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing municipal year, seems to be a very fair specimen of a self-made man of the Dick Whittington type. He was a good boy at school, and won the prizes. Then he was a good warehouseman, and then a good commercial traveller in the fancy goods trade, and during all this time. instead of spending his money, he invested it in back lanes, and converted, with large financial profit, slums into habitable abodes. Having become rich, he travelled, to enlarge his mind, in the United States, and was made Chairman of a Water Company, and an Alderman. The only pity is that he should attain the highest civic dignity of the Metropolis in the hole-and-corner fashion which nust prevail so long as the present absurd City Corporation continues to exist, for he would have been a very creditable choice, had the election been a genuine one on the part of

all London ratepayers.
In spite of the cold and rough weather, excellent sport has recently been obtained in most of the Scotch forests. Sir Charles Mordaunt and Mr. Greville have been out almost daily in Glenfeshie, and have killed as many as six stags in a day, and by stalking. Lord March and the Gordon Castle party have been busy in Glenfiddich, and in the same district Sir Grenville Smyth has brought down several fine stags in the forest of Kinveachie, which he rents from Lord Seafield. One of them weighed twenty-two stone, with a magnificent head of eleven tines, the beams being fortytwo inches long. In the West, Mr. Bass's friends have obtained splendid sport in Glenquoich and Cluny forests. The wire fence reently erected on the Lochearnhead "march, at a cost of nearly £10,000, has proved very effective in keeping the deer within the Bass territory. Lord Walter Campbell has killed

a stag of twenty-two stone at Inverary.

The succession to Dr. Pusey's chair and stall is giving Mr. Gladstone a great deal of trouble. Mr. Cheyne, who is nerhaps the best man in the field, is opposed by the decidedly orthodox people, though he is generally thought to be pious and moderate, and is really far less advanced than Mr. Sayce, whom they seem willing to accept. Mr. Wace, the preacher at Lincoln's Inn and a Bampton Lecturer, is another candidate, and he is also talked of for the Moral Philosophy Chair.

Dr. Pusey would probably have been surprised to be regarded as a mad doctor, but, as a matter of fact, he often played the part of one with considerable success. He was

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No. 20,990 .- FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1882.

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### Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5-6, 1882. IDEALS OF PATRIOTISM. Glasgow is a Liberal stronghold in the most Liberal part of the United Kingdom, but, with a creditable disregard for party considerations, its Municipality has been doing honour to the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Sir Stafford Northcote was admitted on Thursday to the freedom of the city, with a cordial welcome from men on both sides in polities, though on the previous night he had delivered himself, in St. Andrew's Hall, of an unusually stirring appeal to the Toryism of Scotland. It is one of the most satisfactory characteristics of public life in this country that, however high party passions may run, the intellectual and moral qualities of statesmen are cordially recognized by foes as well as friends. Few will be found to deny that Sir Stafford Northcote deserves the compliment paid him by the Corporation of Glasgow. His abilities, if not dazzling, are solid; his kindliness and his good temper have won him universal regard. There have been many leaders of his party more remarkable for courage and craft, for eloquence and impressive power, but none has ever made fewer enemies or been esteemed more incapable of anything unworthy. Long public service in many laborious offices or in the cold shade of Opposition has placed the Conservative leader among the men of whose work and worth, without distinction of party views or objects, the country is proud to record its appreciation. The freedom of the city of Glasgow is one among these records. Sir Stafford Northcote, in the natural expansion of his gratitude for the honour done to him, perhaps evalted the dignity a little too holdly, although he is apparently so unversed in the elementary arts of local flattery that he was unable to put "Britain" in the place of "England" when talking to Scotchmen of their country. Bailie Nicol Jarvie himself would have been satisfied at Sir Stafford Northcote's estimate of his new citizenship. But even the inevitable exaggerations of the occasion were turned to good account in Sir Stafford Northcote's speech. It is an acute and just remark that the traditional patriotism of Englishmen-or rather, we should say, of "Britons"-is rooted in the idea of home, and that having its centre in some single spot it expands and embraces the whole island. In this it differs essentially from other and alien forms of national pride. There are peoples whose patriotism centres in a grand ideal conception, too large and vague to be realized by the simplicity of uncultivated minds. The Frenchman, the Russian, the citizen of the United States contemplate the greatness of their country as a whole, and rarely think of any one part of it as dearer and more precious than another. In one case the centralization of intellectual and political activity, in another the monotonous level of a society overshadowed by a despotism, in another the instability of social relations and the feverish whirl of work, are inconsistent with a national love of country taking root in and spreading out from home. This, the healthiest and the most enduring form of patriotism, is, no doubt, that with which we have been most familiar, and which we rightly prize most highly. But, in spite of Sir Stafford Northcote's genial and optimistic view of the subject, it may be doubted whether the feeling has not been weakened here by influences resembling those which have interfered with its growth elsewhere. Society in these countries has been profoundly changed, during the past quarter of a century, in part by a centralizing tendency distantly resembling that at work in France since the close of the Middle Ages, and in part by the organization of industry and commerce, with easy and

raign the policy of the State, when it has been guided by political opponents, though what has been done may be plainly irrevocable and the determination to make out a Government in the wrong at any cost must, if successful, bring injury or discredit upon the nation .- Times . The Daily News cannot honestly say

that Sir Stafford Northcote, so far as his

speech on Thursday was concerned,

rapid movements as natural demands

dictate, in a manner surpassed only in

the United States. Such changes are in-

inevitable as civilization advances, but it is clear that they tend to weaken the hold which the

idea of home has upon the modern mind.

It is, therefore, to be expected that the

patriotic spirit which is rooted, as Sir

Stafford Northcote urges, in the idea of

home should be impoverished and daunted,

unless it be reinforced by an ideal of

national greatness. Unfortunately, the

teaching of a certain school of politicians

is directed to the disparagement of the

national character. It is thought to be a

sign of enlightenment to regard every act

of one's own country with suspicion and

to rebuke all demonstrations of pride in

national successes. To invent apologies

for rivals or enemies is an occupation in

which our ancestors would have found no

great delight; still less would they have

rejoiced in the niggardly and carping

criticism upon national policy which is

now to be expected whatever party may be

in power. Sir Stafford Northcote himself

is not entirely free from reproach in this

regard, although he strives to be fair and

exhorts his followers never to place their

party above their country. It has become,

however, an ordinary proceeding to ar-

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; made any valuable return for the compliance week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

made any valuable return for the compliment paid him. He indulged in a dissertation upon patriotism, which he assured sertation upon patriotism, which he assured his hearers was in a special degree a Glasgow sentiment. It was strong in England, stronger in Scotland, and strongest of all in Glasgow. British patriotism, Sir Stafford Northcote insisted, is of a character unknown elsewhere. consists in an attachment to one's native place. We will not say that the patriotic sentiment which attaches itself to Glasgow must be very strong indeed. In other countries, Sir Stafford Northcote urged, men do not care for their homes and native places in the narrower sense. Their regard is only for the country at large. Stafford Northcote selected as an instance the United States. If there is any country in which local patriotism exists we should have been inclined to say that the United States were that country.
The organisation of the Government involves it and fosters it. It will be new to Americans to learn that a Pennsylvanian. or a Virginian, or a Massachusetts man has no pride in Pennsylvania, or Virginia, or Massachusetts, but only in the United States. As to the Scotch love of home, an ill-natured person might say-ill-natured persons have said-that it is a feeling which is very frequently cherished at a distance from home, and flourishes in conformity with the principle that "absence makes the heart grow fonder." But it would be hard to make the Scotch people responsible for Sir Stafford Northcote's singular doctrine. The love of home is a human sentiment, and is not confined to Glasgow, or Scotland, or Great Britain.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

Any tribunal that is to try Arabi must begin by regarding the witnesses against him with at least as much suspicion as it regards Arabi himself. Men who are down find but few friends in any country. In the East they are treated as wounded animals are treated by their kind. They are to be abandoned, possibly to be worried and made away with. It is hardly likely that Arabi was so confident of victory as to imperil his future in case of defeat by acts of vandalism and murder. He would moreover, hardly have permitted himself to be made prisoner had he been conscious of guilt that must necessarily invoke the sternest justice against him. Supposing he had succeeded, he would have been another Mahomet in the eyes of his coreligionists; another Garibaldi, at least, in the estimation of the world at large. He might yet have been welcomed at the Crystal Palace, or received a civic sword from the Corporation of London. might even have dined with the English Prime Minister. We all know it, and what is the use of disguising it? His views clashed with our views, his interests with our interests, and we brushed him out of the way. Any other account of the matter is mere pretence. If he was not a national thy are we in any difficulty in Egypt at the present moment? Why are we forced to leave ten thousand English troops in the country, and why are people suggesting that Baker Pacha should have an army of Indians, of Maltese, of Malays, of we know not whom, but any race so they are not Egyptians? They are not to be trusted. Why not? Because they loved Arabi, and love him still. To execute a man who has wielded such power, and who would wield it again to-morrow if we only gave him the chance, would be an act of atrocity unsurpassed in the history of insurrections and their suppressions. he really be guilty of ordering, or of connivance with, massacre, let him suffer what penalty is considered fitting. But there must be no mistake about his guilt and no uncertainty concerning the validity of the evidence. He must have the benefit of every doubt. England cannot afford to have it said that it ordered or permitted the execution of a man who commanded an army in the field against her, unless overwhelming testimony can be adduced that he signalised his command by acts of private atrocity.-Standard.

CURATES AND LAWN TENNIS.

At the Church Congress the Rev. E. G. O'Donoghue confessed that "the average unmarried curate found his lot pleasant enough during the earlier years of his ministry," adding that "three out of four curates stipulated for lawn tennis and good society." And yet again he averred that the ' ablest men went into the scholastic and literary professions." From which it may be inferred that, taken altogether, the curate's lot is not an unhappy one. More than one of the reverend participators in the discussion spoke of the hard fate which follows the unbeneficed clergy as being mitigated by lawn tennis. Rev. Mr. Gedge, among others, pointed out that not only was the curate received as a gentleman," but that he "played lawn tennis;" further declaring that in his opinion "he ought to do so with the poor children as well as the ladies." That is a subject which should be taken by itself at another meeting of the Church Congress. The question would look well on the agenda paper: "Ought curates to play at lawn tennis only with the ladies of the parish, or with the parishioners generally, including the poor children of the locality?" Apparently it is not every curate who cares to play the game, or, loving the pretty and lady-like pastime, is ready to accept it in lieu of the chances of preferment and the privilege of preaching before the upper circles. The Reverend Mr. Hadden, President of the Curates' Alliance, protested "against curates being condemned to preach to maid-servants only." Surely that is a mistake on the part of the Reverend Mr. Hadden. protest is out of place. He is tilting at windmills. If it were the fact that curates preached to maid-servants, and to maidservants only, they would be well employed; for it is the general impression among mistresses that a considerable amount of sound preaching would materially benefit young persons in that rank of life. In these observations, be it understood, no shadow of disrespect is intended to be cast upon a body of gentlemen who are entitled to our veneration and esteem. . Curates perform a great deal of the best work done in connection with the Church. They comfort the sick and help the poor. Men frequently of solid education and great natural refinement, their lives are passed amid uncongenial surroundings, in obscure parishes. far removed from scenes of enlightenment. Aware of these facts, their warmest friends and admirers cannot but regret the tone

taken up by some of the champions of their

cause at the Church Congress. It is much more ridiculous to represent them as preaching only to maid-servants than it is blameworthy to point out the unwisdom of exaggerated sympathy. How can they possibly benefit by unpractical advice to take up with callings in which there is little, if any, opening for outsiders? On the other hand, no one blames them for desiring to get on in the world. It is the pardonable ambition of every curate to become a bishop. But the attainment of lawn sleeves does not necessarily involve a course of lawn tennis .- Daily Telegraph.

THE CASE OF MR. GREEN. The Miles Platting case has at last entered upon a new phase, and the history of that unfortunate and perplexing complication has been advanced one step further toward a final solution. For two months past, ever since the early part of August, the benefice in question has been in effect void :-

The decree of inhibition against Mr. Green pronounced three years ago, had the legal effect of vacating the living in August this year, and as soon as this result was produced by the lapse of time, it became a self-evident fact that both the reason and the excuse for keeping that gentleman in prison had vanished. Why, therefore, it has been generally asked, was he not forthwith released? The answer seems to be found in a hitch which occurred somewhere in the ecclesiastical courts, and which prevented the official notification of facts, which were known to all, from reaching the several parties having authority in the matter. The archival several service of the several parties having authority in the matter. episcopal registry either did not receive or did not transmit to the Episcopal Office at Manchester this necessary information, and the occupant of that see could not, as he was advised, assume that the benefice was really vacant. But the Bishop of Manchester is not a person to be tied down by hard and fast rules of official etiquette, or confined in the trammels of red tape. He has now taken a common sense, though perhaps informal, view of his rights and duties in the matter, and has accepted as sufficient notice the "common notoriety" of the fact that Mr. Green is no longer a beneficed clergyman. Acting upon this, he has written to the patron of the living, officially informing him that it is vacant; and in his letter has fully explained all his motives, as well as the position of the affair. It remains now to see whether after this very practical step has been taken by the of the diocese, there will be any further delay in releasing Mr. Green. It is known that the Archbishop of Canterbury, long before this last event occurred, made an appeal to the Prime Minister to release the prisoner. That appeal was disregarded, but there is now a much more potent reason why this course should be immediately taken.—

THE STATE OF EGYPT. The Cairo correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Thursday:—
While the victories of the British Army in the field, and their discipline and good behaviour during the occupation, have already redeemed the two first pledges given by Sir Garnet Wolseley in his Proclamation to the Egyptian people at the beginning of the campaign, the pageant which has taken place to-day has given him an excellent opportunity of showing that his promise to respect their religion and customs will be kept with equal fidelity. Never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of Cairo has the well-known ceremony of the departure of the camel bear-ing the Sacred Carpet for the sanctuary in commemoration of Zobeida's tragic pilgrimage been celebrated with so much splendour. an early hour this morning a considerable portion of the British garrison, including the of General Wood's Brigade,
a Wood being himself in comwere drawn up below the
word the Kiosk, wherein mand, were drawn u the Khedive and dignitaries of State were assembled. Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Edward Malet were also present to witness the procession, which started after the usual prayer and blessing in the Mosque. The de-parture of the caravan was announced by the thunder of the guns of the citadel. The procession was headed by detachments from the Indian Regiments, infantry and cavalry, all the Mussulmans in these corps being on duty. Their martial air and proud bearing were in strong contrast to the motley horde of illfavoured fanatics who formed the immediate cortège of the sacred offering. The route lay through the narrow and densely crowded streets of the native quarter, and two hours were spent in almost fighting a passage to the station, where, amidst repeated salvoes of artillery, the gifts of the Khedive to the Holy Shrine were finally packed into a gaily decorated truck for conveyance to Suez, they will be shipped direct to Djeddah. Generally the caravan travels by the Desert route, but this year a change was made owing to the unsettled state of the Bedouins, who, now armed with Remingtons, are terror to the country districts. At the station was a detachment of Turkish Guards in the Khedive's service, and while waiting for the train some of them whiled away the time by relating tales of the insults and danger to which they had been subjected at the hands of the Egyptian soldiery during the rebellion, frankly owning that though they were brother Mahometans they were more hated than even the English. The attithe expression of and satisfaction at

tude of the population was to-day more friendly than ever it has been. The people indeed, were, in many cases, loud in the expression of their surprise Ghiaours had done to the religion of the Prophet. The presence of Mahometan soldiers under our flag has, in itself, a considerable effect, and the fact that England has in India a vast Mahometan population, living con-tentedly under her rule, and loyally serving her in war, is beginning to be talked about in the bazaars. The honour paid to the sacred procession to-day is likely to lessen the religious rancour, and to counteract the efforts of those who represent us as the enemies of Islam. To-day Arabi Pacha and other State prisoners were removed to the Central Egyp-tian Prison. A British guard has been posted

It is now almost settled that Sir Garnet Wolseley will sail for England on the 21st

THE CONJURER OUTDONE. - The famous conurer Hermann has arrived in Paris from Vienna, after a sojourn of six months in South America. During a performance at the house of the Governor of Monte Video, Hermann determined to mystify three half savage Patagonians who were present, and whom no one dared to approach. He stupefied the first by taking an orange from his nose, he astonished the second by producing a series of piastres but the third seemed powered with terror as he extracted from his nose a living rat. Uttering a cry of fright, the Patagonians withdrew, and the company congratulated Hermann upon his success While receiving their congratulations he sud-denly discovered that his watch was gone, and that his chain had gone with it. His purse, too, had disappeared, and the thief had also appropriated his eyeglass and his pocket handkerchief. Half an hour afterwards the chief of the Patagonians returned, bringing the missing articles. The savage from whose nose Hermann had extracted the rat had emptied the conjuror's pockets at the moment when he was pretending to be overcome with terror at the unexpected apparition of the rat from the tip of his nose.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

Sir Stafford Northcote terminated his engagements in Glasgow on Tuesday, when he was presented with the freedom of the city, and was afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Corporation. The ceremony of pre-senting the freedom took place in the City Hall. Between 2,000 and 3,000 were present to witness it. Amongst other gentlemen on the platform were the Earl of Galloway, Sir Archibald Campbell, Sir E. Colebrooke, M.P. Sir John Hay, M.P., Dr. Cameron, M.P., Mr. A. O. Ewing, M.P., Mr. J. A. Campbell, M.P., Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, etc. Dr. Marwick, the town clerk, read the minute of the Town Council conferring the freedom of the city upon Sir Stafford; and the Hon. John Ure, Lord Provost of Glasgow, after-John Ure, Lord Provost of Glasgow, after-wards delivered a congratulatory address, presenting the ticket of freedom, enclosed in a gold casket, to the right hon. gentleman.

Sir Stafford Northcote, who was received with prolonged cheers, in reply said : My Lord Provost, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen—As I rise at this moment to return thanks to the Lord Provost of this ancient and disringuished city for the great honour which they have conferred upon me, I am irresistibly reminded of a little anecdote which used to be told of the great Edmund Burke. When speaking upon one occasion, or essaying to speak, before an audience in Glasgow, he probably, for the first time in his life, failed to express himself because, as he said, he was so overcome by the nature of the learned audience which he was addressing. (Cheers and laughter.) If Mr. Burke felt himself unable to speak before the University of Glasgow, how can I speak properly upon such an occasion as this before the assembly which I have now the honour of addressing. I could not but feel, during the address to which we have listened on the part of the Lord Provost, that, while I was on the one hand receiving advice and encouragement most valuable to a public man, I was at the same time being made the object of praise to which I could not but feel that I had no just title, and I would gladly have taken and applied, perhaps in a different sense from that in which hose words were originally used, those lines of your own poet, when he said :-"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us

To see oursels as ithers see us. (Loud cheers.) If only I could see myself in the light in which you, my lord, have been so kind as to place me, I can assure you my position would be a happier one to deal with.

I have to thank you for the great and highlyvalued honour which you have bestowed upon me. I can assure you that I am not insensible to its value. The patriotism which endears our whole country to us springs from the affection that we bear to our own home and our own native place. (Cheers.) It is because we love our own homes, and all the associations of our own homes, that we expand outwards towards the rest of the country and to the rest of the world. It is on that account, I suppose, that England and Ireland and the British Empire have attained the greatness and the happiness we possess—(cheers)—and this I know, that the feeling of love for your own community, which has prevailed strongly from past times in Glasgow, has enabled you to develop this great community in a marvellous manner, and enabled you, under all changes with all different forms of enterprise that might present themselves to you, under difficulties against rivalry, some-times having to abandon one attempt, and always ready to turn to another, by hearty, cordial goodwill and the energy of your citizens, to gain and to main-tain the high place which you hold amongst the cities of the empire. Well, we hear sometimes that the greatness of Britain, the greatness of this island, is on the wane, and that the time is coming when that greatness will pass over to other countries, and we are told of the rapid development of cities in the far West, and of the extraordinary growth of city life where, but a few years ago, there was nothing but the wilderness. Well, those are sentiments which sometimes appeal to, or, at all events make uneasy, a great many of our gloomy compatriots. But I believe that the sentiment with which you regard such opposition and such rivalry as that is like the s which the Scottish colonel is said to have addressed his men when in the former expedition—the Abercromby expedition—to Egypt, when his men came within sight of Pyramids, and were very much excited by the spectacle. All he said to them was: ' step, my lads, and don't be staring at those great mountains of stone as if you had never seen Ben Nevis"—(great laughter and cheers) -and I, for my part, when I hear of the growth of these mushroom cities, however great they may be, and however they may threaten the prosperity of my own country, shall always remember and say, "Don't speak to me, I am a citizen of Glasgow." (Laughter and cheers.) I have often wondered whether would be more correct to say that the Clyde has made Glasgow, or that Glasgow has made the Clyde; but I think there is a great deal in both, and I believe that as the Clyde has by its great natural advantages originally attracted those who have planted their city upon its banks, the energy of the citizens has improved the river and developed its resources in a marvellous manner. My first visit to Glasgow was at the time when you were bringing in the waters of Loch Katrine into the city, and since then I have more than once had occasion to come here, and upor every occasion I have seen great and gressive improvements. I believe that the career upon which you have so long been distinguishing yourselves is yet far from being closed, and that long after our own time the citizens of Glasgow will be able to point back from stage to stage to the great advance which their community has made. Gentlemen, I am quite aware that, upon the present occasion, I stand before you in a peculian position. I am quite well aware that, upon many important questions, it has been my misfortune to differ from the opinions of a large number—of the majority—of the citizens of this great city—(cheers)—but I am proud and pleased to think that, after so many years of public life, and after having been during the whole of that time more or less a part man, and obliged to engage in party battles, the conditions in which we stand are such as to permit and make it possible that this honour can be conferred upon me-(cheers —and whilst I will not attempt to parado such false modesty as might make me appear to be insensible of the truth, at all events of that part of your Lord Provost's commendation which puts before you that I have en-deavoured to do that which has been in my judgment my duty, though I do not at all at tempt to evade the compliment which has been so kindly, if too generously, paid to my self, I feel still more gratification in the feeling that a great community like yours can, in the midst of party action and party battles, see and can do justice to the motives and the conduct of your political opponents. (Loud cheers.) While that is the case—and long may it be the case—I believe that the future of the United Kingdom is safe. (Cheers.) We may have our difficulties, we may have our alarms, we must have our battles—and

which such destinies have been allotted (Cheers.) The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Lord Provost. A luncheon was subsequently given to Sir Stafford North-cote by the Corporation, at which the Lord Provost presided. The entertainment was private. Sir Stafford will proceed to Inver-The entertainment

the harder we strike and the more firmly we

conduct those battles, the more shall we re-

spect each other, but this I am sure, that

there lives in the minds of Englishmen, of

Scotchmen, aye, and of Irishmen too, a sense

of nationality, of public spirit, which needs but to be called forth, needs but to be trusted,

to produce and maintain the great race to

CHURCH CONGRESS. The Congress resumed on Thursday morning, at the Drill Hall, Derby, where the Bishop of Lincoln read a paper on "The Controversies with Rome." He said that the

Church of England traced her apostolic lineage downwards by uninterrupted succession from Christ himself, and though in its transmission that lineage passed through the Church of Rome, it was not vitiated by that transmission any more than the baptism instituted by Christ was vitiated by being admi-nistered by the hands of a Judas. In the seventeenth century the Church of England declared, in her 30th Canon, that it was not her purpose to "forsake and reject the churches of Italy, France, and Spain" in any such things as they retained in accordance with Christ's will and word; and the Church of England affirms that this separation from Rome was not a voluntary act, but that it was due to Rome herself obtruding and enforcing anti-scriptural, anti-catholic terms of communion, especially by the Council of Trent, which has now been followed up in our own age by the novel and heretical dogmas of the immaculate conception and papal infallibility, and by making the acceptance of those antiscriptural, anti-catholic, and heretical dogmas to be essential to communion with herself. She has been, and is, the greatest cause of schism that ever existed in Christendom. the Church of England, which is the ancient scriptural apostolical church of this country, is chargeable with imposing any such article on any one, and with making them to be terms of communion with herself, then separation from her is not only justifiable but necessary, but not otherwise. In conclusion, the bishop said that many things around us betoken the nearness of a great outbreak of anti-Christianism against the Church of God and against civil society. These were not days for strife among Christians, but for the unity of all in the one true faith. To our Romanist brethren left him say, "Be Catholics, not in name only, but in deed; withdraw all unscriptural and anti-catholic terms of communion by which you have separated us from you; be content with the Catholic faith as it was preached by Christ and his Apostles, and was professed by the ancient Catholic church. Then the controversy between us will be at an end .-To his dissenting Protestant brethren let him say, in words of heartfelt affection, "You speak lightly of schism and you speak strongly against Rome; but suffer me to say that the strength of Rome lies in the schisms of Protestants. Reconsider your position, return to the unity of the Church of God, as founded by Christ and his holy Apostles—the Church of primitive saints and martyrs—and to its doctrines and discipline. Then Rome will be powerless against you. And lastly, to his brethren of the Church of England, let him say, "Be more thankful to God than some of you are for the inestimable blessings of the Church of England and of her Refor-mation. Try to understand her better, and you will love her more."

The President, in closing the meeting, said he had to make an intimation, which, he trusted, would give satisfaction to all present —viz., that the Bishop of Manchester had taken a step with reference to the unhappy case of imprisonment of which they had heard so much, and which he earnestly trusted might be the means of putting an end to it, and at last setting free Mr. Green after his eighteen months' imprisonment. (Cheers.) Whatever might be their opinion of the course of conduct of that clergyman, or the course of conduct pursued by those who had instituted the proceedings resulting in his imbelieved there was not one of his brethren on the platform who would not rejoice to see Mr. Green's prison doors thrown open, and the prisoner released. He earnestly trusted that nothing might hinder this act of the Bishop of Man-

chester attaining the end in view. In the afternoon the first paper read was on "The ideal of liturgical worship in the Church of England," by Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P. After referring to the ideal of liturgical worship in the primitive Church, he went on to say that it was a strange superstition, and one quite destitute of warrant from the Church, which had led to so many good, simple-hearted Christians to believe that they had set up bulwarks against the heresy of transubstantiation, or saint worship, or any other Roman corruption of the primitive faith by stripping and degrading the ceremonies of the Holy Communion. Had they not as much awe and gratitude for the sacrament of the Lord's precious body and blood as the man who was entangled in the metaphysical meshe of transubstantiation? Then let them proclaim their faith and love to the world by setting forth that sacrament in glorious array As for saint worship and other innovations they made their mark in the numberless petty observances which intrude at so many points of the missal, breaking its even flow, and marring its dignity. The right hon gentle-man proceeded to recommend an ornate service.

Mr. C. L. Wood recommended the rever sion to the Prayer-book of Edward VI. whereupon there was much expression o The Rev. Canon Hoare thought the debate a most important one, and the speech just de-livered the most important to which he had listened. Evangelicals used to be called poor Churchmen, and it was said that Ritualism was to develop still further the worship of the Church of England. But to-day they had been told by the President of the English Church Union that their dear old beautiful English service was meagre, that their Communion Service was a mutilated, inferior, defective service altogether. ("No," and cheers. They had been told to go back to the Liturgy of 1549. They were told that the first Liturgy of Edward was a falling off from the Sarum which he (Canon Hoare) called a Popisi Liturgy. He was disposed to think that if Mr. Wood got the First Book of Edward he would not stop there. (Hear, hear.) They were told, after using the Prayer-book for three centuries they were to go back again to what existed before. (No, never.) Mr. Beresford Hope knew as well as he (the speaker) that there was no such thing in the Church of England as an altar. (Laughter.) But if they turned back to the First Book of Edward they would find an "altar" there, and that was why the Ritualists wanted that book back again. An altar meant sacrifice, and the mass was an abomination. They had seen that day what a power and a contention they had to meet. Mr. Wood had told them his intention was to go back from the Reformed Church of England, stop a little by the way, and then plunge into the abyss of Rome. Would they have this? (Loud cries of "Never.") He thanked Mr. Wood for having spoken out, and having let them know what were the in-tentions of the English Church Union. (Loud cheers and counter-cheers.)

The Rev. Canon Gregory (St. Paul's Cathe dral) said he had heard with regret the speech of Canon Hoare, who, instead of calmly considering the proposal laid before the Congress by Mr. Wood, treated it as a red rag waved before his eyes. (Laughter.) It could not be doubted that the party represented by Mr. Wood was a rapidly increasing force throughout the length and breath of the country. (Loud cheers, and cries of "Oh.") The tone of that vast meeting showed that a great majority of those present sympathised with Mr. Wood. (Cheers, and signs of dissent.) It one thing was wanted in the Church it was peace. (Cheers.) It was a thousand pities, therefore, that Mr. Wood's suggestion had not been taken up by Mr. Hoare and pro-perly criticised. (Cheers.) The party repre-sented by Mr. Wood had used the Prayerbook most, whilst that of which Canon Hoare was a representative had used it least (Cheers.) Did Mr. Hoare's friends use morning and evening prayer daily, as ordered by the Prayer-book? (Cheers.) Had they cele-

brated Holý Communion every Sunday an on the occasion of festivals; or had they not, on the contrary, looked upon such a practice as a mark of "the beast"? (Hear, hear,

as a mark of "the beast"? (Hear, hear, and cries of "No, no.") If they did not like the expression he would withdraw it.

In the evening "the Church in relation to domestic and social life and temperance work," occupied the attention of the congress, but the interest in this subject was not great. Upwards of 3,500 full congress tickets have en sold. The next year's meeting will be held at Reading.

#### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, THURSDAY.
The Queen drove and walked yesterday morning, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. The Duchess of Connaught and the Duchess of Albany drove, and Princess Beatrice and Princess Alice of Hesse walked out. In the afternoon her Maisty walked out. In the afternoon her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke and Duche of Albany drove. The Duchess of Connaught went out with the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse.

The Prince of Wales was out deer stalking on Wednesday, when three prime stags fell to his rifle. The Duke of Cambridge had equally good sport, no fewer than four stags being killed by his Royal Highness. After dinner a stag dance was given in front of Abergeldie Castle. The gillies turned out in force, and dancing was engaged in by torchlight in presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the other guests at present at Abergeldie. The sports were continued till a late hour. It is now arranged that the Prince and Princess of Wales and suite will leave Abergeldie for the South on Saturday. The stay of their Royal Highnesses at Deeside has extended over three

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer left Spencer House, St. James's, on Thursday, for Walmer Castle on a visit to Earl and Countess Granville.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury and Ladies Cecil arrived in London on Thursday from the Chalet Cecil, Dieppe, and have passed through town on their way to Hatfield House. Lady Wilson and Misses Wilson have left Brown's Hotel for Hughenden Manor.

IMPRESSIONS OF A CAVALRY SOLDIER. The Rev. W. Sinclair, chaplain to the Bishop of London, and vicar of St. Stephen's, Westminster, forwards to the Daily Telegraph the following portion of a letter received from a soldier in the Household

Cavalry, now in Egypt:—
Abbassayieh Barracks, Cairo, Sept. 20, 1882. You see we have soon silenced Arabi Pacha's guns, and made a grand march on, and triumphal entry into, Cairo. I must tell you that I would sooner be in the desert than here, as it is something fearful the amount of vermin. I had to throw away one shirt yes-terday, and as luck would have it, my valise from the transport ship came in soon after. My pistol I have not used; it was loaded all the time, and, had I been cut off, was ready for work. To tell you the truth, I forgot the pistol till after the charge was all over, and I had left half my sword in the skull of one of the enemy. I drew it then, thinking we should charge again, but as we didn't do so I never drew trigger. The regiment has been engaged five times, and I have been in the lot of them. I wonder if there is to be any medal for this war? It will be quite a novelt to see a lot of war medals on parade! Sir Garnet has kept his word so far, that the war would be all over in about six weeks: What we want now is the other part to be kept, and the Guards back in London before the end of October. We have nearly all got shaved since reaching Cairo, and are begin-ning to look more like our proper selves again. The transport and commissariat have failed miserably; we have got short rations all along, and very seldom had sugar in our tea or coffee; one pound of bread or biscuit for the day, which nearly every one ate for breakfast; and then a pint of tea at five o'clock, no bread then. Sometimes a copperful of rice would be boiled for supper, but there was no sugar to it or anything else, and as they never forgot to salt it well, we were far better without, although must say I had several goes at the rice my self. I cannot see the idea for keeping fighting men short of food. Give them plenty to eat and they will both work and fight, but not otherwise—at least not so well. We started from Kassassin Camp last Tuesday at midnight, marched nearly all night, so as to get well on the flank of the enemy at Tel-el-Kebir and as morning broke we saw the shells from our guns dropping down among his entrenchments. He was utterly taken by sur-prise, and when the Highland Brigade got into the trenches amongst them, with the bayonet, they lost heart and threw down their arms and ran. I don't think an army could have been more utterly routed than his was that morning. We followed the Sweet Water Canal all the way to Cairo, but it wasn't very sweet by the time we started from Kassassin. What a great number of dogs there was on the route; and in Cairo itself there are reckoned to be 12,000 dogs, and I quite believe it. Nearly all, I think, were aware of the part being the land of Goshen; in fact, we had a sermon on the spot about Moses casting his rod into the water to make it sweet. I often wished for a "rub" of that rod to make it sweet once more. The filters which you so kindly gave us acted very well in the water at the canal sides, but the water itself was beyond the powers of a filter. The only way was to boil it with a little rice. and let it settle down and cool in the night

THE LIVING OF MILES PLATTING .- The effect of the notice of avoidance of the benefice which the Bishop of Manchester has at length given to the patron of Mr. Green's living has been a good deal misunderstood. Under Section 13 of the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, the benefice became void at the end of three years from the date of the issuing of the monition; and the Act provides that "upon such avoidance it shall be lawful for the patron of such benefice to appoint, present, or no-minate to the same as if the incumbent were dead." The patron could, therefore, have appointed a successor to Mr. Green at any time after the 27th of June last, when the three years from the issuing of the monition expired, without reference to any notice from the Bishop. But for the purposes of lapse the avoidance of the benefice is to be reckoned from the day on which the notice was delivered; and if, within six months from that day, the patron fails to present, the Bishop will be able himself to collate an incumbent. The patron is stated to have declared at a meeting at Derby that, "if possible, Mr. Green should come out of gaol rector of Miles Platt-But, so far as the patron is concerned. this is not possible, for Section 13 of the Public Worship Regulation Act provides that it shall not be lawful for the patron at any time to present to such benefice the incumb by whom the same was avoided under this Act."-Solicitors' Journal.

Col. Gordon in South Africa.-We (Daily News) learn that Colonel Gordon, the Commandant-General of the Cape forces, lately visited Tembuland in company with the com-mission appointed to settle the affairs of that territory. On August 30th he left for Basuterritory. On August 30th he left for Basu-toland with Mr. Sauer, the Native Minister. He is said to be greatly dissatisfied with the military arrangements of the colony, and to be strongly in favour of replacing the Cape Mounted Rifles with an efficient police force. He considers that the colony obtains no adequate return for the £400,000 a year which it spends upon its military forces. He is be-lieved to be in favour of the ultimate employment of natives as a frontier police.

# Galignani's Messenger. Mondesperant

Head Office: - PARIS. No. 224, RUE DE Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,991 .- FOUNDED 1814.

### PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

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LONDON : -Advertisements and Sub-LONDON: —Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of
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### M Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7-8, 1882.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN NORTH AFRICA.

The Times doubts if the foreign colonies in the Regency of Tunis are not premature in their alarmed assumption that their capitulations are on the eve of unconditional surrender. Foreign States will not surrender judicial independence for their subjects without evidence that France is in a position to supply at once an adequate substitute. They will not consent to abdicate important guarantees against narrow-minded commercial exclusiveness without a sufficient recompense. The British Foreign Office may be trusted to meet in the friendliest spirit any French overtures for modifications in Anglo-Tunisian relations of a nature to facilitate French administration. At the same time, the North African question, in its Anglo-Egyptian and Franco-Tunisian aspects, is one which makes it impract cable to settle this matter of the capitulations without some reference to British and French relations in Egypt. France regards its troubles in regulating the affairs of Tunis as heightened by the independent claims of other States upon the Regency. French statesmen ought to be the readier to sympathise with British perplexities in regulating Egyptian affairs, and to leave to England at least the field free to do its work in the best way it can after its own method. No barter is possible or would be lawful by way of a surrender of the just and necessary rights of Englishmen in Tunis in return for French concessions in Egypt. An English Government would neither sacrifice valuable rights of its subjects in one quarter, nor accept payment for the sacrifice by a corresponding sacrifice of the rights of foreign subjects in another. What is both lawful and possible is a disposition in both nations to view one another's dilemmas sympathetically and to interpret one another's intentions benevo-

The Standard points to Tunis as a field for the influence and activity of French energies in Africa. She has an interesting task to perform there, as we also have a task to perform in Egypt. One is quite enough for us. One should be quite enough for her. French people think that Prince Bismarck meant England and France to quarrel. Then let us not quarrel. But we should inevitably fall out if we were both in Tunis or both in Egypt. An alliance that is based upon a division of duties is the safest. Speculation has been busy during the past few days finding motives for the resuscitation of the Tunisian question at this particular juncture. There are those who affect to see in the fresh efforts that are being made to secure the abolition of the capitulations in Tunis the basis of an arrangement between England and France in regard to the future of Egypt. No doubt the position of the French in their new protectorate is far from being satisfactory to themselves; and, in order to enlarge their authority there, they might, perhaps, be willing to make some sacrifice of the pretensions they have put forward in the past in connection with the dominions of the Khedive. The Standard does not pretend to any special knowledge of these matters; but it feels convinced that whatever views our own Government may entertain respecting the future administration of Egypt, they will not embrace a bargaining either with France or any other Power that might prove prejudicial to our interests in other parts of the

INCREASE IN THE BURDENS OF

The Economist says :- The internal development of the country has brought with it an accession to the cares and burdens of Parliament, to which no other era in our history affords any parallel. The population of the United Kingdom rose from 24,400,000 in 1831, to 35,250,000 in 1881 -an increase which is not very far short

In two directions especially—that of sanitary improvement and that of popular education— it may almost be said to have created new wants, which hardly existed fifty years ago. We have seen the growth of a more exacting standard of social life, and a constant increase in the demands of philanthropists and formers for the direct intervention of the State. The growth of the national expenditure in fifty years from £52,000,000 to £85,000,000 affords some measure both of the new wants which have had to be provided for, and of the greater elaboration of the machinery of government. The last thirty years have witnessed a revolution, which is not yet complete, if not in the art at least in the appliances of war, and in the methods of national defence. The discoveries of science have opened out new means of communication, set on foot new industries, and led in every direction to the construction of new public works. Hence has arisen the need for an immense mass both of general and special legislation, much of which is never heard of except by the parties directly interested, but which under our present arrangements absorbs a large proportion of the time of Parliament.

BAKER PACHA'S PROPOSALS.

The Spectator disapproves of Baker Pacha proposals for the reorganization of the Egyptian army. Even if the plan were safe, such a procedure would be monstrous, contrary in its very essence to every profession we have been putting forward to the world :-

The Spectator cannot believe that it will be sanctioned by the Government. What, then, is the alternative? Clearly, that the Egyptian conscription should be maintained; that it should be revised until it becomes lenient, just, and vivifying, as it might become: and that the conscripts should be commanded for a time by a new corps of officers, including Egyptians, specially chosen for the purpose. The absurd distinction between soldiery and gendarmerie should be abandoned, and the well-disciplined, well-commanded, and comparatively cheap native a my employed for all purposes in which military force is required. In the centre of the army, to provide against sudden *émeutes* and ensure discipline, exac ly as we do in a Queen's ship with marines should stand the body of artiflerymen, exclusively European, kept apart from the people in their villages, and responsible either to Great Britain, or, if that is impossible, to a commandant removeable upon British representation. The artillery need not exceed 1,200 men at the outside, armed with the Indian light steel gans, and travelling as rapidly as cavalry. Egypt would then have an amply sufficient force, a police which could be shot for oppression, and all the military training which her people now obtain, and which, though they now, from a long tradition of oppression, dislike and dread it, is essential

THE FRENCH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

their development as a self-governing

The Nineteenth Century for October contains an exhaustive paper on this subject from the pen of the Abbé Martin. Referring to the remark of an eminent Englishman now dead, that the mission of France appeared to be one of experimentalising for the benefit of other nations, the Abbé insists that this is a half truth. France experimentalises, but not from any principle of disinterestedness or selfsacrifice. Neither the healthy progress of education, nor any other real advantage to be conferred on the bulk of the population, would necessitate the violent changes now set on foot. It is to gratify the passions and to appease the clamour of the advanced party in the State that this radical revolution in our educational system has been brought abouta revolution which is the natural outcome of our present political situation, and which certainly does not exhibit France in any exalted point of view. It may be said, therefore, that philosophers, politicians, and thinkers in general owe a larger debt of gratitude to France than to almost any other country in the world, for in her they see exemplified the fate which awaits a great and gifted nation when it has been so unfortunate as to break with all the healthy traditions of the past. He then insists that "the chief danger-the shoal on which nearly all the best and most earnest minds are wrecked-is party spirit. Thanks to the influence of centralisation, education is saturated with party spirit. It has been so in France for the past century, and it continues to be so at the present moment," and this is the inevitable peril of centralisation, for under certain circumstances it places power in the hands of a minister, and all but irresistible power to use it. As for religion, "the one foundation-stone essential to the educational fabric," wherever religious unity has given place to every variety of belief and unbelief it is obvious that no middle course is open to State-supported schools, between accepting all and rejecting all. "To accept all is, manifestly, out of the question. The utmost that can be done is to leave each parent to instruct his children, or to procure instruction for them, in the religion which he himself prefers. The problem is a simple one, but the solution is accompanied by many practical difficulties. We see, therefore, that State schools, such as have existed in France during the last hundred years, must eventually become laicised, or, as the English term it, secularised." M. Martin then deals with one of the most serious objections to the centralised system of State-supported schools as at present existing in France-that it takes all the responsibility from the shoulders of those who are in duty bound to bear it, in order to place it in the hands of others, who are little competent to sustain the burden. "The duty of the State is to refrain from rashly assuming these responsibilities, with which it is only concerned to the extent of facilitating the task for those who are bound to accomplish When the State poaches on their ground, the results are, generally speaking, most disastrous to the nation at large. To sum up, M. Martin contends that there inherent defects in the system : First, a dead level of uniformity, which brings about, second, a decline of intellectual power, and, third, a weakening of the moral fibre in the national character. The first of these is the rock upon which all centralised systems suffer shipwreck. Setting out from the principle that all men are equal, an attempt is made to impose the same duties and confer the same rights upon all without distinction. "Can anything," says the writer, "be more absurd than the attempt to educate children of every class and every degree of intelligence, on precisely the same plan? It would be almost as reasonable to insist upon their all wearing clothes of the same cut, or shoes of the same size. It is only in Utopia that such ideas can be carried out; but under a centralised government. Utopianism is allowed to run riot." With regard to the second point, he believes that deprived of the stimulus created by the rivalry of the free schools, disturbed by perpetual changes in the teaching staff or alterations in the rules, and stifled under the deadweight of uniformity, the State-supported schools will see their intellectual standard gradually but inevitably lowered." The evil effects of centralisation on the character of the people are shown, M. Martin contends, in the want of "backbone," which, unfortunately, distinguishes France among the nations-that combination of mental and moral strength which is seen in men who respect the rights of others while they maintain their own self-respect. "Should France," he says, "endure these State-supported gratuities, secular, and compulsory educational fetters for another half .- century should she for that space of time submit to see the teaching of her children steeped in unbelief, biassed by party spirit, and eaten through and through by the canker of uniformity; should the sight of all these evils fail to rouse her to shake herself free. and to replace this sterile and unnatural system by one more natural and more productive, then indeed we may look for a great moral and intellectual downfall in the land.' Let us hope," says the Abbé, in conclusion, that England will leave her school system untouched, and, above all, that she will retain her school managers: that she will not meddle with her denominational schools, and that the board schools introduced in 1870 will not usurp a larger educational sphere than they at present occupy. England has not yet pledged herself to enter upon the perilous path now being trodden by Continental nations; but she has reached the slippery descent which leads to it. May she

be warned in time to stop short while it is

yet in her power to do so, before she has

made another step in the direction of State-

supported, centralised education! When the

Education Act was passed, in 1870, the pro-

moters of the bill asserted that their intention was to supplement, not to supplant, voluntary

efforts. Yet, during the last ten years, man denominational schools have been swamped

and their place has been filled by board

THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR. SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S DESPATCH.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch, dated Cairo, September 16, giving an account of the battle at Tel-el-Kebir was published on Friday night in a Supplement to the

London Gazette. Sir Garnet says :-The enemy's position was a strong one there was no cover of any kind in the desert between my camp at Kassassin and the enemy's works north of the Canal. These works extended from a point on the Canal 11/4 miles east of the railway station of Tel-el-Kebir for a distance, almost due north, of about 3 % miles. The general character of the ground which forms the northern boundary of the valley through which the Ismailia Canal and railway run is that of gently undulating and rounded slopes, which rise gradually to a fine open plateau, from ninety to one hundred feet above the valley. The southern extremity of this plateau is about a mile from the railway, and is nearly parallel to it. To have marched over this plateau upon the enemy's position by daylight, our troops would have had to advance over a glacis-like slope in full view of the enemy, and under the fire of his wellserved artillery, for about five miles. Such an operation would have entailed enormous losses from an enemy with men and guns well protected by entrenchments from any artillery fire we could have brought to bear upon them. To have turned the enemy's position either by the right or left was an operation that would have entailed a very wide turning movement and therefore a long, difficult, and fatiguing march, and, what is of more importance, it would not have accomplished the object I had in view-namely, to grapple with the enemy at such close quarters that he should not be able to shake himself free from our clutches except by a general fight of all his army. I wished to make the battle a final one; whereas wide turning movement would probably have only forced him to retreat, and would have left him free to have moved his troops in good order to some other position further back. My desire was to fight hun decisively where he was, in the open desert, before he could retire to take up fresh positions more difficult of access in the cultivated in the rear. That cultivated country is practically impassable to a regular army, being irrigated and

cut up in every direction by deep canals. After describing his dispositions for the battle, and the night march of the troops over the desert, when they had to direct their course by the stars, Sir Garnet Wolseley states that the leading brigades of each division both reached the enemy's works within a

couple of minutes of one another. The enemy were completely surprised, and it was not until one or two of their advanced sentries fired their rifles that they realized our close proximity to their works. These were, however, very quickly lined with their infantry, who opened a deafening musketry fire, and their guns came into action imme diately. Our troops advanced steadily without firing a shot, in obedience to the orders they had received; and when close to the works went straight for them, charging with a ringing cheer. Major-General Graham reports: The steadiness of the advance of the 2d Brigade under what appeared to be an utterly overwhelming fire of musketry and artillery will remain a proud remembrance." The 2nd Brigade was well supported by the Brigade of Guards, under H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. On the left the Highland Brigade, under Major-General Sir A. Alison, had reached the works a few minutes before the 2nd Brigade had done so, and in a dashing manner stormed them at the point of the bayonet, without firing a shot until within the enemy's lines. They were well supported by the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and the 3rd Royal Rifles, both under the command of Colonel Ashburnham, of the last-named corps. In the centre, between these two attacks marched seven batteries of artillery, deployed into one line, under the command of Briga-dier-General Goodenough, and after the capture of the enemy's works several of these batteries did good service, and inflicted considerable loss upon the enemy, in some instances firing canister at short ranges. On the extreme left the Indian Contingent and the Naval Brigade, under the command of Major-General Sir A. Macpherson, V.C., advanced steadily and in silence, the Seaforth Highlanders leading, until an advanced battery of the enemy was reached, when it was most gallantly stormed by the Highlanders, supported by the native infantry battalions

All the previous actions of this short campaign were, Sir Garnet Wolseley continues, chiefly cavalry and artillery affairs, but that of Tel-el-Kebir, " was essentially an infantry battle, and was one that, from the time we started at 1.30 A.M. until nearly 6 A.M.," when it was practically over, was peculiarly calculated to test, in the most crucial manner, the quality and the fighting discipline of our infantry. Sir Garnet adds :-

I do not believe that at any previous period of our military history has the British Infantry distinguished itself more than upon this occasion. I have heard it said of our present Infantry Regiments that the men are too young, and their training for manœuvring and for fighting, and their powers of endurance, are not sufficient for the requirements of mo-dern war. After a trial of an exceptionally severe kind, both in movement and in attack, can say emphatically, that I never wish to have under my orders better infantry battalions than those whom I am proud to have commanded at Tel-el-Kebir. Our casualties have been numerous, but not so many as I had anticipated. Her Majesty has to deplore the loss of many gallant men, who died as became the soldiers of an army that is proud

of the glorious traditions it has inherited.

General Wolseley then proceeds to notice the services of the principal officers who assisted him in the operations. He says :-It would be impossible in this despatch to bring to your notice the services of those officers whom I consider especially worthy of mention. I shall do so in a subsequent despatch, but I cannot close this without placing on record how much I am indebted to the following officers who took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and who by their zeal and ability contributed so largely to its success :-General Sir John Adye, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff; Lieutenant-Generals Willis and Sir E. Hamley; Major-Generals Sir A. Alison, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Drury Lowe Sir H. Macpherson, and Graham; Brigadier-Generals Goodenough, R.A., Sir Baker Russell, the Hon. J. Dormer; Deputy-Adjutant-General Tanner, and Colonel Ashburnham, who temporarily commanded a brigade during the action; and to Captain Fitzroy, who com-

manded the naval brigade. Sir Garnet also mentions the names of Brigadier-General Nugent, R. E., who re-mained during the action in command of the left at Kassassin to cover the rear of the army operating in his immediate front; Commander Moore, R. N., whose canal-boat service did most excellent work in aiding and removing the wounded; and Major-General Earl, commanding the line of communications, and Commissary-general Morris, who spared no exertion to supply all the wants of the army during its advance from Ismailia. The medical arrangements (the despatch adds) were all they should have been, and reflect the highest credit upon Surgeon-General Hanbury. Sir

Garnet concludes: -I wish to express my deep sense of the high military spirit displayed throughout the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and during all our previous engagements, by commanding offi-cers, by all regimental officers, and by every non-commissioned officer and private now serving in Egypt.

Accompanying the despatch are full lists of the killed, wounded, and missing. schools. Let the English people, then, be upon their guard, and pause before it is too late." Lord and Lady Denbigh have received a letter from their son, Lord Fielding, of the Royal Artillery, who gives a graphic account of the part taken by his guns in the capture

of Tel-el-Kebir. After describing the advance of the guns through the darkness and the opening of fire by the enemy in the carly morning, when the guns halted for a time amid a shower of bullets and shells whistling overhead and cuting up the ground in every direction, the letter continues : -" After ten minutes or so of this, during which the other batteries went off to the right and left, we advanced alone, when all of a sudden the firing slackened and the smoke lifted, and we saw a long line of entrenchments in the dim light about 200 yards ahead. We could see that the Highlanders had stormed the line and were standing on the parapet shooting at the enemy, who were bolting down the ditches and away over the plain in every direction." The guns were then galloped towards the parapet; but the first stuck and was disabled. The others were, however, got over the gap :- " When we got over we found the enemy bolting in every rection across the plain in front; but they were pegging away hard at us from lines to front. After giving them a few rounds they began to run, so we galloped after them, coming into action every 300 or 400 yards. It was a most exciting chevy, as we were quite by ourselves, going down one side of a long line of intrenchments, which we able to enfilade. We drove the enemy out of two or three redoubts, where they tried to stand, assisted by the 42nd, who ran along the other side of the trenches. We went on like this down the whole of the line, nearly two miles, and got so close to them several times that we fired several rounds of caseshot, at about 200 yards with great effect. Then we came to the bottom of a low hill, on which were a lot of ten's, with men among them. I got one shrapnel right into one big tent, and bowled the men out of it like a lot of rats, and they disappeared over the hill. We limbered up again and galloped up to the top of the hill, and there we saw an extraordinary sight. About 700 yards off was a large railway station, full of trucks and trains, with men bolting into them as hard as they could. Between us and the railway and all along the bottom of the hill was the whole of the enemy's camp, with tents, stores, and every sort of thing. There were three engines in the station with trains attached, and the first began to steam away, going obliquely from us, just as we got to the top of the hill. We immediately came into action, and I loaded one of my guns with common shell. and tried to stop the train. The first two shots went over, and then to my delight I got a shell into a carriage right in the train, about 1,400 yards off, and it blew up with an awful explosion, and we could see the bits of carriage flying up into the air. The carriage must have been full of ammunition, and it cut the couplings, and the engine steamed away out of range with the front part of the train. There was another just beginning to move, so I blazed away again at the engine, and just missed it three or four times. I had then no common shell left, as the wagons had not come up, and I had one parting shot with a shrapne and percussion fuse, and by great luck pitched it right under the engine between the wheels; but as the bursting charge was so small it did little or no damage. The train had just started when it was stopped by the cavalry, and we ceased firing, as the enemy had all cleared out and were running away down the railway canal. Though eav it who should no our battery was the only one really in the fight, and all own we were before everybody. We were very lucky in finding the weak part of the parapet, which enabled us to get the guns through. A letter from a non-commissioned officer

of the 42nd Highlanders published in the Edinburgh Daily Review contains a spirited account of the charge of the Highland Bri-gade. The writer, after describing the gradual advance of the brigade under the ennemy'

The men charged, by no word of command

for none could be heard. The cheer that was

given was terrific. The 42nd charged over the

other fifty yards like tigers, sprung into the trenches while the bullets were whizz-

ing, and pinging like as many bees when

they are casting. There is no use trying to describe it because it is simply indescribable. Had it not been that we ran forward fifty yards when first we were sighted not twenty of us would have been left alive. Not a man flinched at the charge. The pipes struck up, while all the time, as far as we could see to the front, right, and left, was a sheet of flame from the enemy's rifles and can-non. The first man who fell was a man of my section, who was hit in the chest. He threw his rifle in the air and fell back without a groan, quite dead. The next I saw was hit in the leg, breaking his knee to pieces another got his foot shot off; and altogether in the charge the 42nd lost about six killed and twenty wounded, while there was not a man but was cut with shrapnel shell or canister. I, being pretty fleet of foot, was among the first in the trench, which was a deep ditch about 6ft. wide and 8ft. deep, and all the earth thrown to the inward

making a wall of about 14ft. of earth to get up. Soon we were in the bottom, which we managed by driving our bayonets into the soil, and climbing up against a terrific storm of bullets, the din being terrific. Over a dozen of our men fell in the attempt, but at last we got a footing on the top. Sergeant-Major M'Neil, Lieutenant Duff, and Lord Kennedy, myself, and two men mounted, and stood calling on our men, M'Neil shouting "Come on, Macgregor's men!" and the rest of us calling, "Come on, the gallant Black Watch! Then we leapt down into the fort, and I fired the first shot, for we took the trenches at the point of the bayonet. It was at an officer who was leading on his men at us that I shot, and I killed him. Then the six of us charged along the trench, which was swarming with them, Lord Kennedy splitting them at a terrific pace. Our sudden onslaught cleared about twenty yards, which allowed our menfreedom to get over. Then up they came in swarms, wheeling part to the right and part to the left, bayoneting or shooting every man. Sergeant-Major M'Neil, who was the finest soldier in the regiment, ran his sword through six in rapid succession, when he got wounded in the thigh. I shot the man with a re-volver who did it. M'Neil fell, but rose and led on for a minute, but got shot again in the stomach and groin, and fell fatally wounded. and he is now dead. We had by this time got reinforcements, and charged on at a six-battery which was mowing down the 74th

PRIZE FIGHT .- A prize fight took place on Thursday morning in a field near Woodgreen, between two men named Hayes and Maxwell for £20 a-side. The fight was witnessed by a large number of spectators, and numerous bets were made as to the result of the encounter. The arrangements for the fight have been in hand for some considerable time, every precaution being taken to keep the affair from the ears of the police. It had been decided that the fight should take place at Walthamstow, but as it was stated that the police had got wind of the affair the scene of action was removed to Wood-green, where the fight was brought off on Thursday morning, 17 rounds of a very desperate character being got through in three-quarter of an hour. Both men exhibited considerable boxing abilities and determined pluck, and it was generally believed that Hayes would come off victorious. Upon the completion of the seventeenth round, however, his second threw up the sponge, and Maxwell won the stakes. The two men, who were shockingly punished, then returned with their friends to London.

Highlanders. We took it and bayoneted over

100 men, who defended themselves well, and killed Lieutenant Parker and wounded Ser-

geant Walker and Sergeant Campbell, and

killed two men and wounded five. There were

only twenty-five of us there, and three minutes did it all.

COL. GORDON IN SOUTH AFRICA .- We (Daily News) learn that Colonel Gordon, the News) learn that Colonel Gordon, the Com-mandant-General of the Cape forces, lately visited Tembuland in company with the commission appointed to settle the affairs of that territory. On August 30th he left for Basuterritory. On August 30th he left for Basu-toland with Mr. Sauer, the Native Minister. He is said to be greatly dissatisfied with the military arrangements of the colony, and to be strongly in favour of replacing the Cape Mounted Rifles with an efficient police force. He considers that the colony obtains no adequate return for the £400,000 a year which it spends upon its military forces. He is believed to be in favour of the ultimate employment of natives as a frontier police.

RIVOLI.

THE LIVING OF MILES PLATTING .- The effect of the notice of avoidance of the benefice which the Bishop of Manchester has at length given to the patron of Mr. Green's living has been a good deal misunderstood. Under Section 13 of the Public Worship Regulation Ac., 1874, the benefice became void at the end of three years from the date of the issuing of the monition; and the Act provides that "upon such evoidance it shall be lawful for the patron of such benefice to appoint, present, or no-minate to the same as if the incumbent were dead." The patron could, therefore, have appointed a successor to Mr. Green at any time after the 27th of June last, when the three years from the issuing of the monition expired, without reference to any notice from the Bishop. But for the purposes of lapse the avoidance of the benefice is to be reckoned from the day on which the notice was delivered; and if, within six months from that day, the patron fails to present, the Bishop will be able himself to collate an incumbent. The patron is stated to have declared at a meeting at Derby that, "if possible, Mr. Green should come out of gaol rector of Miles Platt-But, so far as the patron is concerned, this is not possible, for Section 13 of the Public Worship Regulation Act provides that it shall not be lawful for the patron at any time to present to such beneficethe incumbent by whom the same was avoided under this Act."-Solicitors' Journal.

A MILITARY MONUMENT. - A monument is being erected at the entrance to the Gun Park, Woolwich Common, in memory of the officers and men of the Royal Artillery who fell in the Zulu and last Afghan wars. The memorial is in the form of massive granite blocks, and when completed will be about 18ft, in height and 10ft, in diameter. On the side facing the road will be a marble slab bearing the names of the Artillery of all ranks who were killed; on either side of this list will be some trophies in bronze representing spears, assegais, Afghan and Zulu shields etc., and beneath it is proposed to place two Afghan guns which were taken at Cabul and which are now in the arsenal at Woolwich. The monument is erected with voluntary contributions from the officers and men of the Royal Artiller; throughout the world, the Royal Artiller, throughout the system subscription being limited to one day's pay. FINANCIAL REPEN IN PARLIAMENT. - The following letter from Mr. Gladstone has been received by Mr. E. K. Muspratt, Chairman of the Financial Reform Association of Liver-pool:—"I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial, dated the 20th ult. signed by yourself and other members of the Financial Reform Association, in which you urge the appointment mons for the purpose of examining the esti-mates annually laid before Parliament, and I am to state that Mr. Gladstone is not without the hope that the plan of the Government with regard to procedure, when fully stated, will be in the direction of your wishes. Mr. Gladstone also desires me to express his thanks for your kind terms of reference to himself in the concluding paragraph of the

REVOLVER-CARRYING.—"A general disarmament" is sadly required in England at the householders have armed themselves with revolvers, but persons who neither hold houses nor break into them also carry these formidable veapons. On Wednesday, a scullery-man at a club in the West-end of London was charged at the Marlborough-street Police Court with unlawfully shooting and injuring the hall-boy of the club. From the evidence given, it was clear that the scullery-man had no wish or intention to murder the hall-boy, nor was he acting on the defensive any more than on the offensive, for the hall-boy had made no attack on the scullery-man, and the two were, as the hall-boy with touching manliness stated openly in court, "good friends." The scullery-man playfully pointed a revolver in his possession at the hall-boy, who very properly told him solemnly "not to do so." A moment later the revolver went off, and the bullet grazed the hall-boy's shoulder. The scullery-man then, with much good feeling, conveyed the hall-boy to the steward's room and explained the affair by stating that he did not know the revolver had a charge in it. He was remanded for a week on his own recognisances in the sum of £5; and as there is really no reason for scullerymen to carry revolvers, he fully deserves any inconvenience to which he may be subjected .- St. James's Gazette.

THREATENED INUNDATION OF BELGRAVIA. - The inhabitants of South Belgravia are greatly alarmed at the risk of inundation to which they are exposed from such high tides as have lately occurred on the Thames. Mr. George Livingstone, the surveyor for St. George's, Hanover-square, and various sub-committees have directed their attention to the matter. and, in accordancee with their suggestions, the vestry have taken some precautionary measures which were thought necessary to guard against inundation. There are, however, still portions of the river wall at the end of the wharfs in the Grosvenor road and at the bottom of St. George's-square (not in the jurisdiction of St. George's Vestry) which require immediate attention. Should the Thames rise at this point several inches above Trinity high-water mark, an inundation of a serious and alarming character would be the consequence. The Metropolitan Board of Works were accordingly urged to carry out the necessary changes under the powers of the Thames Prevention of Floods Acts without delay. In reply, Mr. Wakefield, the clerk, stated that the Board were aware that protective works were necessary at the por-tions of the river frontage to which the vestry referred, but that the frontage was the property of the Crown. The Act gave the Board no power to require the Crown authoritie to execute the necessary works, or do the works and charge the owners with the expense. The Board felt itself to be in a difficult position. Yesterday the vestry met to consider their position in regard to the matter. They were informed by their clerk that the attention of the First Commissioner of Works had on more than one occasion been called to the necessity for protective works being executed, and that the Metropolitan Board of Works had informed the Commissioners that the responsibility for any overflow of the river at the points referred to will rest with the Government authorities. Several members of the vestry expressed strong views on the subject, but ultimately the consideration of the question was postponed until the next meet-ing, it being stated that the Earl of Powis, who was unavoidably absent, was in possession of special information, which he would be pleased to give to the vestry when they again met.

A TURRET SHIP IN A GALE. - The Belleisle, turret-ship, which has been for some time on a cruise with the coastguard, was lying at anchor on Sunday last off Glengariffe the terrific gale of that day sprung up. The Belleisle was immediately put under steam for Castletown, and had to make her way through so heavy a sea that she shipped a good deal of water; and, although the men were battered to got down through so heavy a sea that she shipped a good deal of water; and, although the men were battened down below, the water gotdown through the funnel and hawse-pipes in sufficient quantities almost to flood the 'tween decks. The

engines being put under full pressure, the bearings began to heat, and for a time some ension was felt for the saidty of the ship. However, she arrived in safety at Castletown at 2 p.m., after four trying hours, during which she sustained some damage. The Belleisle arrived at Queenstown on Thurs-

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A WIFE.—At the Middlesex sessions on Friday John Davey surrendered to his bail to answer an indictment charging him with having stolen £58, the money of Selina Chigi. Davey, on Thurs-day, was complainant in an action for assault raised at Marylebone police-court against several persons who were alleged also to have assisted in kidnapping his wife. The case had a direct bearing on the charge heard at the police-court, the parties concerned being the same in both cases. The allegation of the prosecutrix, who is prisoner's aunt, was that, without her knowledge or consent, Davey married her daughter, a deaf and dumb girl of weak intellect, for whose maintenance the father had left a considerable amount of money. Prisoner knew that large sums of money were received by Mrs. Chigi at certain periods, and it was alleged that on Sunday, the 3rd of September, while she was at church, the prisoner entered the house and took the sum of £58 from a drawer. The assistant judge pointed out that the accused might reasonably suppose that he had a right to his wife's money, and this would exclude a felonious intention. The prosecuting counsel thereupon refrained from offering any further evidence, and under the judge's direction the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE PRINCES' VISIT TO THE HOLY LAND .-The Prince of Wales has presented to the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund the report of the young Princes' visit to the Holy Land, drawn up by Captain Conder, R.E. (the Surveyor of Western Palestine), who accompanied the Royal party. With the report will be given a plan of the mosque at Hebron made by Colonel Sir Charles Wilson and Captain Conder. Every part of the enclosure was visited and examined except the Sacred Cave; the firman granted permission to see even this, but it was found impossible to effect an entrance without breaking up the flags of the flooring. Three openings into the cave were found, all in the Christian church built on the cave by the Crusaders. The opening into the eastern cave is a discovery made by the princes, who also found in the ante-chamber, visible below the first opening, the door leading into the western The report, which is also enriched by notes from the Rev. J. N. Dalton and Sir Charles Wilson, will be published next week in the journal of the society.

REWARDS FOR THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN .--The Army and Navy Gazette says:—We understand that Vice-Admiral William Dowell, C.B., is to be raised to the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and that Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Sullivan, K.C.B., C.M.G., will also be re-warded for services rendered in the East while the Channel Squadron was attached to the Mediterranean Fleet. The list of rewards is now being made out, and we believe the services will have no cause to complain. According to the same paper, a rapid distri-bution of the war medal among the forces engaged in the Egyptian campaign will, if possible, be secured. The design on the reverse will be a sphinx with the word "Egypt," and the date 1882. On the other side will be the Queen's head. The colour of the ribbon and number of clasps to accompany the medal have not yet been decided on.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL QUESTION. - It is stated that in the next session of Parliament the opinions of several eminent Continental military experts will be laid before the Government on the Channel Tunnel question, chiefly, it is believed, from Germany. The soundness of the grey chalk through which the heading passes has been thoroughly tested by the length of time that the work has now been standing still. The "weeping" (as it is technically termed) is very slight, and the accumulation of water throughout the 2,000 yards length of the tunnel is of quite a minimum quantity. As a further proof that the company intend to obey the mandate of the Board of Trade, a great part of their plant has been removed to Sangatte, on the other side of the Channel, to be used there in the work of report from that place states that the work there is making the most satisfactory progress.

THE CORPORATION AND SIR GARNET WOL-

SELEY .- At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, held at Guildhall on Thursday, the Lord Mayor presiding, Mr. George Stevenson (whose speech was drowned by loud cries of "Move, move") proposed—"That this Court do present an address of thanks and congratulation to Lieutenant General Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.B., in a suitable gold box, and to Vice-Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, G.C.B., for the able and gallant services in Egypt rendered by them (together with the officers and men of all arms and ranks, including her Majesty's Indian subjects, under their respective commands), and that they be invited to be present at Guildhall at a convenient time after their return to England for the purpose of receiving the same; and further, that on the same occasion the freedom of the City; together with a sword of honour, be presented to Sir Beauchamp Seymour, a compliment already paid by this Court to Sir Garnet Wolseley; that the pre-sentations do take place in the Guildhall, and that the City Lands' Committee make the necessary arrangements accordingly at a cost not exceeding £500." Alderman Sir T. Dakin, who seconded the resolution, said they all knew of the admirable manner in which the war had been concluded, and of the successful termination at which it had arrived after a short, sharp, and decisive struggle. The way in which it had been carried out entitled the whole army-rank and file, as well as the officers-to the warmest thanks of the entire country, and he rejoiced that, by that resolu-tion, the Corporation of the City of London would be among the first to give the successful leaders on their return a warm and worthy reception. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, amid cheers. Mr. Phillips gave notice to increase the amount to be spent from £500 to £2,000, so as to include a déjeuner in the Guildhall.

THE LATEST WOMAN'S GRIEVANCE. - The latest injustice from which women are discovered to be suffering is the interdict which society has placed upon their whistling. According to the Phrenological Journal the sex suffers severely from being denied this cheering and healthy exercise. If the mere act of whistling can help and cheer a man so much, why should it be denied to a woman? If whistling will drive away the blues and be company for a lonesome person, surely women have much more need of its services than their brothers, for to them come many more such occasions than to men. There are many who have not the gift of song. Why should they not whistle as they rock the cradle or perform their household duties or accompany themselves on the piano? But there is a physical or hygienic advantage in whistling which should excuse it against all the canons of propriety or "good form." It is often remarked that the average girl is so narrow-hested, and in that respect compares so un avourably with her brother. May this not be due in some measure to the habit of whistling which every boy acquires as soon as he arrives at the dignity of pants, and girls seldom do? Let any one try for five minutes the inhaling and exhaling of the breath as it occurs in the act

### MORNING

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Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,992 -FOUNDED 1814.

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### Great-Britain. LONDON, OCTOBER 8-9, 1882.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

Lord Dufferin was able to inform the Porte on Sunday that a portion of the British forces has already left Egypt, and that her Majesty's Government desires that the remainder should follow as soon as possible. He added, however, that as England has made great sacrifices to res ore tranquillity in Egypt and has assumed a very grave responsibility, she is bound to take whatever measures may be required to insure the completeness and permanence of her work. For this purpose it is absolutely necessary that a certain number of British troops should remain in the count v until some native organisation of a trestworthy kind can be established. The requirements of diplomatic courtesy or tradition probably demanded some such formal statement as this, evident that this country will not unnecessarily prolong an occupation at once costly and inconvenient, but it is no less obvious that she is bound by every consideration of

but it can scarcely have been required for the enlightenment of the Porte. It is selfduty, of honour, and of self-interest to see that the objects for which she has fought are adequately secured. From no point of view can there be any advantage in a hasty or ill-considered attempt to patch up the Egyptian difficulty. It is for the interest of Europe, of Egypt, and in the long run of Turkey herself, that our settlement should be thorough and enduring. So far as we are concerned, no occupation, however protracted, can give rise to anything like the difficulties and dangers that would beset our path were Egypt again to fall into anarchy through our failure to use with wisdom and decision the opportunity now at our disposal. Lord Dufferin's statement does not in any degree express the arbitrary conclusions of a Ministry, but a policy which the common sense of educated mankind must perceive to be necessary. The French newspapers which are supposed to expound the views of M. Gambetta continue to protest against the abolition of the Dual Control. It is difficult not to suspect that M. Gambetta is playing over again on a smaller stage the rôle of the dictator of Tours, stubbornly defending what all others had learned to recognise as no longer defensible. It is not a question of abolishing the Control; that was done when Arabi declared successful war against the Khedive and the whole order of things then existing, but more especially against the interference of foreigners in Egyptian affairs. The Controllers were openly defied and had been compelled to confess their impotence long before British troops set foot in Egypt. We should have now to create a new Control, depending upon new sanctions. The old one did not work so admirably as to encourage the experiment, and it is difficult to see how it could now be hade to work at all without the sacrifice on our part of all that we have fought to secure. If these protests were to be taken seriously, we should have to inquire in which of its forms M. Gambetta wishes the Dual Control revived. It is too much forgotten that as originally constituted it gave the control of the cash to the Englishman and of the books to the Frenchman. The change to equal division of authority between the two was brought about by small and rather obscure steps the legal warrant for which it might not always be easy to produce. Does M. Gambetta imagine

### THE COMING DEBATE ON EGYPTIAN

their refusal to reconstitute the Control,

which was always unworkable and is now

impossible, can afford a legitimate ground

of offence. The question, as we have be-

fore pointed out, is really settled by facts.

There is no longer room for a Control,

whether dual or single. England has at

present the sole responsibility for order in

Egypt, and she must exert powers much

more comprehensive than any Control can

possibly wield.—Times.

AFFAIRS. The lines on which the inevitable debate on the affairs of Egypt must proceed are shaping themselves in tolerably definite relief. The Leaders of the Opposition have proclaimed their intention of discussing the antecedents and causes of the war, the possibility of having kept it within narrower limits, and the development of Imperial policy for which its conclusion must pave the way. This, in fact, is the keynote of the Conservative speeches as yet delivered, and it is the wisest line that could have been chosen. Unless each separate point suggested by Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Hardinge Giffard, and Mr. Gibson was pressed home, the Opposition would be guilty of a plain dereliction of its duties, and a precedent of a character menacing to Parliamentary Government would have been established. These are considerations which will commend themselves to every class of Englishmen, whata countrymen.

ever the politics they profess. The duty to be discharged by the Conservative Party will be essentially popular. Ministers have undertaken a national responsibility the ultimate consequences and the primary necessity of which they have yet to explain. There will, of course, be some inquiry into the actual conduct of the war, such as the question of transport, the provisioning of the troops, and the care of the wounded. These are comparatively minor and departmental matters, and the hour for their ventilation has not yet arrived. But we shall not be wrong if we say that in their general criticism upon the action of the Government the Opposition wil! reflect the feelings of a considerable section of the Liberal Party. The campaign against Arabi has excited the liveliest dissatisfaction amongst the Radicals who sit below the gangway. Ministerialists may find it convenient to disparage the influence and the arguments of Sir Wilfrid Lawson and his coterie. But they will do well to recollect that it was the pertinacious protests of this section which, little more than a year ago, forced Ministers, much against their will, to recall Sir Bartle Frere. The Government are in a fair way of being exposed to a cross fire, which, if it does not prove disastrous, will unquestionably prove embarrassing. The principles on which the war was undertaken are certain to be condemned by the clique of politicians who maintain that war, whatever its cause or its stake, can never be justified. Their dissent from the policy of the Government will not end here. Looking to the future as well as to the past, they will maintain that Ministers have once more embarked upon a sea of perilous adventure. They object in toto to the establishment of English ascendancy in any quarter of the globe. Either, they will contend, the result of the campaign against Arabi will be the increase of English power in Egypt-in which case the war will be iniquitous; or matters will remain as they were-in which case the war will be useless. It is needless to say that the Conservative Party does not share the peculiar views promulgated by the advanced Radical section of the Ministerial following, nor is it anxious for Radical aid; but between the two the path of the Government does not promise to be either smooth or pleasant .- Standard.

#### FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR. Although one or two French journals have

declared that the French Government will

make no concessions whatever to the

Malagasy Embassy, it may be confidently

asserted that this statement is made

without authority, and that a courteous

reception and a fair hearing will be given to the Embassy when it reaches Paris. One of the questions in dispute has reference to the ownership of two pieces of land in and near Antananarivo, which are alleged to be the property of the French are some elements of romance in the history of this land since it passed out of the hands of the authorities. It was given by a former Queen of Madagascar to Mr. Laborde in gratitude for services which he rendered to the Gouvernment during the long period in whch he occupied the position of French Consul, but it is alleged that the grant was made only for his lifetime. There is nothing strange in this because in Madagascar, as in Hayti, Liberia, and other semi-civilized countries the natives are intensely opposed to the acquisition of land by Europeans. M. Laborde dealt with the land as if he, at all events, regarded it as his own, and by his will he bequeathed it, with other property, to his nephew. The latter, it seems, on the death of his uncle, lost no time in transferring the land to the Jesuits for the benefit of the Church. The Government, however, positively denied that M. Laborde had any right to make the bequest, and pointed out that a similar grant had been made to an English misionary for his lifetime, and that on his death the property reverted to the State. The claim of the priests being thus resisted, they produced a paper containing what purported to be the autograph of Radama II., in which M. Laborde and his heirs were declared to be the absolute owners of the land. There is nothing inherently improbable in this story, for Radama II. was extrmely subservient to French influence, and, indeed, he was put to death for having secretly bartered away a portion of the national territory to Napoleon III. It is, therefore, possible that Radama II. may have signed such a paper, but the Government nevertheless denounce it as a forgery, and point out that, although the King was executed in 1863, yet the paper to which his name is attached bears the date of 1864. Morethat his countrymen would greatly thank over, the two secretaries who are alleged him for Dual Control in its original form? to have been parties to the transaction Or does he really think that if they were declare that their signatures also have in our place and we in theirs they would been forged. It will, therefore, be seen hasten to grant us the Dual Control in its that the point at issue is of far greater later form? Sensible Frenchmen, among moment than a mere squabble about the whom in virtue of his prophetic speech ownership of a plot or two of land, and upon the point we must class M. Gambetta that it affects the validity of documents himself, would no doubt answer both which the French representatives in questions in the negative. Englishmen of Madagascar have accepted as genuine, but all parties will cordially reciprocate his which the native authorities repudiate as desire that nothing may impair the good relations between the two countries, but fictitious. This is a question which seems to call for more investigation than it has they will not be disposed to admit that

> ITALY AND ENGLAND. The Saturday Revview remarks that

whatever may be the attacks made on England by noisy and wrongheaded Italians Englishmen regard them with profound, and perhaps slightly contemptuous, indifference. The conscience of England is quite at ease when it reflects on the course which it has pursued as regards Italy:-

hitherto received .- Daily News .

Therefore Englishmen can examine Italy and Italians with calmness and without prejudice. Proceeding in this spirit, they find that Italy is politically a very young nation, and pre-sents all the characteristics of political youth. The chief of these characteristics is the sharp demarcation be ween the few men in the young country who are instructed up to the best level have a real knowledge of foreign and national affairs, and see what their nation can and cannot do; and the vast mass, who are very uninstructed, are ready to believe everything and are swayed by bursts of irrational feeling In the most advanced countries there are always men at the top and men at the bottom of political thought; and those at the bottom are by far the most numerous. But the de-grees of political capacity and knowledge are shaded off, and there are innumerable links in one continuous chain. There is no reason to suppose that the relations of the Italian and English Governments bear any trace of the animosity towards England which irre-sponsible Italians betray; and there are even Italians in a private station who are capable of accurate political thought, and bear testi-mony against the folly and injustice of their

THE STATE OF EGYPT. The correspondent of the Standard at

Cairo telegraphed on Sunday evening:-The sittings of the Commission of Inquiry continue without interruption, the Court even meeting upon Friday, the Mussulman Sabbath. As yet there is no prospect of a termination or of definite results being obtained. Many consider that the Commission should have commenced its sittings at Alexandria, as witnesses of the events of the two massacres of June and July would be far more readily obtainable upon the spot than at Cairo. It is considered as possible that some of Arabi's associates, or of the Sheiks and Ulema who were in close communication with him, will be unable to resist official pressure, and will come forward and give evidence against him. So far, it is certain that no evidence has been produced to connect him directly with the massacre at Alexandria, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to disassociate himself of all responsibility for the conflagration of the city, in which the complicity of a portion of his army is clearly proved. The request that counsel who have arrived from London should be allowed to plead for him at his trial has been officially refused, unless they plead in A abic. Thus they are prectically excluded. There is, of course, no reason why English advocates should be allowed to plead in an Egyptian Court the cause of an Egyptian culprit, and that in a language understood by none of the judges. Indeed, such a concession would have been absolutely without precedent. Nevertheless, Arabi's friends make a grievance of it, and exclaim against his being defended by whom and in what manner he chooses. It is, however, desirable that any concession which the Court can make should be granted, in order that no doubt whatever can arise as to the fairness of the trial. Had Arabi been shot as a rebel and a traitor when he was captured, people might differ as to the expediency of the act, but none can deny that the Egyptian Government would have been strictly in its right, and that certainly in almost every civilised state in the world this fate would befall a defeated insurgent leader. But as that step was not taken, and Arabi is to be tried for civil crime, it is desirable that the trial should be as solemn and as free from all suspicion of onesidedness as pos-

M. Ninet has been expelled from Egypt. Many think that this gentleman, who was Arabi's guide, counsellor, and friend, has been extremely fortunate that no worse fate has befallen him; but Arabi's friends declare that he has been hurried out of the country because his evidence at the trial would have been favourable to Arabi, as he has declared that he could testify that Arabi did his utmost to prevent the destruction of Alexandria. The statement that the Sultan intends to deprive Baker Pacha of his rank and decorations in the Turkish army is untrue, as General Baker resigned his commission before leaving Constantinople. He is busily engaged in daily conferences with the Khedive and his Ministers respecting the reorganisation of the Egyptian army. There is every inclination to render him the most cordial assistance in his work. The task, however, of arranging the military, political, and economical difficulties which have to be met in organising the recruitment, outside of Egypt, of an effective and trustworthy force, is a very ardnous one. It is not as yet known whether the Indian Government will authorise the reent of native Mussulmans, who would unquestionably form the best material which could be obtainable, but it is thought that an objection may possibly be raised on the score that, after their term of service, they might return to India inoculated with the Moslem fanaticism so prevalent here. As our Mahometan troops did not, however, suffer from contact with the fanatical Afghans, and have fought on our side against Mahometan States it is hoped that this objection will not be considered as valid, especially as an army composed of men whose relatives are in India, would be far more amenable to British officers

than any others would be.
Failing India, I believe that a suitable recruiting ground will be found among the Arabs of the Persian Gulf and Muscat, whence some of the native troops of India have for centuries drawn their best troops. These would not be altogether alien mercenaries, as in religion and language they are akin to the Fellaheen, but are a far nobler and more warlike race. They have a friendly feeling to England and Englishmen. Sir Salar Jung has at Hyderabad a disciplined regiment of Arabs, which is considered by our officers as being the best regiment in the service of any Indian native Prince It is satisfactory to know that Baker Pacha has already received numerous applications for employment from distinguished officers of the British army, as without the assistance of able subordinates it would be impossible for him to carry out his arduous task, and to organise an army which could be depended upon in all emergencies. Generals Hamley and Willis and their Divisional Staffs have to-day received orders to prepare to return to England.

The Cairo correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Sunday night :-Arabi wishes himself back in the hands of English gaolers. In his present prison he is treated like the commonest convict. Among other hardships is the prohibition to use tobacco, which to an Oriental is more a ne-

cessity than a luxury.

If the Chamber of Notables be convened, an agitation is probable for the proclamation of the independence of Egypt of Turkey, which would mean, among other things, the saving of the tribute. Some of the members are favourable to investing the Khedive in that event with a title more significant of royalty than at present. As a sign of the tendency towards independence, the Khedive intends striking a medal or instituting an Order in commemoration of the recent events. If a medal, it will bear on one side the effigy of his Highness and on the other a figure of the Pyramids, the elligy being a striking innova-

tion in Islamic custom. It is stated on good authority that Sir E. Malet has told the Khedive that the Control will be abolished and its functions transferred to the Commissioners of the Public Debt, and also that the under-secretaries of several departments of the administration will be Eng-

ARRIVAL OF INVALIDS FROM EGYPT.

The steamship Courland, with the first batch of wounded officers and men from the decisive battle of the campaign, arrived at Woolwich on Saturday. The ship was expected at eight a.m., and by that hour the officials and others were in waiting on the T Pier at the Royal Arsenal; but a heavy fog in the early morning delayed the journey, and it was past ten before the Courland came alongside. Many of the invalids, having become more or less convalescent during the voyage, were on deck, but amongst the disabled were two men mentioned in Sir Garnet Wolseley's last despatch-Fraser and Whitehouse -reported dead or missing, but were afterto tell on every side.

wards found to be on board the Courland. They were consequently the object of some interest, and their narratives were not the least interesting of the tales that there were They were together in the ranks of the 74th Highland Light Infantry when the regiment stormed Tel-el-Kebir, and got inside the first entrenchment about eighty yards when they were shot from behind by some of the enemy, who were wounded Whitehouse has his lungs perforated, and is but slowly recovering; while Fraser's bullet is still in the fleshy part of the shoulder, and is to be extracted by an operation. Fraser is an Edinburgh man, a soldier of 15 years' service, and rather proud of his wound, which he humourously spoke of as a certifi-cate for future promotion. Whitehouse hails from Poplar, but, after serving his six years

in the army, spent eighteen months working at Hanley, in the Pottery district, where he (Cheers.) Grave and important as was the was earning £2 5s. a week, when he was called up with the First-class Reserve. They are unab to account for their being missed, as they we e in hospital at Ismailia for several days prior to shipment, and many of their comrades who were with them have been their companions home. Attending to them was a young fellow wearing a fez, which he said belonged to an Egyptian officer whom he killed; he was knocked over himself directly after and fell into a trench among a heap of the enemy, where he lay exposed to the sun all day, and was found in a state of delirium. All who took part in the rush declare that, if the Egyptians had fired low, the attacking fo ce must have been moved down; but the enemy were, fortunately, afraid to show their heads, and fired wildly in the air. Among the eighty-six invalids on board, are representatives of all branches of the service, but the majority are Highlanders (42d, Black Watch, 74th Light Infantry, 75th Gordons, and 79:h Camerons), several of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, and the 60th King's Royal Rifles, and a few of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, the 5th and 7th Dragoons, the Foot Guards, and the Marines. Major Grant, of the 46th, was brought home sick, and all the other officers belong to the 74th Highlanders-namely, Lieutenants Heneage, Synge, Gordon Carey, and Scrase-Dickens, the last-named suffering from sunstroke, and the others wounded. The medical officers in charge were Surgeon-Majors J. Wilson and Sazdowski, and the sick of all ranks state that they have been wellcared for during the somewhat dilatory voyage. Four men have died on the journey, and several are in a critical condition, but there are hopes of recovery in even the worst cases. The arrangements for landing were made by Mr. Dimond, shipping master, and provision for conveying the sick and wounded men to the Herbert Military Hospital was undertaken by Colonel W. Stirling, C. B., R. A., District Quartermaster-General, and the medical officers of the garrison. Ambulances in charge of the Transport Corps were brought down the pier to the ship's side, but a number of the men preferred to walk to the hospital, and all who were able to do so were paraded on the pier head. Some who were vidently too weak to march were ordered to fall out and wait for the ambulances. Others who still carried with them their rifles and accoutrements were told to disencumber themselves of all such baggage, which was placed in wagons to follow, and behind them went one of the hospital carriages, to pick up any who grew faint on the way. At their head who grew faint on the way. was Sergeant-Major Hodge, of the 1st Brigade Royal Artillery. At the gates of the Royal Arsenal a great crowd was collected to meet the wounded men, and a slight cheer was heard as they emerged, but it died off at the sight of the pallid faces, the bandaged arms, and the war-stained clothing; and the poor fellows proceeded on their way through the streets lined with sympathising but undemonstrative people. Those unable to walk were carried in the ambulances, many of the patients having to be brought to the ship on stretchers, and they were driven up to the hospital slowly and carefully. A number of the Army Hospital Corps and a detachment of the Royal Artillery ministered to their wants, and everything possible for their accommodation had been provided for them at the hospital, whither the medical officers and two nursing sisters, who went out to Egypt from Woolwich, and came home in the ship, had preceded them. Lieutenant Hulbert, R.N., the transport officer at Woolwich, will refit the Courland for another voyage to Alexandria for more troops.

The tradesmen and inhabitants residing on the eastern side of Regent's-park have resolved to give a public reception to the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) on their return from Egypt, in recognition of their gallantry during the late war. About 200 of the 450 Blues at Albany-street Barracks have taken part in the expedition; and as they left Alexandria in the Syrian Monarch, on Friday last, they may be expected home early next week. It has been determined that the reception shall take place on the third day after their arrival, Colonel Fred. Burnaby being desirous that the men shall be able to go away on their leave as soon as possible. The reception will assume the form of a complimentar banquet, and the immediate district will also be decorated in honour of the occasion.

### POLITICAL SPEECHES.

Addressing his constituents at Launceston on Saturday night, Sir Hardinge Giffard, M.P., said that prominent among the topics to which it was proper to refer was the great victory which had been achieved by the British They had been blessed with victory and under circumstances in which it would have been rash, indeed, to have predicted that our army must necessarily win. Notwithstanding that our troops were outnumbered, fought in a climate to which they were unaccustomed, and were accounted, by redapeism, in a not particularly fighting manner for a burning sun, they had, as English soldiers and sailors ever had done, shown themselves equal to the occasion. They had proved that they had not degenerated from the character of their forefathers, and of their performances every Englishman had reason to be proud. (Cheers.) The Conservative party was now in opposition, and therefore from no opposition meeting would they hear denunciations of English generals and English soldiers. (Cheers.) They, at all events, remembered that they were Englishmen, and were proud of our countrymen, to whatever party they belonged, and in whatever profession they might be; and, therefore, there was no fear of hearing, as they would have heard had the Conservatives in power at this juncture, questions asked as to whether gross inhumanity had not been established against our men or their leaders. (Cheers.) No one more than he would heartily admit that the forces at the disposal of her Majesty had been used with great skill by the general to whom had been committed the honour of the English name in Egypt. As to the events which led up to the war, he would not for a moment enter upon the profitless controversy as to the responsibility of the late Conservative Government, which seemed to him as relevant to the issue as the fall of Adam and Eve. Practical statesmen had to deal with questions as they came before them; but, instead of rising to the gravity of the call upon them, the present Government, to his view, shilly-shallied, vacillated, and indicated to their neighbours an opportunity of taking advantage of their weakness. If, instead of this, they had boldly stated that they would do what they have done, did they believe there would have been war in Egypt? Cheers.) No, the power of England would have prevented war if the members of the Government could have made up their minds. They had a difficult card to play. It was true they were not all of one view, ann he could imagine some one saying with upturned eyes and deprecating action that force would e no remedy. (Laughter.) That was one of the difficulties which overtook a Government of compromise, and which hampered ministry representing crotchets. But whilst they were dealing with external relations, it must not be forgotten that they had an internal government, and when they came to inquire into facts they would find that they had to learn the same lessons in regard to the one as they had experienced in regard to the other. In spite of the gallant deeds of Irishmen in the Egyptian field, in spite of the valour of our Irish general, what member of the British nation was there who could mention the name of Ireland without shame; shame, because it was a confession of weakness of the worst possible kind; shame, because its treatment of Ireland was the most disgraceful episode in

statement, he did not hesitate to say-and the proof was abundant-that the recent administration of Ireland covered the present Government with an amount of discredit of which nothing that its members could ever do would relieve them, since it had shown that they were willing to sacrifice every principle what ever for the purpose of maintaining their

position. (Cheers.) At the demonstration of the County Conservative Association, held under the presidency of Mr. F. S. Powell, at Manchester, on Saturday, Mr. E. Gibson supported the following resolution: "This meeting strongly disapproves of much of the Government policy in Ireland; and while cordially recognising the gallant conduct of her Majesty's forces during the late campaign in Egypt, condemns the action of the Administration, believing that by judgment, firmness, and foresight the Cabinet might have secured British interests, averted the war, saved many valuable lives, and prevented much unnecessary pressure upon the national resources." He observed that the Radicals were better at cant and recant than was the party with which he was associated. When the Conservatives were in office the Radicals reviled their motives, and now that the Radicals were in office they were trying, in a cowardly, fitful way, to imitate the policy of their predecessors. Egypt was now the ques-tion of the hour, and it was a growing question of gravity and perplexity. The campaign was fortunately over. It had been brief, brilliant, and decisive, and had shown the energy, courage, devotion, and skill of our commanders, our soldiers, our sailors, and our marines; but he protested against the manner in which the new patent Radical-Jingos were disposed to appropriate the credit of the campaign, which belonged really to no party, but was the heritage of their children. It appeared to him that while the Radicals proclaimed themselves the friends of peace, they could be, when the occasion suited them, as blood-thirsty as the most malevolent Tory. War itself was a terrible thing, but this war had opened some of the gravest problems that had ever occupied the attention of Europe. The question, therefore, that he wished to ask was, could war and its attendant evils have been avoided. If it could it was unnecessary, and he did not see why some of the news-papers should blame Sir Stafford Northcote for having advanced the proposition that if the war was unnecessary it could not be justified. The war, he contended, might have been avoided by resolute and vigorous diplomacy. By a more timely and a more thorough preparedness for war the late Lord Beaconsfield avoided war. His diplomacy and that of Lord Salisbury was pervaded by an unshrinking and clear purpose. He brought the Indian troops to Malta, he asked for a vote of credit, and all Europe and every companying chamber in all Europe and every commercial chamber in Europe understood that they were dealing with a man who, to use a familiar expression, would stand no nonsense. When all Europe was trembling on the abyss of a great war, Lord Beaconsfield by his nerve, by his energy, by his resistless and fearless courage, kept England out of the fray, and, with Lord Salisbury, assisted in bringing about the great settlement of Berlin. He asked them to contrast the action of Lord Beaconsfield with the diplomacy which preceded this war. Liberal diplomacy had, he maintained, failed

in its highest purposes and intentions. The it had failed. The joint notes with France, the moving of the joint fleets to Alexandrian waters, and the Conference at Constantinople had all failed to effect the purpose for which they were initiated. These actions were prompted by the desire to secure peace, and he maintained that they deserved the condemnation of failure. The Government had moved the Indian troops to the seat of war, they had asked for a vote of credit; but the great difference between the present Administration and that of Lord Beaconfield was that Mr. Gladstone's Government had not been doing these things with the object of preventing war, but for the purpose of carrying it on. He (Mr. Gibson) looked forward to the autumn session, when he supposed they would be told something with respect to the cost of the war, about the delays with the transports, and the controversy with respect to the care of the wounded. He trusted also that they would hear that the Government were thinking of a policy which was worth the sacrifices the country had made, and which would save them from similar sacrifices in the future.

Addressing the Oldham Conservative Working Men's League, on Saturday night, Sir Robert Peel condemned the home and foreign policy of the Government, especially in connection with the war in Egypt, which he maintained might have been obviated by timely and judicious action on the part of Mr. Trevelyan, replying to a deputation re-

presenting Irish National School Teachers, who on Saturday petitioned for higher salaries and other improvements in their position, said that possibly means might be devised to meet some of their requirements, but that the Treasury would be watchful against an increased expenditure. Mr. Davitt, addressing a Land League

meeting at Wexford on Sunday, expressed dissatisfaction with the results of the great movement of the past three years, observing that there had been a mountain of agita-tion, and only a mouse of land measure. He said the entire Irish people throughout the world rallie to the cry of "Down with landlordism, the land for the people." His remark that outrages had been instrumental in suppressing the Land League elicited groans from his audience. He denounced the Land Act as valueless to the Irish tenant, and said it was passed to defend landlordism, remarking that Mr. Gladstone had done nothing to solve the Irish social problem. He added that he had trustworthy authority for stating that Mr. Gladstone did not intend to bring forward any measure for

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Ireland in the next two sessions.

BALMOBAL CASTLE, SUNDAY. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Bea trice, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse, drove to Abergeldie yesterday morning and took leave of the Princess of Wales. The Prince of Wales and the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales visited the Queen and took leave of her Majesty. In the afternoon the Queen drove, accompanied by the Duchess of Albany and Princess Alice of Hesse, and attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. Princess Beatrice and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse walked out, attended by Miss Bauer. The Grand Duke of Hesse and the Duke of Albany drove, and the Duchess of Connaught walked out. Major FitzGeorge, 20th Hussars, arrived at the Castle with despatches from Sir Garnet Wolseley announcing the victory of Tel-el-Kebir, which he had the honour of submitting to her Majesty. The Marquis of Hartington and Major FitzGeorge had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. Captain Stewart, Lieutenants Barlow and Fraser, Seaforth Highlanders, the Officers of the Guard of Honour at Ballater, dined at the Castle, and had the honour of being presented to her Majesty in the evening.

The Brazilian Minister and Baroness Penedo have returned to town from the Con-

Lord and Lady Mount-Temple are entertaining a small party at Broadlands, Ramsey, including Lord Ebury and Hon. Miss Grosvenor, Lord and Lady Harriet Ashley and Miss Ashley, and Mr. and Mrs. Roundell. The Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P., has

been on a short visit.
The Hon. Mrs. Monson will relieve Lady

| Harriot Grimston of her duties as Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Edinburch, on the return of their Royal Highnesses and family to Eastwell Park

Colonel and Lady Katharine and Miss Evans Freke has arrived at 9, Lowndes-street. A marriage, says the Post, is arranged and will shortly take place between Arthur H. W. Gordon, son of the late Lord Cecil Gordon and Lady Cecil Gordon, of Hampton-court

Palace, and Miss Browne, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Clements Browne, formerly rector of Halse, Somersetshire.

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Col. Bateson, A.D.C., arrived at Gloucester House, Park-lane, on Friday, from Abergeldie, where his Royal Highness has been spending a fort-

night with the Prince of Wales.
The Countess of Bantry left on Tuesday, on her return to Bantry House, Cork.

The Ladies Bernard have returned to town from Ireland.

We (Morning Post) are glad to be able to state that Miss Charlotte Cadogan is now pronounced to be entirely out of danger from the accident of which she was the victim. It will be satisfactory to her numerous friends to hear that her medical advisers assert that she will not be in any way disfigured.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The newly-elected directors of the Philharmonic Society, Messrs. W. G. Cusins, Francesco Berger, John Foster, George Mount, and John Thomas, and Dr. Stainer met on Saturday night to prepare the arrangements for the ensuing (seventy-first) season. Six concerts will be given at St. James's Hall, on Thursdays, February 15, March 1 and 15, and Wednesdays, April 25, May 9, and May 30. At the second of the two rehearsals, which will precede each concert, subscribers, or their nominees, will be admitted. The classic masterpieces of the great masters will predominate in the programmes; but modern composers will meet with recognition. Works by English composers will be performed, and a place will be found at one of the concerts for the best overture sent in for competition before March 31. The orchestral parts to be provided at the expense of the society, and the overture to remain the property of the author, to whom an honorarium of ten guineas will be given. Sir Michael Costa, Sir Julius Benedict, and Dr. Arthur Sullivan will be invited to act as udges of the works sent in for competition. The Philharmonic Choir will be reconstituted, and some interesting choral works will be in-cluded in the repertory of the season. Vocal and instrumental artists of high eminence have already been secured, the orchestra will be the best ever engaged by the Philharmonic Society, and the name of Mr. G. Cusins, the conductor, is a guarantee for faithful and intellectual performances of the works to be executed under his direction.

Miss Nettie Carpenter, the little American violinist who has been studying during three years past at the Paris Conservatoire, has recently played twice at the Covent Garden promenade concerts. So great was the enthusiasm manifested on her first appearance there that the child violinist was re-called three times and, after her second piece, the audience insisted upon its repetition in full, which was permitted by the leader, although encores at these concerts are "strictly prohibited." Miss Carpenter has also recently played twice at the London Crystal Palace, each time with brilliant success. She is to return to Paris this week

to resume her studies at the Conservatoire. According to present arrangements, Christine Nilsson will leave Liverpool in the Cunard Company's steamer Gallia on the 14th inst., for New York; whilst Mme. Adelina Patti and Signor Nicolini will be passengers in the same company's steamer Servia, which sails for New York the Saturday following.

It is said that Mme. Patti will sing twice a week on Mr. Mapleson's American tour, and will receive for the services of herself and Signor Nicolini £880 a night, the extra £80 representing the commission of 10 per cent, on her salary payable to her agent.

For Saturday next is arranged the production

of the new comic opera Rip Van Winkle at the Comedy, with Mr. Lionel Brough, Miss Violet Cameron and Mr. F. Leslie in the cast.

> THE DRAMA. THE HAYMARKET.

After an autumnal recess of some two months, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft re-opened the Haymarket Theatre on Saturday evening with a newly-organised company, which includes, as notable accessions of strength, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. David James. It is a striking proof, says the Times, of the dearth of new and original plays of a high class—if we may not assume any want of enterprise on the part of the managment - that, in such circumstances, a first-class London theatre devoted to the performance of modern comedy should find it necessary to fall back upon a play of the late Mr. Tom Taylor's, which saw the light as long ago as 1860. It would be difficult to imagine a Paris theatre of the same standing staking its fortune upon the revival of a vaudeville by Scribe or Bayard. But apparently the play-going public of London is not exacting in such matters. The Overland Route has certainly no pretensions to being a classic, although it has, in its day, furnished Charles Mathews and Buckstone with telling parts. It is a play of little or no fibre, depending for its success upon the cleverness with which its author has employed his genius for construction. It is made up of what French dramatists call stage "procédés"—the familiar tricks and devices which go to the making up of stage effect, and of which Scribe, the younger Dumas, and Tom Taylor himself are distinguished masters. There is, however, a superficial originality about the play from the fact that its characters are made to consist of the passengers and crew of a P. and O. liner returning from India. The vessel is a fresh and happily-chosen scene of action, which engages at once the favourable attention of the audience; and, after this plunge in medias res, nothing is more easy than to interest oneself in the scandals and jealousies of a miscellaneous set of passengers of Anglo-Indian morals. The familiar incidents of Anglo-Indian passenger life on board ship are treated with much skill. After a time, it is true, we tire of the flirtation of Mrs. Sebright with the desiccated ex-Resident and the toothless ex-Commissioner; Mrs. Lovibond's delicate relations with her longlost husband, on the one hand, and the fierce major on the other, lose their piquancy; the misfortunes of the pusillanimous Lovibond comical: and we begin himself become less to feel just a little bored until the heroic achievements of Tom Dexter, the young doctor, who, beginning as a second saloon passenger in a threadbare coat, ends by taking charge of everybody and everything in the capacity of surgeon. But the dramatist lies in wait for us. At the end of the second act the ship strikes on some impossible reef in the Red Sea-whence an animated shipwreck scene which thoroughly arouses the languid audience-and the last act passes on a desert island, where the different characters show up in a new and sometimes unfavourable light, and where everybody is attired in such nondescript garments as he or she may have been able to save from the wreck. Plot or story in this series of iacidents there is none, unless we may reckon as such the success of the mermay reckon as such the success of the mer-curial and ubiquitous Dexter in cutting out an insolent rival in the affections of Mary Cole-pepper. When we say that the Overland Route presents a bright and pleasant picture of life on board the Simoon, and that this is agreeably relieved by the somewhat farcical aspect of life on the coral reef, we sum up at once its merits and its defects. As a sketch it is clever and entertaining; as a play it suffers so much from the absence of a central point of interest that the curtain falls not a moment too soon. As necessarily happens with a sketchy piece, the acting for the most

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#### PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

rent grounds he did not consider hopeless;

ne meant the class of criminals who had more

### Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9-10, 1882.

ducted. But a system that depends wholly for its success on the wisdom, the tact, SIGNOR DEPRETIS'S SPEECH. the forbearance, the loyalty of those who Signor Depretis's speech does not in have to apply it stands self condemned. every point fulfil the promises with which If those who are entrusted with the it begins. Of the three headings under working of the system would only tell which it was to be divided, a confession, us what they think of it, they would a vindication, and a legacy, we can disbe the first to condemn it, and to decover only two. The vindication consists, precate its revival. But though there may we suppose, in the general circumspice in be little or no difference of opinion conthe repeated reference to the happy state cerning the unwisdom of revival of the of affairs in Italy, and in the implied conjoint partnership of England and France clusion that the Ministry which has had at Cairo, it would seem as though some the conduct of affairs cannot have been persons imagined a healthy and safe very greatly in fault. The legacy we find substitute can be found for this defunct in the list of unaccomplished duties, in arrangement in a partnership of a more the additions by and by to be made to the extended character. Can it possibly be five hundred and thirty-four Bills which that it is deemed a proof of statesmanhave been voted during the past seven ship to substitute the European Concert years. But of confession we can see little for the exploded and discredited arrange-What Signor Depretis confesses ment between England and France? Is are, not his bad deeds, but his good ones. it thought that in a multitude of coun-He acknowledges nothing for which absosellors will be found that agreement, that lution need be sought. Of the governdecision, that success which were so noment and of the country he speaks in words toriously unattainable by only a couple of unmixed praise. Italy is shown to us of them? What is this International great and prosperous, and well and wisely administered. To make up for Commission to be, which apparently is intended to be of so wide and comthe omission, and to assume the office prehensive a character that even Greece is of an advocatus diaboli, would be too to be admitted to it? If its functions invidious a task. If we add anything to were strictly and purely financial, there Signor Depretis's remarks, it shall be might be some reasons for admitting to it with no disparagement to himself. He has representatives of all the Powers, great done good work, and he deserves the credit and small, that are, through their subhe has taken for it. But there are one or jects, interested in the economic progress two passages in his speech which recall to of Egypt. But who is to guarantee that, our remembrance a state of things the opeven if it starts with limited functions,

posite of that to which they refer. The fo-

reign relations of Italy may be all now

that could be wished, but the happy con-

Signor Depretis speaks of England as the

ment of his countrymen. That the more

sensible and sound-judging part of them

are with him we can be in no doubt. But

to how many of them can so flattering a

description be applied? A large proportion

of the Italian Press is of no great weight,

it is true, but its managers must be credited

with knowing the sort of stuff their sub-

scribers and readers wish for. To abuse

England and to impute to her all sorts of

impossible sinister designs in Egypt may

be no more than a catchpenny contrivance

of irresponsible Italian journalists, but if it

did not fall in with the popular mood of

the moment it would catch no pennies.

Signor Depretis refers to the demand which

has been raised for increased armaments.

and says, in plain words, that it is not

possible to comply with it. The demand

is no more than a symptom, and a very

bad symptom, of the aggressive instinct

which has prompted it. Italy is in no

danger of being attacked, and she is quite

strong enough to defend herself if she were

attacked. To add much to her forces

would be needless for merely defensive

shall be no more concessions to the Cleri-

cal party will not go far to satisfy the cla-

and for the occupation of the Papal palaces.

the ruling dynasty is in no sense excessive;

ancient and patriotic, was not universally

and won. The state of public opinion in

Italy is liable at any moment to become a

trouble to her public men. There come

from time to time bursts of fury, impos-

sible demands which no responsible

the refusal of which may be none the less

fatal to the party which happens to be in

-Times.

dition has been of recent growth and has of the rest .- Standard. more than once been endangered and disturbed of late years, both before and since AT THE COFFIN OF THE LAND Signor Depretis took office. It is no long LEAGUE. time since Italy stood almost alone, a Mr. Davitt's speech at Wexford on Suncommon enemy rather than a common day is little more than the Irish World's friend. Austria felt herself threatened by declaration of despair written large. On the popular excitement about her territory Saturday Mr. Patrick Ford stopped the on the Adriatic coast. The cry of Italia supply of American money—the sinews of Irredenta was a cry for war, and though war being no longer required when the the Government gave no encouragement to campaign is ended-and on Sunday Mr. it, it was not certain how long it would be Michael Davitt uttered a lament over the able to oppose it with effect. The illcoffin of the Land League." The posifeeling between France and Italy, now tion of the leaders of the Irreconcilables fortunately healed, has been even more who demand a Socialistic solution of the dangerous in its time to the preservation Irish land question is plain enough. As of the peace. It was intense in 1878, and Mr. Davitt says, with the frank candour it has been inflamed since by every fresh which so honourably distinguishes him, move of the French in Tunis. When the Irish people have deserted the cause which he has at heart. "For a while," ancient and sure friend of Italy we hear him he said, "the people rose up in agitation with pleasure, and we feel that the tribute to carry everything before them; but when is not more than we have deserved. We almost in possession of the key of success should be glad to believe that he has they were led from their track. They expressed correctly the prevailing sentid away from the main track, as it was said in the west of Ireland, 'down a boreen,' being seduced to do this by the legislation of the Whig party-some willo'-the-wisp legislation to accomplish the confusion of the Irish people and conspire to their defeat." As a consequence the Land League was dead. We shall do well not to comfort ourselves with the delusion that we are at an end of our troubles in Ireland. Far from it. But, on the admission of the founder of the Land League, the Land Act of 1881 and the Arrears Act of 1882 have been too much for him. They may not, as he says, have settled the Irish social problem, but they have, at all events, settled the Land League. Whether that or some similar organization will revive again time will show. For the moment there is a lull, the people putting the "Whig legislation" to the test. If they find that it is the mere will-o'-the-wisp that Mr. Davitt describes it the agitation will no doubt revive. But for the time there is a respite, and that in itself is a great gain. Those who were so indignant at the "new departure," and who have wasted such angry eloquence

these will not be gradually extended by

the jealousy with which each Power

which they were both supposed to watch,

was reduced to a shadow. It may be

urged in defence or extenuation of the

Control that it would have answered

better had it been more judiciously con-

purposes, nor is it for defence that the large additions which Signor Depretis deupon the "Kilmainham Compact," may precates have been asked for. In this and fairly be asked to admit that the in other matters the Italian Government policy they abused has at least met has to reckon with grave disturbing forces with the success which its authors preat home. The engagement that there dicted. It has arrayed the Irish people and their leaders on the side of order and moderation, and it has severed the conmorous and determined advocates for the nection between the extreme party of the abolition of the law of Papal Guarantees Socialistic revolution and the bulk of the nation. Whether the efforts of the Govern-The high praise Signor Depretis gives to ment to maintain order and the exertions of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues of Kilbut to be ruled by any dynasty, however mainham to "tranquillize the country and moderate the movement" will be crowned accepted as any part of the programme with success will depend chiefly upon the under which Italian unity was fought for way in which the Coercion Act is worked. Speaking in the House of Commons last May, Mr. Parnell stated that while he had no objection to a strict enforcement of the law against intimidation, an arbitrary employment of the powers of the Coercion Government will think of granting, but Act would paralyze any influence he and his colleagues might be able to exert in the work of "tranquillizing" the country The Coercion Act if prastically administered,

office. It is difficult steering amid these storms. The ship of the State may be he feared, would throw everything into kept in safety, but its officers and pilots the hands of the secret societies. "Between may chance to be wrecked by any of them. the secret societies on the one hand and the Government on the other it would be practically impossible for moderate politicians to act." Whatever English people THE FINANCES OF EGYPT During the last few days there has been may think of the "moderation" of politicians like Mr. Parnell, they are mere some talk of what is described as an International Commission for the regulation Girondins when compared to such men of

the Mountain as Mr. Davitt and the editor of the finances, if not of the internal politics of the Irish World. Their influence is now of Egypt. The same sources from which exercised in pacifying the country, and it these suggestions emanate also invite us would be a gratuitous mistake by a teasing to understand that this International Comand irritating administration of the Coermission is designed as a substitute for the cion Act to play into the hands of their Socialistic enemies. The local authorities are subject to fits of excess of intemperate zeal, which, if not tempered by the vigilant discretion of the Castle, will be very mischievous. Lord Spencer may rejoice at the funeral of the Land League, but it would be only a change for the worse if excessive severity were to give fresh vitality to the Secret Societies .- Pall Mall

Gazette.

THE DESTRUCTION OF H.M.S. " DOTEREL" .-The Committee on Coal-gas Explosions, who were directed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to institute experiments with a Her Majesty's ship Doteret could be accounted for by an explosion of xerotine siccative in the neighbourhood of the magazine, have reported that the results of the last experiment which the Committee instituted in H.M.S. Rullfinch lead them to the conclusion that an explosion may have been produced through the agency of this compound on board of H.M.S. Deterel, and that an explosion thus brought about may have extended in such directions, and have resulted in the development of such power, accompanied by the procoldly, and what France desired to do, duction of a large body of flame, as to have England deemed unwise and impracticable, brought about the ignition of the powder in

The Standard has received the following telegrams from its correspondents in Egypt :-

CAIRO, MONDAY EVENING.
The rapid influx of the former French officials is already threatening to produce friction. The country has not yet recovered from the anarchy caused by the war, but these officials throng the Ministry, and expect immediate reinstatement in posts which it may not improbably be considered necessary to abolish or to fill with natives. The abolition of these costly offices is indeed the first urgent need of the situation. Not only is the employment of all these Europeans expensive in the extreme to the State: but both their presence and the exorbitant salaries they draw are a source of constant irritation and discontent among the people. I have reason to believe that the reiurn of the French officials is the result of an order from the French Consul General to come back at once and claim their various offices. Already the French element in the entourage of the existing Ministry outnumbers the English, and there is great danger of the renewal of the previous Egyptian tactics of playing one nationality off against the other. If all our intentions with regard to instituting reforms and abolishing grievances are not to be frustrated it is of urgent necessity that the question of European officials should be promptly and firmly decided. Fortunately, Baker Pacha is alone responsible for the army, and will choose his own officers. He has made a beginning by appointing Stuart Wortley, of the 60th Rifles. his Aide de Camp. The troops are rapidly leaving. To-day the Marines and the West Kent Regiment marched through the streets on their way to the seacoast. ALEXANDRIA, MONDAY EVENING.

The native murderers of Doctor Ribton and Mr. Cattani were hanged to-day. No British troops were present at the execution. The guard was furnished by a body of European and native police under arms. The Prefect of Police was present, and a considerable number of Europeans and natives would be sure to contemplate the action witnessed the execution. There was no excitement among the Arabs present. The Commission of Inquiry into the massacres at Alexandria on the 11th of June held their first sitting to-day. The Egyptian Government Railway advertises the resumption of passenger traffic through to Suez. The population of this city having now for the most part returned, much difficulty is experienced in finding houses and offices. Rents have doubled, and much inconvenience is caused. There are as yet no signs of rebuilding, and in the general interest it is most desirable that the International Commission for the settlement of claims should be appointed and should begin its sittings without delay. According to information received from Cairo. it is believed that the Commission of the Public Debt will fulfil the duties of the Control. The Commission of Public Debt will be presided over by an Englishman. It is considered essential that new blood should be introduced into this body.

The Daily News correspondent at Cairo telegraphed on Monday :-

It is necessary to repeat the warning respecting Arabi's imprisonment. He considers his life unsafe. In any case his treatment is still unnecessarily harsh. The British Government should interpose. Such incidents, harmless in themselves, as the remark of a member of the Khedive's entourage, that he would like to administer to the arch-rebel a cup of bad coffee; or the Khedive's remark, Arabi and I cannot live together in the same country;" or Riaz Pacha's to a similar effect, demoralise the Circassian savages guarding the prisoner. Unless the coming trial is to be a farce, it is unfair to treat Arabi as a condemned convict.

The Lord Mayor received on Monday the following letter from General Sir Garnet Wolseley, in reply to a telegram conveying the congratulations of the citizens on the victory at Tel-el-Kebir:—

"My Lord-In acknowledging the receipt of your lordship's telegram of the 13th inst. I have to thank you and my fellow-citizens of the City of London most sincerely for your flattering congratulations on the victory with which God was pleased to bless her Majesty's army in Egypt last Wednesday. I shall al-ways remember with pleasure and pride this new honour which the Lord Mayor and City of London have been good enough to confer upon me .- I have the honour to be, my lord, your very obedient servant, "G. J. Wolseley, General, Commander-

in-Chief of the British Army in Egypt. "The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of

London. Considerable activity prevaile l at the Royal Arsenal and Dockyard, Woolwich, on Monday, in pushing forward the completion of the order for barrack furniture to be sent out for the troops quartered in Egypt. Large quantities of bedsteads, bedding, etc., have been despatched to Portsmouth forshipment in the Nepaul, the first of the six ships engaged for this service. Preparations have been made at the Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, for the reception of 300 more sick and wounded from Egypt. On Monday the main gates of the Royal Arsenal and the Woolwich Railway Stations were surrounded by arxious wives and children, expecting that their wounded husbands and fathers would be sent to Woolwich. The ambulance wagons, which regularly ply between the Military Hospital and the Arsenal, were eagerly watched without result, and, as the evening set in, the crowds gradually dispersed.

THE POVERTY OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Saturday Review, says Mr. Potter, who always contrives to keep alive something like a discussion on the condition of the working classes, has been the cause of the reappearance of one of the oldest, most tedious, and most useless forms of the dispute :-

For perhaps the hundredth time the critics and the advocates of the working-man have had a newspaper wrangle as to whether he sins by extravagance or is innocent of the sin. The advocates of the working class might make out a very good case for their clients even in the matter of economy. They certainly do not save as the French do, but neither does any part of the population of England. The capitalist and the shopkeeper lead far more laborious lives in France, and spend a smaller proportion of what they win, than their like among Englishmen do; and it is by no means certain that the latter are not the wiser men. Thrift is doubtless a great virtue, but it may be carried to a point at which it becomes a species of starvation for the character as well as the body of the man who practices it. It is a very fine thing to be able to cover a national loan several times over out of the small savings of the people, but it is not equally well to bring a whole generation up in the belief that the saving of a franc justifies any meanness. The English working man is, all things considered, as frugal as any other class of Englishmen—perhaps more so, and at a greater cost of self-denial. There is something almost revolting in the loud-mouthed assertions which may occasionally be heard that the poor of our towns and of the rural districts have their own improvidence only to thank for their sufferings. That kind of talk is in reality quite as false as the semi-socialistic theories of Mr. Potter, and not much less dangerous. The English working classes are no doubt better off now than they ever were, as is every class of Englishmen; but the relative positions are very much the same. It does not follow, because the agitators who

tell workmen that their lot would be improved

by interfering with economic laws are a danger to the country, that anything is to be gained by preaching virtues which the preacher himself has no need to exercise in anything like a similar degree. Nothing could tend more to produce ill feeling against the rich than that the class which economises by retreaching its luxuries should take upon itself to talk what may fairly be called cant to those who can save only by denying themselves, if not the strict necessaries, at least the decencies of life.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD ON

LUCIDITY. The Saturday Review says: - Mr. Matthew Arnold is to journalists what the music-halls are to street boys with a taste for whistling. Just as the cheerful shoeblack grows melancholy if he is not whistling one of the refrains which he picks up from the great Vance, so the uninventive pressman is unhappy if he has no new catchword from Mr. Matthew Arnold :-

The public is almost tired of "sweetness and light," and "culture" is nearly played At this moment a new piece of the higher slang is "a felt want," as advertisers say; and Mr. Arnold has kindly come forward with a fresh sample. He has put everything worth saying into a single phrase, in his pleasantly confident manner. The phrase is "We want lucidity." Already Mr. Arnold's phrase is in fashion. It runs wild in leading articles; it has even furnished the Daily Telegraph with a column of ponderous raillery; the French have got hold of it; and we are pleased to observe that a poet has promptly produced a kind of "patter" ode with the

Lucidity, lucidity,
Oh! seek it with avidity.

If this vast and far-reaching intellectual excitement which he has aroused by one magical word be not gratifying to Mr. Arnold, he must be hard to please in the matter of

"WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK."

The Sultan has not gained much by his inquiry as to how long England intends to remain in military occupation of Egypt. It was an innocent-looking question, but a mischievous intent unquestionably lay beneath the fair seeming surface, the purpose being to represent the Porte as dictating to England the limits of her work

But Lord Dufferin proves once more that he has closely studied the wiles and tricks of Ottoman diplomacy. He replies, with all possible politeness, that a portion of the British forces has already embarked, and that it is the desire of her Majesty's Government to bring away the remainder as soon as possible All this is literally true, a small contingent of troops having gone on board ship at Alexandria just in time to allow Lord Dufferin to thus report their embarkation. It may be that the Household Cavalry's departure was expedited in order to allow our Ambassador to make the statement in question. It is also possible that he purposely delayed his answer until he could truthfully affirm that the evareply very neatly turned the tables on the Turk, by showing that England had voluntarily done the right thing. As regards the future, the rejoinder is equally baffling to the Pachas, by its strength of argument combined with its vagueness of promise. No one can deny that England is entitled to adopt whatever precautions she may deem advisable. in order to insure the permanent pacification of the country she has just freed fro tary anarchy" at such heavy cost to herself. Hence, she is justified in maintaining there such a force as may be needed for the purpose, and for any length of time which cir-cumstances render advisable. But if the Porte recognises this claim, it will virtually sanction the continuance of the occupation to an indefinite date. Here, therefore, is a pleasant little dilemma for Abdul Hamid, and we do not see how he will wriggle out of it without some loss of diplomatic prestige. At the same time, the English people will not be sorry when the moment arrives for Turkish methods and manœuvres to be dropped by our Ambassador. The comedy of "When Greek meets Greek," which has lately been given on the Constantinople stage, is amusing, but perhaps not quite in keeping with our national character for straightforwardness and can-

### POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, writing on Sunday,

Lord Spencer now intends to return to Ireland this week, and there is as yet no day fixed for the next Cabinet Council, Mr. Gladstone being advised to continue as long as possible in the country. Lord Spencer has transacted business as President of the Council, and there is no reason to suppose that he will not continue to hold that high office in conjunction with the Viceroyalty of Ireland, Lord Carlingford acting generally for him in regard to the business of the Council office. It is understood that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has communicated his impression concerning the improvement which has taken place in the social condition of Ireland. But it is felt that an anxious time is approaching in which the Irish Parliamentary party must take a new departure or appear to have passed still more into retirement. The question between the two lines of policy is causing considerable disturbance beneath the current of affairs. The report to-day that the Irish Government are going to make two new judges is not generally accepted as authentic, and it has long been understood that if the Irish Attorney General were eleva-ted to the Bench, it is very doubtful if Mr. Nash could obtain for the Government the vacant seat for Mallow. Much as to Ireland depends upon whether the Irish Parliamentary party are willing now, after the lull of the recess, to accept a policy of steady progress for Ireland, fighting for the Nationalist ideas with legitimate Parliamentary weapons, or to declare a new war against Government in Ireland. It is now thought likely that when the House of Commons meets, and Mr. Gladstone on the 24th proposes his motion excluding all other subjects but procedure from the daily discussion of the Commons, that motion may be treated very much as the Address in reply to a Speech from the Throne, and made the occasion for amendments upon diverse subjects. The report current that Baker Pacha was to raise an army of foreign mercenaries for

the Government of Egypt with the approval of Sir Garnet Wolseley and the countenance of the British Government is strongly condemned. I believe there is no particle of truth in the assumption that the British Go-vernment have regarded such a scheme with acceptance or with favour. In some influential quarters it is considered not altogether fortunate that by his own energy and that of his brother, Sir Samuel Baker, Baker Pacha should have arrived in Cairo as the military adviser of the Khedive. If the Sultan now dismisses him from the Turkish army, as is reported, it is felt that it will add to a personal notoriety already inconvenient and ex-cessive. There is, however, the strongest ground for believing that the British Government have given no sanction whatever to his alleged plans. With reference to Ourabi there is also a good deal of misconception. It is understood that, the view of the Government is that Ourabi is no prisoner of the British army; that they have no prisoners of war; that they could not accept the charge of prisoners of war in Egypt without under-taking the government of the country. They

from the street of the street of the

have been engaged in suppressing disorder and imminent danger upon the road to India. They have removed that danger, but they have no power to undertake trial for offence against the Government of Egypt. It was by their force that Ourabi was reduced to impotence and submission, and that fact must secure for them great influence with those who have the power to mitigate the punishment of his offence. If this view of the matter is borne in mind, it is said, there would be fewer errors in appreciating the attitude of the Government in a position of great diffi-

There is a very strong impression that the land question has, for this Parliament at least, dropped out from the programme of the Government as an incidental consequence of the passing of Lord Cairns's Settled Land In former years nothing has been more strongly declared than the intention of the Government to deal with the land laws, and to restrict if not to abolish the law and practice of settlement and entail. Lord Cairns's Act has done nothing whatever in that direction, but it has taken much of the wind out of the sails of reform. At all events, it may be stated positively that neither the Lord Chancellor nor the law officers in the House of Commons are in any way contemplating for next session measures of land law reform. While the fact of this position is pretty generally recognised, no blame it is felt attaches to the Government. Next year they will deal with the grievance of the farming occupier. The land question, as it is generally under-stood, is shelved for the present by force of circumstances. County government, compulsory security for agricultural improvement, and lastly, consideration of matters connected with the next Reform Bill will be the chief domestic occupation of the remaining years of this Parliament.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, MONDAY. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and the Grand Duke and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse were present yesterday at Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. A. Campbell officiated. Lady Churchill and Captain Walter Campbell were in attendance. The Marquis of Hartington, Major FitzGeorge, and the Rev. A. Campbell had the honour of being included in her Majesty's dinner party.

The Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Monday, and remained to luncheon. Lieut .ol. Clarke has succeeded Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince of Wales. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George of Wales visited the Haymarket Theatre on Monday evening to see The Overland Route.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon are still entertaining company at Gordon Castle. Lord Leconfield, Lord and Lady Raglan, Lon. Sir Adolphus Liddell, Lord Carnegie, Colonel and Mrs. Wellesley, and Mr. W. G. Craven and Miss Craven are among the latest guests.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer have returned to Spencer House, St. James's, from Walmer Castle, where they have been staying with Earl and Countess Granville.

The Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring left the Admiralty, Whitehall, on a visit to the Prime Minister and Mrs. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle on Monday after-

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery have arrived in Paris. Viscount Hawarden and Hon. Misses Maude have arrived in Princes-gardens from Ger-

Baron and Lady Diana Huddleston have left The Grange, Ascot-heath, for 22, Lewes-

LORD DERBY ON THE TREATMENT

OF PRISONERS.

crescent, Brighton.

The Earl of Derby presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, in the Manchester Town Hall, and delivered an a ldress on behalf of the organisation. The existence of these Societies, he said, needed no excuse, for the principles upon which they were founded were now generally accepted, and the cause for them was, to his mind, unanswerable. Every year, unluckily, a large number of persons got into trouble by breaking the law, and were sentenced to longer or shorter terms of imprisonment, and the question before them was, what was to be done with these people when they came out of prison. The conditions of English life made it difficult for them to get employment. In a new country, where the demand for labour was almost always in excess of the supply, the difficulty would not arise. The antecedents of the prisoners would not there be any objection to their being employed, for masters would be glad to take them and to ask no questions. So again, in a ruder state of so-ciety, it was possible to conceive that a man might not be very much worse thought of because he had been in gaol; but in this old and crowded country it was not always easy for a man who had no character-or, rather, who had a character very much to his disadvantage-to find work, even if he had a trade in his hands (hear, hear); and among educated and civilised working men there was a natural and an honourable feeling -which he did not in the slightest degree blame - which made them reluctant associate with members of their own class who had been in disgrace. Society could not wish it otherwise, and they might even think it a good thing in the interests of justice that the worst and severest part of a criminal's punishment should, as was often the case, be undergone after his release from prison (hear, hear). But there was still the difficulty of what was to be done with persons when they came out of prison. It was easy to say it was their own fault, and that it was right they should suffer, and they should be let alone. Yes; but they would not let society alone (hear, hear). It was easy to talk about rascals and gaolbirds not being entitled to sympathy. For his part he did not profess any particular sympathy or them, but he had a very strong sympath y with the honett part of the community, or whom, and at whose expense, the released prisoners would live if they could not get a living in another way (hear, hear). It was impossible to deal with them as they dealt with wasps-take their nests and destroy them. What they had to do was to see if some, at least, of these human wasps could not by proper management be turned into bees (applause). He knew there were many people who thought that criminals as a brody irreclaimable class, and that any twouble taken with them was only like trying to wash niggers white. There were among those ho came under the operation of the law various and distinct types of character. There were those who had been brought up by dishonest parents, or turned loose into the streets in childhood, and who had really never had the choice between good and evil unless they had been lucky enough to be caught young and sent to

a reformatory or an industrial school. There

was scarcely a possibility of such persons conducting themselves in an orderly and

honest manner. But they were not incurable

if they could be got hold of. There was

another class who were weak and silly rather

than deliberately perverse. He spoke of

people who fell into bad ways through having

drink in their heads, and who joined in

some criminal enterprise quite as much by

way of a lark as from any serious intention

of getting their living by crime. These also

he classed as reclaimable, although there was,

of course, a danger that after they were

brains than the average of offen lers who came before courts of law. He admitted that there were exceptions, but as a general rule, as far as his own experience went, the main feature about the criminal class which had struck him was their extraordinary and ex-ceptional stupidity, but they sometimes found man who had sense enough to see that a life of dishonesty and criminal adventure did not pay; but that the risks and penalties out of all proportion to any pleasure which he could secure, and such a man might, perhaps, run straight if he could be put among new surroundings. To these he would add the large class of persons who he should describe as casual offenders as opposed to habitual offenders—persons who had got into trouble and lost their characters by some single act, very likely committed in a fit of drunkenness, who were heartily ashamed of themselves, and ready to do what they could to recover their characters. No doubt, when allowance had been made for all these, there remained, and he did not attempt to deny it, an irreclaimable residuum. There were natures that seemed to be utterly perverse, and there were individuals who had a deliberate preference for crime as such, and for them, as far as one could see, there was no hope; but they were a small fraction of the whole, and upon a mature estimate he did not think it would be too much to say that four out of every five discharged prisoners were open to influences which could be brought to bear upon them, and even if they failed among many, still there was successful result enough obtained to make it worth while to persevere (applause). There was one objection raised to these Societies, which was that they did a great deal for the guilty, and nothing for the innocent. That reproach might have had some meaning once, when pauperism was far more abundant, and schools for the working classes, speaking generally, did not exist; but in these days of schools, and institutes, and model lodgings, and temperance societies, when everybody seemed to be busy in providing for the wants of everybody else, and in providing not only for what they did want, but for everything which it was thought they ought to want, he did not think the reproach had really any meaning (hear, hear). must, of course, be on their guard not to put prisoners in a position better than that occupied by men of their own class who had not fallen into bad ways, but he did not think there was much tendency in that direction now. There were two things they wished the public to remember. One was that they had to keep their prisoners, whatever they might be like. Transportation would never be revived. That was as certain as anything could be, and although it was sometimes the best of all things to help people to emigrate, still an or-ganised emigration taken exclusively from the criminal classes, even if carried on solely from the funds of a private society, would very soon raise an outcry in the Colonies of which we should not soon hear the last (hear, hear). The other thing the public had to remember was that by offering shelter and work to every discharged prisoner who wanted it they took away what was the favourite excuse of the really irreclaimable class, that they had tried to obtain work, and no one would employ them, which he (Lord Derby) believed to be a lie in the majority of cases (hear, hear); but whether it was true or not, it was a good thing

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. The supply of copies of Canon Farrar's new work, "The Early Days of Christianity," is still insufficient to meet the demand. A new edition is announced for the 13th inst. The Rev. Dr. James Martineau is under-

to be able to refute it (applause).

an autobiographical character.

Miss Braddon's Christmas novel, written

for the next issue of the Mistletoe Bough, will be called "Flower and Weed." Mr. Browning has come home, having been unable to get to Venice through the ruin of

stood to be arranging materials for a work of

the Lombard country by the floods. Neither from Turin nor Bologna could he make progress, and the general misery of the poor folk was sad indeed to see. There were cases of people remaining exposed to the rain on the bridge at Verona, and deprived of food, for thirty-six hours, no help being available from

either side.—Academy.
Mr. J. W. Ebsworth, than whom, says the Athenaum, no one is better fitted for the task, has in preparation an elaborate edition of Hu-dibras.

The Queen has graciously accepted from the author, Mr. E. Callow, a copy of his book, Phynodderree, or Legends of the Isle of Man," Gen. Sir Henry Ponsonby conveying her Majesty's thanks for the same. The Prince of Wales has also been pleased to acknowledge through his private secretary the receipt and acceptance of a similar copy.

Mr. Gomme is engaged upon a work on "The Early History of Municipal Institu-tions in England." In a contribution to Archwologia some two or three years ago Mr. iomme traced out many of the primitive land customs of the village community in the land customs of the municipalities, and he has now gathered together a great deal of evidence establishing the primitive village system in other branches of municipal insti-

tutions. "Study and Stimulants" is the title of a vork in preparation by Mr. A. Arthur Reade. The article on Manchester in the forth-coming volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," will be contributed by Mr. W. E. A.

Axon, of that city.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowedge has in the press "The Teacher's Prayer Book," a work which was announced in the Society's Report some time ago. It consists of the Prayer Book with notes and comments by well-known specialists. The historical in-troduction is by Dr. Maclear, who also contributes the notes on the Morning and Evening Prayer and on the Thirty-nine Articles. The other contributors are Canon Bright, Prof. Lumby, Rev. R. Sinker, Rev. F. E. Warren, Rev. C. C. Mackarness, Rev. E. J. Boyce, and Rev. E. Wensley. The work is enriched by a full concordance to the Prayer Book, including the Psalter.

Council of the Gaelie Union have issued a circular relative to a proposal which has been made to establish a periodical devoted exclusively to the cultivation of the

Irish language.
At the end of this month the Fine Art Society proposes to open at the gallery in Bond-street an exhibition of pictures and drawings representing Venice and chosen localities in

The Princess Beatrice has become an honorary member of the Institute of Painters Water Colours. Her sister, the Crown Princess of Germany, has already been a member for some years, and has sent pictures to more than one of the Society's Exhibitions. Beyond the very beautiful Birthday Book, published from designs by the Princess Beatrice, her Royal Highness's ability in art is not known by the general public, but her work will now be shown at the forthcoming

Exhibitions of the Institute.

"The Borough Inns," as they stood at the beginning of 1881, are the bits of Old London which are now being presented in English Etchings, the number for the present month containing the "George Inn," the first of a series of five of these views. The unromantic nail-making town of Hasleowen, in Worcestorching is the subject of mother etching. tershire, is the subject of mother etching. The view shows the large and interesting church of this uninteresting black country town, in the north aisle of which is the tomb of the poet Shenstone.

There are now no less than five professorships vacant at Oxford—Regius Hebrew, Whyte's Moral Philosophy, Waynslete's Anatomy (a new chair), Corpus Jurisprudence, and Vinerian Law. Some of these have been mended and put right they would not remain mended. There was a third class, worse than either of the others, but which on diffe-

A STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

Anglo-French Control, which it is meant to supersede. It woult be premature to pronounce with absolute confidence upon the merits of a scheme and with whose name and general purport only we are as

permitted to mature into armed rebellion? It was because what England proposed Prance either objected to or seconded but

that the authority of the Khedive, over the magazine of that ship.

yet acquainted. Anything that will help to prevent the resuscitation of the Anglo-French Control will be regarded favourably at first, at any rate. What has not been tried at all can never be condemned as sweepingly as what has been put to the test of practice, and been found not to answer. The Dual Control is in this second category, and is responsible for the unwelcome and sanguinary events of the last three months. Does any one believe, if it had not existed, if, instead of England and France having to consult each other and defer to each other, either of the two Powers, either England or France, had been in a position of sole responsibility, that Arabi would ever have been allowed so much tether, and that flagrant insubordination would have been

### M Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10-11, 1882.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S ADVICE TO ENGLAND. Prince Bismarck's observations upon the "irascibility" of M. de Lesseps and its effect upon the policy of England may possibly be interpreted by French journalists to mean that Germany is favourable to an English scheme for depriving the original shareholders in the Suez Canal of the advantages and influence to which they have a just claim. It is unnecessary to insist upon the statement that no such project has been formed by English public men. Any suspicion, therefore, directed against Prince Bismarck's sympathy with a policy existing only in imagination is unworthy of serious discussion. But Prince Bismarck is too shrewd an observer of the drift of political tendencies to have spoken on the subject without some good reasons. It is obvious that so long as M. de Lesseps and the Suez Canal Company are content with their position as owners and administrators of a great international enterprise and are careful to keep clear of political controversies, the English Government will be well pleased to leave matters as they are. It is not consistent with usage or convenience that the Government should invest public money in what professes to be a purely commercial concern, or should undertake responsibility for secur-

ing the profits of its fellow-investors. Of course, the necessity of State may override these principles, as was the case when the late Khedive's Canal shares were purchased by Lord Beaconfield's Ministry. Had not that transaction been promptly carried out, the Khedive's proprietary rights over the Canal would have passed to a French syndicate who were negotiating for the purchase. It was not expedient that the Company should become an exclusively French one, and there was no means of preventing this except by outbidding all competitors and securing a large and direct interest in the work for the British Government. But this is not a process which the country would wish to carry further, if the necessity could be avoided. It is certainly not one which it would be desirable to extend by compulsory methods. The commercial management of the Canal by M. de Lesseps and the shareholders is not likely to give rise to any objections in England, if it be confined to its proper sphere. Unfortunately, M. de Lesseps has chosen to claim for his company and himself an authority stretching far into the domain of politics and gravely menacing interest of vital importance to the Empire. It is impossible to admit these pretensions, and Prince every sensible Frenchman must acknowledge when he points to the absurdity of allowing M. de Lesseps, as the chairman of a commercial company, to throw obstacles in the way of the restoration of order in Egypt and to thwart the measures deemed necessary by England for securing free acess to her possessions in the East. But the German Chancellor, keen as his perception of political exigencies may be is not equally familiar with the methods of English politics. It is true that if M. de Lesseps were to persevere—though we

believe he is too wise and public-spirited to do so-in claiming for his company a dangerous independence of control, there would be no hesitation in devising and applying effectual and even drastic reme-Those remedies, however, will not be sought, as Prince Bismarck suggests -not quite seriously, perhaps-in the overthrow of M. de Lesseps throug a gigantic Stock Exchange intrigue. It would give no satisfaction to Englishmen to drive M. de Lesseps from the Presidency of the Company which was founded and made a success by his indefatigable efforts. The internal arrangements of the enterprise may be left as they are if security can be taken for confining its energies within its proper channel. The project which Prince Bismarck professes-in a conversation reported by our Paris correspondent-to 'see clearly" is one which would not commend itself in any case to Englishmen, and which, moreover, happens to be impracticable. Our purpose, according to the German Chancellor, is "to secure a majority in the shareholders' meetings, and then to overthrow M. de Lesseps, giving the Presidency to some eminent Englishman-Admiral Seymour, for instance." As the British Government is already owner of 176,000 shares, it occurs to Prince Bismarck that a large voting power might be created in the English interest by distributing these among a number of nominal holders. But, as Prince Bismarck is good enough to say, a plan of this kind would be "un-English." It would cer-

tainly be clumsy and inconvenient.

nor would it be easy to nomi-

nate some thousands of trustworthy per-

sons to attend at the Company's meet-

ings as trustees for the national interests.

Prince Bismarck points out what he sup-

The British Government, though owning

so large a part of the original share capital.

has a right, as a single proprietor, to ten

votes only. The French shareholders-

whose aggregate interest is, perhaps, less,

for many of the shares are held out of

France-possess as individuals a vast pre-

dominance of votes. Prince Bismarck's

advice is simply to buy out the French.

The operation appears to him an easy one,

though he is pleased with the remembrance

that he resisted the temptation to invest

poses to be "a simpler and a surer way.

the capital of the German Government in this way. At the same time, it is obvious that the British Government cannot buy in its own name; if it were to double its present holding of the Canal shares, it would still be outvoted by the remaining proprietors. By what means, then, can the English interest be strengthened? Prince Bismarck advises our Government to "pass a law allowing trustees to invest their capital in Suez shares," and predicts that his suggestion were adopted there "will soon be thousands of Englishmen entitled to attend and vote at the meetings," and in due time to "secure themselves from M. de Lesseps's fits of passion.' But at present all English investors, except trustees, are at liberty to purchase Canal shares, if they like. The fact that they have not been tempted to do so to any considerable extent is a proof that trustees, even if permitted by law, are not likely to rush in large numbers into the market for this form of security. Although the Suez Canal is a successful enterprise, it is not an investment promising absolute security and stability; | and a trustee who neglected the interests of his cestui que trust in his patriotic zeal to out-manœuvre M. de Lesseps would be sharply handled in the Courts. If the Canal shares are to become the property of English investors more largely than has hitherto been the case. it must be by a natural process, and not by artificial encouragement on the part of the Government.—Times.

The following is the Times correspondents' communication on which the foregoing article is based :-

Paris, Oct. 10. Prince Bismarck is known to be watching the Egyptian question with "objective unconcern," as his countrymen say, not seeing sufficient interest in it for Germany to bestow greater attention on it. His opinions on it have not, therefore, the precision usually characteristic of him, and it is allowable to challenge their infallibility. A justification of this remark is furnished by the words he addressed a few days ago to a politician who has just passed throug Paris:—
"I clearly see what the English mean to do

with the Isthmus of Suez. The proposal of a second Canal mooted by the Times, was designed to warn the shareholders of the risk to which M. de Lesseps's irascibility exposed them. This must have made them reflect on the inconveniences of a public company flinging down the gauntlet to a proud and powerful nation. But the real purpose of the English is to secure a majority in the shareholders' meetings, and then to overthrow M. de Lesseps, giving the presidency to some eminent Englishman-Admiral Seymour, for instance. The English Government has already, indeed, nearly 200,000 shares, or nearly half the concern; but they have voting power only on sufferance, and give only the maximum of ten votes allowed to any single sharcholder. The Government, it is true, might distribute these shares and multiply its votes; but the nature of these shares would prevent the scheme from being disand, even if it could, it would guised, be un - English. There is, however, a simpler and a surer way. I myself had at one time the idea of buying these shares with our superannuation fund, thus making a good investment and also gaining great influence over the Canal; but I gave it up, and I am glad I did so, for it would have deprived me of freedom of action on the Egyptian question. The English Government, however, has not the same anxiety. Let it simply pass a law allowing trustees to invest their capital in Suez shares, and there would soon be thousands of Englishmen entitled to attend and vote at the meetings. The railways will get up cheap trips, or the shareholders will send proxies, and at the proper time they will secure themselves from M. de Lessep's fits of passion. Many people think this will and should be done.

I quote these expressions because anything that falls from Prince Bismarck deserves notice. But it may be presumed that in this case that powerful statesman has mistaken England's policy and the intentions of her Government. England may rest assured that M. de Lesseps, a man of impulse, but also of reflection, has already seen the necessity of entering into friendly relations. He will do nothing further to irritate, but quite the contrary. Even, too, if he did not show all the civility desired, the English Government or people would not think of disturbing him in the position carned by his struggles and perseverance. Whenever England had a majority in the company's meetings, it would defend her legitimate interests without ousting from the presidency the man to whose genius she owes her highway to India.

RECRUITING AGENTS IN SWITZER' LAND. The presence of recruiting agents at

Berne and other Swiss cities has caused a certain amount of agitation throughout the territory of the Helvetic Confederation, and an idea has somehow got abroad that attempts are being made to secure the services of Swiss citizens for the Corps of Gendarmerie which is being formed in Egypt. In bygone days, if soldiers, for no matter what purpose, were wanted, nothing seemed more natural than to look for them in Switzerland or in certain German States, where, on known conditions, any number of men might be enlisted. Prince Bismarck once observed that if England looked with disfavour on German unity, accompanied by universal military service, one reason for objecting to it might be that it deprived her of all possibility of increasing her army out of the population of the small German States. This pleasantry on the part of the German Chancellor had beneath it, like so many of his jokes, a substratum of fact. The modern spirit is opposed, no doubt, to the employment of mercenaries; not because the modern spirit, springing as it does from the French Revolution of 1789, is opposed to fighting, but rather because it requires so much fighting to be done that each country needs the whole of its military force for its own purposes. Neither the French nor the English seem to have cared to take service in foreign armieswith the exception, of course, of officers unable, from one cause or another, to find congenial employment in their own country. The French Kings had a guard of Scottish archers long before the time of Louis XI. and of Quentin Durward—the period with which readers of Sir Walter Scott cannot but associate them; and Napoleon, who, like Molière with his plots, 'took his profit wherever he found it," had among his troops of all nations an Irish as well as a Polish Legion. Napoleon's Irish and Polish soldiers were, in fact, the only ones who served him voluntarily; not, that is to say, for the sake of pay, but from patriotism, and with a view to certain national advantages in the future. The Swiss, however, to do them justice, have never fought the battles of others for the sake of any political ideas of their own. They carned everywhere the reputation of good and faithful soldiers. But they occupied themselves with the work immediately before them, and acknowledged no duty but to their paymasters and employers. That the peaceful Swiss should have furnished warriors so readily and in such large numbers to their French and Italian neighbours is to be explained, no doubt, in some measure by their poverty. They did not engage in wars of enterprise, and on taking service with a foreign Government they habitually stipulated that they should not be employed otherwise than for the defence of the country; nor, above all, did they go abroad to assert the principles on which the Government of their own Confederation was carried on, for their chief exploits have been performed on the side of despotism. Fidelity, however, was their great virtue, and if they never fought on the side of freedom, that simply means that no Government based on the will of the nation ever thought fit to secure their services. Several Swiss newspapers, including the Nouvelliste Vaudois and the

Bund, published at Berne, have already

begun to protest against the endeavours

which, according to these journals, are being made to inveigle Swiss citizens into signing articles of enlistment. No question is, or can be, raised of breach of faith between Governments. But an appeal is made to a law adopted in 1859, which imposes both on recruiters and on recruited heavy penalties, and which, it is said, would only have to be put in force in order to bring to an end, once and for ever, all efforts to gain for a foreign Power the military or quasi-military services of Swiss citizens. It will be pointed out, no doubt, that service in a force of gendarmerie, charged only with the performance of police duties, is a very different thing from service in a foreign army. But the Federal Government will probably construe the law of 1859 as applying equally to recruitment for a police force and to recruitment for a regular army.-Stan-

A FRENCH JOURNALIST'S IMPRES-SIONS OF LONDON.

M. Lockroy, the deputy, a connection by marriage of Victor Hugo, has been to London, and has just finished the record of a week's impressions in the Rappel. They are flattering to us, and creditable to him, at least for the spirit in which he writes. He takes occasion to lament that Frenchmen too often study our country only to discover its ridiculous side :-

As though to guard against this temptation, M. Lockroy devotes a good part of his time to visits to our most revered public institutions, including the British Museum, South Kensington, and Mme. Tussaud's. For the first two he has nothing but praise, never scrupling to admit that in certain respects the collections are far superior to the like at home. When he strays out of this beaten track he is is not so trustworthy a guide, or at least he seems to see much that is visible to no one but himself. Thus at the Zoological Gardens he remarked that a crowd of ladies of fashion after promenading for some time began to feel their usual want of a little alcohol, and had to knock for it at a door of a refreshment-room closed by Act of Parliament. To prove their right to have it opened they had to satisfy the barkeeper (who put his head out at an upper window while they were stating their case) that they were travellers within the meaning of the Act. This, he gives us to understand, goes on every Sunday. The condition of our poor, he says, is improving; there are only 800,000 paupers in London just now. This is irony of course, but it is irony without arithmetic, and M. Lockroy has probably given us a cipher too much. Under the circumstances of his nationality we had better take it without a murmur, and be thankful it is no worse. Like most of his countrymen he is loud in praise of our originality, which means no more in many instances than our departure from what Frenchmen, with their too exclusive knowledge of themselves, take to be the standard of human behaviour. He attended a meeting held for the reclamation of thieves, and heard many who were still in the trade debate in confidence and in entire security its superiority to a life of virtue. There is nothing that is very new in M. Lockroy's letters, and just because of this it is worth while to read them. He falls into the beaten track of his countrymen, and repeats the very errors he condemns. In spite of himself, there is a sort of flavour of comic depreciation throughout the whole series of letters; but in his case this is clearly less a fault than a misfortune. He shows that with the best intentions in the world Frenchmen never can do us justice without taking the trouble to learn more about us. M. Lockroy stayed for a week, and wrote for a week; if he had remained a whole month and had written only for a single day he would probably have done better both for himself and us .- Manchester Guardian.

THE "DIVINING-ROD" IN ENGLAND. The St. James's Gazette says :- If we may believe Mr. Vaughan Jenkins, of Cheltenham, the divining-rod is capable of making its proofs even in these days. Mr. Jenkins had bought two acres of hillside land on which to build a house. To live in the house it was necessary to sink a well. The well-sinkers went to work, sank themselves to the depth of fifty-one feet, and then declared that "from the nature of the strata, etc., it would be perfectly useless to proceed further:"-

And that was not the worst. At a consultation of what we should now call experts it was decided that, owing to the dip of the land and for various other reasons, "there was not the least possible chance of water being obtained on the plot of land anywhere." up spoke the foreman of the masons—a native of Devon or Cornwall—and said he, "Why don't you try the divining-rod?" Now the mason had not only this suggestion to make, he had a little boy properly qualified to carry it out. This child was said to have the gift in a remarkable degree; and the father declared that " if water was to be obtained on the plot, he would pledge his character that the boy would find it." The trial was made. The boy was sent for, and this is what happened:-" He immediately repaired to a neighbouring hedge, and returned with a rod of blackthorn or hazel—I think the former about 2ft. 3 in. in length, and of the thickness of telegraph-wire. Then placing the ends of the rod be ween the thumb and forc-finger of each hand, bending it slightly and holding it before him at a short distance from the ground, he started on his expedition; I and others following him and watching every movement closely. After going up and down, crossing and re-crossing the ground several times, but never on the same lines, the lad stopped, and, to our great surprise, we saw the rod exhibit signs of motion, the fingers and thumbs being perfectly motionless. The motion or trembling of the rod increasing, i slowly began to revolve, then at an accelerated pace, fairly twisted itself to such an extent that the lad, although he tried his best to retain it, was obliged to let it go, and it fled to some distance." These phenomena were so striking that—"coupled with the respectability of the parents, members of a religious body"—they persuaded Mr. Jenkins to call his well-sinkers together again to dig on the spot indicated. And lo and behold! "on reaching the depth of 48ft, they had the gratification of striking on a strong spring of pure and beautiful water coming in so fast as to cause them to make a hurried exit, and in few hours the well contained a depth of 10ft. of water, rising since occasionally to 15ft.; and so it now continues." Since this story will probably set many a divining-rod in operation, we had better add that the boy seemed a very honest and innocent boy; and tha though his father possessed the same power in his childhood, he lost it on attaining the age of sixteen. Now it used to be well known that the working of a charm often depended upon the innocence of the charmer. None out the most spotless of virgins were of use in some divinations.

Mr, Hugh Mason, M. P .- The condition of Mr. Hugh Mason, M.P., has so much improved that his medical adviser looks forward with confidence to his speedy restoration to health. Some time must necessarily elapse before Mr. Mason will be able to resume the discharge of his public duties.

THE STATE OF EGYPT. ALLEGED CRUELTY TO ARABI. The Cairo correspondent of the Standard

telegraphed on Tuesday:-Although many British officers are voluneering for the new Egyptian army, and Baker Pacha is most anxious to secure their services, be can make no definite arrangements until the views of the British Government upon the matter are known. This applies also to the appointment of Mr. Stuart Wortley, announced yesterday. — The remarks of Sir Garnet Wolseley in his despatches, with reference to the excellent work done by young soldiers, have axcited cosiderable discussion here, and have excited cosiderable discussion here, and the following details with reference to the regiments upon whom the brunt of the fightling fell will not be without interest to militarly

men in England, and, indeed, to all who have the efficiency of the British army at heart. -The men of the 74th Highland Light Infantry average about eight years' service. The Ca-meron Highlanders have four hundred and sixty men upwards of twenty-four years old, and two hundred and nineteen between twent one and twenty-four, none under twenty. Of the whole, two hundred and thirty belong to the Reserve. Of the Gordon Highlanders three hundred and seventy are over twenty-four years of age, and none under twenty-one. One hundred and fifty-four belong to the Reserve. Thus it is evident that these regiments cannot be considered as young. They have a strong nucleus of steady old soldiers in the ranks, and differ very widely from regiments composed of short-service men. The Black Watch, which is the youngest in the Brigade, has, nevertheless, three hundred men of over six years' service. All under twenty were left behind, and their places filled up with Reserve men

During the action at Kassassin, the brunt of the fighting fell upon the 60th Rifles and the Marines, both old regiments. Thus the campaign is very far from proving the merits of boy regiments. It will be interesting to see the proportion of sick among the young and the formed soldiers. A very serious question in settling the arrangements of the Army of Occupation is as to what is to be done in reference to the Reserve men and time-expired men, of whom nearly three thousand of the best troops here should return to civil life now that the campaign is over. The Reserve men are already grumbling. They say, and with truth, that if they are to be retained here for six months they will lose their civil appointments. If allowed to serve on their time for a pension the greater portion would gladly do so, but to be forced to commence civilian life anew will be very hard upon them. There can be no doubt that British soldiers once accustomed to a military life greatly prefer long service with pension to a short service which has sufficed to remove them from their local connections, and to render it difficult in the extreme to obtain civilian omployment, especially as they are apt to be called upon to join the Reserve. A party of the 42d went this morning to Tel-el-Kebir to re-bury some of our dead who have been unearthed and plundered by Bedouins. The Sheiks of the neighbouring villages will be warned that if this occurs again they will be held responsible, and severely punished.

Much regret is expressed in native official

circles at the extraordinary delay on the part

least the general lines of their scheme for the

of the British Government

reorganisation of the Egyptian Administra-tion, as every day's delay is calculated to in-crease the difficulties attendant upon these most necessary modifications. No one here admits even the possibility of a renewal of the Joint Control. from its dual character were sufficiently illus trated by the assistance which the National party, although notoriously hostile to the Institution itself, at times derived from the French element. Besides this, the position of independence and superiority which the Control assumed, as a power outside and above the Egyptian Government, rendered it fatally unpopular. The present Egyptian Government. whom the force of circumstances has now thrown perforce into the arms of England deem the future preponderance of British influence absolutely indispensable to exclude the renewal of past intrigues and disorders. They consider it of equal importance that their influence shall henceforth be exercised as a force acting from within, rather than without, the Egyptian Government, as its efficiency would be increased rather than diminished by the withdrawal of the appearance of jealous and hostile interference which has hitherto distinguished it. Great anxiety is therefore manifested amongst all intelligent Egyptians, both within and without official circles, to further British views and to follow British advice; and the delay upon the part of the English Government in stating their intentions is most severely commented upon. As a foreign diplomatist remarked to me, British statesmanship is very far from keeping pace with British arms. At the instance of the British authorities, a private court of inquiry has been appointed to investigate the following circumstances. On Saturday night, Ibrahim Agar, one of the Chief Palace Eunuchs, with several armed men, entered the cell of Abdul Gaffer, a political prisoner, roused him from sleep, spat in his face, and inflicted other indignities upon him. They then proceeded to the cell of Arabi, and acted towards him in the same manner, but with greater violence. Indeed, it is said that for some time Arabi's life was in danger. Several of the Egyptian Palace officials are accused of complicity in the outrages.

FRENCH OFFICIALS AT CAIRO.

Our Cairo Correspondent mentions the eturn of the French employes to their posts, which have been made safe for them by English soldiers and sailors. The administration, he says, has been instructed to maintain firmly the rights acquired by France; rights which, we may be forgiven for adding, she did not spend a franc or a drop of blood to maintain:

In spite of this instruction, the Joint Control s practically at an end; and though the fair claims of France will certainly be allowed, the action of England has involved her in a responsibility which is sole and indivisible, and which implies a preponderant authority There is something short of magnanimous in the spectacle of a great nation declining all the danger and difficulty of an enterprise, and when the work is all done demanding to di-vide the gain. France has not been a fellowlabourer with us even of the eleventh hour In the meantime, the English and Egyptian authorities will apply themselves presently, our Correspondent tells us, to the question of the reduction and readjustment of taxation, a work which the war expenditure will of course make more difficult.—Daily News.

THE DEESIDE RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF Wales .- It is rumoured on Decside that the Prince of Wales is not in future to reside at Abergeldie Castle during his visits to Scotland. Abergeldie Castle is very old-fashioned. The rooms are small and badly ventilated and neither in size nor in furnishing is the castle fitted to accommodate the Prince and Princess. It will therefore, it is stated, be abandoned, and Birkhall, near Ballater, will be the Deeside shooting-box of the Prince of Wales in future seasons. The Birkhall estate, which belongs to the Prince of Wales, lies between the Dee and the Muick, some miles to the eastward of Balmoral, and its extent is 6,810 acres. It stands in the county valuation roll as worth £750 per annum Birkhall, which was just built before the troubles of 1715 for one of the Gordon families, is a plain but substantial mansion, most pleasantly situated, and having a fine view towards the village of Ballater and the

LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM "THE WORLD.")

I hear the reports sent home of the Medical Department in Egypt are stoutly denied, both by telegrams from Sir Garnet Wolseley and the P.M.O. in Egypt, as well as by the authorities in this country. They were evidently grossly exaggerated, if not entirely unsubstantiated in fact. The story of the amputation without chloroform is quite infounded, the surgeons who administered it being actually now in this country, and ready to testify to the fact. More than this, the Director-General of the Medical Department has been at great pains to inquire fully into the allegations made. I am told that he accompanied Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar round one of the hospital-ships on arrival at Portsmouth, when every sick man, wounded or invalid, was interrogated as to his treatment. The answer was invariably the same in all cases. From the time they were struck down to the moment of speaking they had no complaints whatever to make. This was on board the Carthage. As to a letter in the Pall Mall Gazette last week, and its charges of neglect on board the Malabar, these also require to be substantiated. Here, in any case, if anything was wrong it was the naval and not the medical authorities that were to blame; but the ration and other returns of the ship do not bear out the statements made. There was plenty of good food, wine, and other necessaries. Ice may have been wanting, perhaps; but ships employed in summer transport service in the Mediterranean can hardly be expected to keep up a large supply of this rather delicate article of consumption.

Every body is reading letters describing the fight at Tel-el-Kebir; and I have seen my share. One from a youngster, who has not been gazetted more than three months, is short, and to the purpose: "Well, we advanced about another four miles. Just as the sky was beginning to gray, some Bedouins were seen in full flight in front of the 74th, who immediately fired on them. Then, all of a sudden, tremendous fire was opened on us from along the whole line at about eight hundred yards. We advanced as fast as we could, and reached the whole line. Just in front of my company was a bastion of eleven Krupp We crossed the ditch and climbed the

parapet somehow—I don't know how. We found about one hundred gunners inside, fully armed. They only lived about three minutes. I killed four myself, and have been sorry for it ever since; but if I hadn't they would have done the same for me, and I preferred the former. When we got through the bastion, we found little opposition, the enemy being in full flight.'

Old army-men will not fail to note with satisfaction many familiar service-names among the recent appointments to first commissions. The McMahon who is gazetted to the Grenadiers is the only son of General Sir Thomas McMahon, and Lieutenant Taylor of the same regiment is a nephew of the Adjutant-General. While such well-known artillery generals as Sir Charles D'Aguilar and Sir John St. George each send a son to the cavalry, one to the 4th Dragoons the other to the 17th Lancers, Gage and Maxse also recall well-known names in either branch of the service, Lieutenant Gage, who joins the Buffs at Hong-Kong, being a son of Major-General Hon. E. T. Gage commanding the Woolwich district, while his tenant Maxse, who joins the 7th Royal Fusiliers, the old "crack 7th," at Ballay, Madras, is son of Vice-Admiral Maxse, whose gallant ride through the Russian lines with the Alma despatches still lives in military story.

A letter has been received in England from Sir Beauchamp Seymour, in which that gallant officer states that he should very much like the appointment of Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. I hope that his wish may be gratified. He is eminently fitted for the post, and would be a most popular selection. A case of scarlet fever having broken out at Castle Newe, the seat of Sir Charles and Lady Forbes, a large party expected to as-

semble there this week for shooting was given up. The chronicle of fashionable gatherings in Ireland for the past week has been a meagre one; and the slight stimulus to sociability afforded by the Viceregal party is just now in abeyance, owing to Lord Spencer being in England. However, the social Sahara can boast of a few oasis still. The Kildare Hounds-strange as it may sound-are the pivot of society in that county; and once more are the Kildare Hounds to be heard in the wide woodlands and heathery hills that form the background to the predominating vale-country, sharpening up the cubs and taking stock of the "game" supply for the coming season. This will probably prevent the closing of half a score of the largest country houses there, though I regret to say Mr. W. Blacker of Castle-Martin has shut up his hospitable halls, determining to hunt "anywhere, anywhere," rather than at home, and is just now surveying American lake and river scenery instead of cub hunting, as usual. Lady Mayo, however, made Palmerston pleasant by a charming ball on Monday last; while in Meath County houses are filling fast, and things there are en train for a capital season, considered socially as well as

Partridge - shooting, which in Ireland is deferred till the 20th of September, owing to the later harvesting and homing of the cereals, has been, as might be expected, miserably moderate in that island; but, on the other hand, cornerakes (so called, I suppose, because grass is their favourite home have abounded as they, perhaps, never did in any previous year. I do not think Ude or Brillat-Savarin took much notice (if any) of this autumnal migrant; but, for all that, he is not to be contemned when in good condition. Quails, once a great resource to the gunner and his maître d'hotel too, have been very scarce of late seasons.

The intended holding of the Rossetti Exhibition in the Royal Academy, which the late artist-poet so intensely disliked—not only as a place of exhibition, but in its whole constitution, rule, government, and conduct-has given rise to some studio chatter. It is asserted that the gentleman who is the principal collector of Rossettis dislikes the Grosvenor as much as Rossetti himself hated the Academy. The Grosvenor atmosphere would undoubtedly have suited the pictures better than will that of Burlington House, even in

the comparative repose of winter.

M. de Neuville has been commissioned by the Fine Art Society to proceed forthwith to Egypt to paint a picture illustrative of the campaign. The actual subject is not yet selected, the artist leaning towards a repre-sentation of the entry into Tel-el-Kebir, as affording him more scope of bringing in the various branches of arms which took part in it. The Society will be glad to receive from participators any details which may assist

"The effort," says a critic about the new play at thes Surrey, "to interest the public in the love of a monkey for a murderess was vain." Good gracioui, I should hope it was, indeed! The loves of the plants were all very well; but the loves of the animals is quite another thing. Even M. Zola has as yet refrained from revealing the chaste mysteries of the Zoological Gardens. And yet there have been ventures in this direction, when one comes to think of it. Not to go back to prehistoric times, and turn that shameful page in Cretan history, there was something of the same nature, if I remember right, in M. Flaubert's Salambo. And Mr. Swinburne has roundly asserted that nothing is "lovelier or more luxuriously loving than a strong and

I give the news for what it is worth; but

"Whistling" in the Globe, to see if mention was made of woman as a whistler. Oddly enough, although the writer says that in many Roman Catholic countries there is a saying that it is at all times unlucky for a woman to whistle, he does not mention our ancient proverb, "A whistling woman and a crowing hen are good for neither God nor men." But he gives a French saying somewhat similar; but having no reference to the crowing hen, "Une fille qui siffle porte malheur dans une maison." I have heard that two sisters who adorned our stage-dramatic and operaticfor a brief period some years ago-Miss Laura Addison and Miss Miran—were famed in their native town for the beautiful whistling of Why should whistling be a dormant branch of the musical art except among street lads? As one listens attentively to these young fellows-some with notes rich and sad as an oboe, and others possessed of the shrill clearness of the piccolo—it becomes evident that this gift needs only some enterprise and directing skill to make it a great charm. We have had a whistling oyster, and now we have a ladies' orchestra. Will somebody organise a band of whistling women?

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, TUESDAY. The Queen drove yesterday morning, attended by Lady Churchill. The Duke and Duchess of Albany walked, and Princess Beatrice with Princess Alice of Hesse went out, attended by Miss Bauer. In the afternoon her Majesty drove, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely. The Marquis of Hartington and Major FitzGeorge have

Count Munster arrived at Knowsley on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby on Monday evening after paying visits in Scot-

The latest on dit at Constantinople is, says the Morning Post, that, in recognition of his conduct of recent negotiations, the Earl of Dufferin will be created Marquis Deferrin.

Sir Philip and Lady Rose and family have been placed in mourning by the death of their eldest daughter, Margaret Amelia, which occurred at Pau on the 8th instant after years

of suffering.
Dr. Wilberforce, the Bishop of Newcastle, has now taken up his residence at Benwell Tower, the gift of Mr. J. W. Pease, banker, and a member of the Society of Friends. Viscount Holmesdale has left Thomas's

The marriage of the Hon. James St. Vincent Saumarez, eldest son of Lord De Saumarez, with Miss Jane Anne Broke, of Liver-Park, Suffolk, eldest daughter of the late Captain Charles Acton Broke, R.E., took place by special license at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on Tuesday afternoon. The wedding party assembled at the church by half-past twelve o'clock, the bridegroom being attended by Lord Boston as best man. On the arrival of the bride she was received by Rear-Admiral Horton, C.B., her stepfather, who afterwards gave her away, and three brides-maids, namely, the Hon. Alice Irby, Hon. Eleanor Saumarez, and Miss Spencer. The bride wore a dress of ivory white satin trimmed with Brussels lace flounces and orange blossoms; and over a wreath of the same flowers a tulle veil, her orn pearls. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in costumes of cream-coloured crêpe de Chine chrysanthemums of the same colour and tulle veils. Each wore a pearl and diamond fan brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The service was choral, the Rev. Herbert James, M.A., rector of Great and Little Livermere, Suffolk, officiating. The marriage ceremony over, the wedding party proceeded to break-fast at Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Horton's residence, 43, Grosvenor-place, when among the relatives and friends present were Lord and Lady De Saumarez and the Hon. Eleanor Saumarez, Lord Boston, Lady Boston, and the Hon. Alice and the Hon. Winifred Irby, the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Saumarez, the Hon. Gerald Saumarez, Sir Lambton and Lady Loraine, Sir George and Lady Broke Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Oliphant, Mrs. Durham, Mrs. Spencer and Miss Spencer, the Rev. Herbert and Mrs. James, and Mr. Horton. About three o'clock the newlywedded couple left town on their wedding tour, the bride's travelling dress being of peacock velvet, with bonnet to match.

THE CLAIMANT. From time to time we are incidentally re-

Claimant. The unfortunate nobleman at present languishing in Dartmoor has certain enthusiastic admirers, who still cling to him, and who periodically hold meetings in his behalf, at which resolutions are adopted and subscriptions opened, and other means taken to forward the views of those who are convinced that Arthur Orton, the butcher boy of Wapping, is in reality the long lost Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne. At one of these gatherings it was recently resolved that Lord Rosebery, who happens at present to be the Political Secretary to the Home Office, should be requested to support a memorial to Sir William Harcourt, praying for the release of Sir Roger, on the ground that, even if guilty, he has been adequately punished. Lord Rosebery, through his private secretary, has sent a prompt and most unmistakable refusal. This of course, was only to be expected. The request was, in itself, an impertinence, and, but for Lord Rosebery's habitual courtesy, might well have been left altogether unanswered, At the same time, we are reminded that the period is approaching when the Tichborne Claimant must be released. His full term of detention will expire on the 28th of January, 1888, and, although he has been guilty of various offences against prison discipline, it is probable that he has accumulated a sufficient number of marks for good conduct to materially abbreviate the years of his incarceration. When he is released he will be for some time the object of public interest. He will be a defeated impostor; but his sup-porters will none the less rally round him. The idea that he will be able to reassert his claim is, of course, preposterous. The succession to the Tichborne estates has been regulated by an Act of Parliament specially passed for that purpose; and until the Claimant can repeal that statute with the consent of the Commons, the Lords, and the Crown, he is Arthur Orton by Act of Parliament, and must so remain unless the written law of the land be modified. An Act of Parliament of such a character is, no doubt, exceptional. But exceptional circumstances justify exceptional measures. If an absurd and fraudulent claim is deliberately put forward it may, perhaps, be as well to crush it for once and for all with the iron heel of a statute, instead of subjecting any number of heirs to the risk of infinite litigation. It is idle, then, for the Claimant or for his friends to suppose that when he emerges from Dartmoor, or Portland, or wherever he may be, he will be able to reassert his rights. All, at the most, that will be in his power will be a collection on his behalf from those who still retain faith in him. The number of these staunch partisans is sadly thinned. Mr. Guild-ford Onslow and Mr. Whalley have joined the majority. There was a private secretary who at one time had bound oss belief in the Claimant, but who afterwards, unless we are mistaken, denounced him as an impostor. Lord Rivers has departed this life. Jean Luie and Captain Brown have disappeared either into infinite space or it to the finite field of temporary seclusion. As for the principal actors in the great trial at Bar, which commenced on the 23rd of April, 1872, some of there is not an American on the Continent who does not know, "from a sure source," that one of our greatest poets will shortly espouse a wealthy American lady.

I was led to look through an article on

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

### Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11-12. 1882.

APPROACHING LEGISLATION. It is now admitted on all hands that the time has come when a great legislative advance ought to be made. The success of Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan in the administration of Ireland has raised the hope that we may have seen the last Irish Session for some time to come. Next year will be in some respects the "crucial Session" of the Government. What is not done or at least well begun then is never likely to be accomplished by this Parliament at all. We have now had nine years of practical stagnation in legislation. The first six of them were due to the late Government, and to the national mood which brought it into power. The rest have been due to the preoccupation of the public mind and of the time of the Legislature by Irish difficulties, and to the breakdown of the Parliamentary machine. It is evident, however, even from the tone of apprehension which Opposition speakers adopt, that they perceive that the legislative incapacity of Parliament has reached its term, and is about to be removed. This is what Sir Stafford Northcote really meant when he foretold the production of a series of extremely Radical measures for the purpose of healing some supposed differences in the party which supports the Ministry. Mr. C. P. Villiers in the letter which was read to the meeting of his constituents on Tuesday expressed the opinion that the question of Procdeure, which admittedly stands in the way of all other topics, had not been sufficiently considered during the Recess. The Opposition has concentrated attention on the single point of the closure, with a shrewd perception that it is in some respects the central one. Mr. Villiers's very large experience of the House of Commons enables him to say that the evil which needs remedy is of some years' standing, though it has lately undergone considerable increase. He puts first of all the intolerable abuse of the right of speech; and second to this he names the facilities afforded to individual members at their own discretion to abuse the forms of the House. Mr. Gibson in his speech at Galashiels expressed the hope that the Prime Minister would modify the closure resolution in the sense desired by the Opposition. Mr. Gladstone's letter to Sir S. Northcote, provisionally accepting Mr. Gibson's amendment, may give him some reason for this expectation. But whatever Parliamentary tactics may suggest, to our minds the closure resolution seems to require modification in the sense of more prompt and easy working; and the initiative should be with Ministers or the person in charge of a Bill rather than with the Speaker. The other questions which are raised by the Government resolutions will probably cause considerable discussion when they are reach d. Mr. Gibson's speech at Galashiels on Tuesday, which was studied in its moderation on the closure question, was in this respect in contrast with that which he had delivered just before at Manchester. The Conservative party seem to anticipate that the Prime Minister will consent to a compromise on the closure, and they have frequently intimated that in this case they will facilitate the passing of the other resolutions. Such a compact, if it were probable, would be objectionable. The procedure of the House of Commons should be reformed on the clear recommendation of a responsible Ministry after the fullest consideration and discussion. There are points, such as the establishment of two Standing Committeesone on Law and Courts of Justice, and the other on Trade, Shipping, and Manufactures - the further extension of which deserves to be seriously considered. It is quite certain, moreover, that before very long the House of Commons must reconsider its methods of doing what is called private business. A great deal of this business may perhaps be remitted to county boards when they are formed, and there may also be a considerable extension of the method of Provisional Orders to be sanctioned by Parliament. It is, however, as Mr. Villiers reminds us, the

facilities given to individual members to

abuse the forms of the House which con-

stitute the worst evil next to that of un-

limited talk. This is partly met by for-

bidding motions for adjournment before

the Orders of the Day or Notices of Motion

have been entered on; and especially by

the proposed rule which limits discussions

on motions for adjournment or reporting

progress to the matter of the motion, and

forbids any who have spoken on it from

moving or seconding similar motions in

the course of the same debate or in the

same sitting of the Committee. The

exclusion of motions for leave to

bring in Bills, and of the stages of Report

and third reading, from the operation of

the half-past twelve rule, would also

greatly limit the licence of mere obstruc-

which would effect smaller savings of time

would all tend to make the progress of

business possible. Their value would be

in their cumulative effect. The enlarge-

ment of the power of the Speaker or Chair-

man to stop irrelevance or tedious repeti-

tion would probably save as much time as

all the rest put together. But the power

to declare that a subject has been debated

long enough, and that a vote should be

taken, is essential to any real reform of

Procedure, and should be in the hands of

the House on the same terms as its power

of deciding the question to be so put. If

a two-third vote is required to decide that

a question shall be now put, a greater

precedent will be created for the demand

of a similar vote in the decision of the

question itself; and the argument from

the decisiveness and finality of legislative

decisions in England will tell more

strongly in favour of the one than it does

n favour of the other .- Daily News.

These and some other resolutions

EGYPT.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI. The Cairo correspondent of the Daily

Vews telegraphed on Wednesday:-There is a serious difficulty with regard to the trial of Arabi. Riaz Pacha still refuses to admit English counsel into the Court. Sir E. Malet has to-day telegraphed for instructions. He fully uphol is the contention of the English advocate, that when the prisoner surrendered to the Egyptian Government on the condition that at his trial he should have counsel, a European advocate was meant, otherwise he might just as well have none, as the Egyptian lawyer's application to see Arabi has been refused. Nor has Riaz Pacha yet replied to the written protest. Hence Sir E. Malet's action. The counsel contends that the delay in granting the application may seriously prejudice his client's case, because it will be mpossible to prepare it fully if the trial be held immediately. Prompt interference is the more necessary as Arabi is all the while being subjected to a long and severe series of interrogatories in private. All this is of a picce with the deliberate attempt to entrap Arabi somehow, and the dread that the pri-soner will not be executed for rebellion alone renders the investigators more determined.

The Standard has received the following despatches:-

CAIRO, WEDNESDAY EVENING. The Egyptian Government hope that when the exhaustive proceedings of the Commission of Inquiry are terminated, the task of the Court-martial will be a comparatively light one, as the complete issues only will be submitted to them. The examination of the most important witnesses having been brought to a close, Arabi was to-day examined before the Commission. He maintained his previous attitude of dignified defence. Messrs. Cook's agents to-day organised a most agreeable excursion for the members of the Press, British and foreign, now here. We were taken in one of their fine steamers to the Pyramids of Sahara. The trip was in all respects an enjoyable one, but the sullen demeanour of the peasantry and Bedouins was in very marked contrast to their bearing six years ago when I last made the same trip. There can be no question that external or internal influences have created a wide gulf between the natives and Europeans, which it will require years of vigilance and patience to bridge over again.
ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The approaching trial of Arabi Pacha and the leaders of the rebellion continues to be the main object of interest and discussion. I hear from well-informed native officials that the evidence given before the Commission at Cairo shows that the Egyptian troops at Alexandria on the 11th and 12th of July acted under definite and well-defined orders from

THE RETURN FROM EGYPT.

The Italy, transport, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday from Egypt, with four officers and 250 men of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards, who left by train in the afternoon for London. The *Italy* also brought home 220 mules, which are to be sent to Aldershot. The Batavia, transport, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday afternoon, with the 1st Battalion Dorset Regiment (39th), which, having reached Malta, was ordered back to England, and caealry detachments from Egypt, the total number of passengers, including invalids and a few wounded, being 23 officers and 915 men. There were no deaths during the

voyage.
A Woolwich Correspondent says that inquiries which have been made relative to the treatment of the sick and wounded brought home from the war in the ordinary troop ships leave no doubt that in most cases the unfortunate fellows have had to endure much discomfort and even suffering during their voyage. Troop ships, as a rule, are models of cleanliness and good order, for the men are under the strictest military discipline, there is abundance of help for every duty, and it is found beneficial to find work for all hands. Consequently every inch of the troop decks is constantly and scrupulously clean. The exact converse of this has been the general experience on board the ships which have brought home the sick and wounded, with only one or two exceptions, and the causes are stated to be chiefly two-the want of strict military command, and the absence of sufficient labour to do the fatigue duties of the troop quarters. Medical officers, instead of regimental officers, have the control, which has often come to them as a new experience; and the few men of the Army Hospital Corps on board each ship, although they have some military training, have too much to do in the way of nursing to enforce a soldierly discipline. The result has been filihy decks, mess tables begrimed with dirt, unsuitable and ill-prepared food, rags, impurity, and vermin. asserted that on every ship there were sufficient convalescents, slightly wounded men, and even malingerers, able to have assisted in the much-needed cleansing operations, but that every one had a good plea for shirking labour, and it was difficult under such circumstances to enforce it. The military authorities are engaged in a searching investiga-

tion into the whole subject. A meeting of the tradesmen and other residents in the vicinity of the Regent's Park was held on Wednesday evening at the Chester Arms, Albany-street, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Committee appointed to make arrangements to give a reception to the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) upon their return from Egypt .- Mr. James Burley presided, and said he had to congratulate them upon the way in which the subscriptions were flowing leaving, he thought, little doubt that they should be enabled to entertain the gallant troopers on their return from Egypt in the most handsome manner. The executive had waited upon Colonel Burnaby, the Commandant at the Albany Barracks, and on inspec-tion they had satisfied the Colonel that the Riding School, which had been offered for the purposes of the banquet, was wholly inadequate for that purpose, as it had been accer-tained that, including the general company, seated accommo dation would be required for 600, and the Colonel at once gave his consent to the erection of a marquee in the barrack square. In reference to an invitation to the officers of the regiment, Colonel Burnaby stated that there was no wish to burden the Committee with the cost of entertaining the officers; that he would take that on his own hands; and that when the cloth was cleared they would join the soldiers and general company. It was suggested to Colonel Burnaby o name a chairman, but he advised that as the movement had originated with the tradesmen of the district it was only right that the president on such an occasion should be one of their number.—Mr. Horace Henton, the hon, secretary, brought up the Report of the Committee, which showed that the subscriptions received had reached £300. Since their last meeting on Friday upwards of fifty letters had been received from gentry, including several distinguished persons, offering preseveral distinguished persons, of the occasion.—The Chairman said at least another £200 would be required.—Mr. R. Johnson, of the 17th North Middlesex, moved, and Mr. Merryweather, of the Queen's, Westminster, seconded, and it was carried amidst loud applause — "That as the 11th (late 20th) Railway Rifles and the 17th (late 29th) had the use of the Albany Barracks for their drills the Colonels of those regiments be written to, asking them to turn out both regiments as a guard of honour to line Albany-street on the occasion of the arrival of the Horse Guards."—Other resolutions were adopted, and thanks to the Chairman closed

the proceedings.

The Mayor of Windsor and the members of the Committee entrusted with the arrangements for the welcome about to be given in the Royal borough to Colonel Ewart and the

officers and troops of the 2d Life Guards, upon their return from Egypt, are actively engaged in completing preparations for the reception. The detachment which is now on its way home is expected to reach Windsor about the 19th or 20th inst., and the troops will be entertained shortly after their arrival at a grand banquet, which will be given in the Riding Schol at the Spital Cavalry Barracks. Alderman Wellman and Councillor Harris, two members of the Reception Committee, visited the barracks yesterday afternoon, and made arrangements for the lighting of the building, where some six or seven hundred guests can be seated. Funds are being liberally subscribed to defray the cost of the enter-

tainment.

The whole of the staff officers of the Indian contingent leave Egypt with General Macpherson, and the military authorities in India have arranged that on their return to India they shall take up again the duties of the appoint-ments vacated by them on their departure on

active service in Egypt.

The following Staff officers are about to vaca'e their present appointments on the Staff of the expeditionary force in Egypt—viz., Colonels R. H. Buller, V. C.; R. Harrison, C. B.; H. G. Moore, V. C.; and Hon. P. S. Methuen; Lieut. Colonels F. W. Grenfell, W. F. Butler, C. B., and C. E. Webber, R. E.; Majors J. F. Maurice, C. E, Grove, H. G. Macgregor, C. W. Murray, H. E. Sartorius, V. C., and J. Alleyne.

LONG OR SHORT SERVICE.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has certainly the courage of his opinions. It is well known that he has long been a consistent and thorough-going supporter of the principle of short service as the only method of enlistment suited to our peculiar military needs. He has posed so repeatedly as the avowed champion of the system that it is not strange he should lose no opportunity of expatiating upon its merits. The victory of Tcl-el-Kebir seemed just such a chance, and with pardonable pride he dwelt in his Despatch upon the achievements of the new material, the young soldiers who have done so well. There were those who, upon first perusal of Sir Garnet's somewhat glowing periods, were disposed to doubt whether the premisses from which he rea-soned were absolutely fair. They had ima-gined that the Army of Egypt was not exactly representative of the new system. It was generally supposed that a pretty large leaven of old soldiers were serving in the ranks of the regiments engaged at Tel-el-Kebir; whilst one, indeed, was the same 72d Highlanders which had elicited such a panegyric from Sir Frederick Roberts in his celebrated speech at the Mansion House, when he dilated upon the inestimable value of veteran troops. The facts as they come to light appear to justify the doubts already expressed, and we published on Monday some significant figures from our correspondent at Cairo, which, if fully substantiated, will go far to rob Sir Garnet's assumption of some of its lustre. It is now stated that those who bore the brunt of the battle were not such mere striplings after all. The average length of service in the Highland Regiments, it is said, was high -in one, that of the 74th, as much as eight years; while the 60th Rifles and Marines, who were sharply engaged on at least three occasions, were distinctly old corps. Moreover, in most, if not all, th was a strong backbone of Reserve men, of full-grown, well-seasoned soldiers, that is to say, who were recalled to the colours at the outbreak of the war. All these are state-ments which it is of vital importance to verify, and they should be subjected to the mos searching tests without loss of time. The experience of Tel-el-Kebir may really prove a valuable contribution to a very vexed question. Although the trial was neither unduly protracted nor extraordinarily severe, it was

sufficient to prove the soldierlike efficiency of all who came satisfactorily through The shortcomings of the Transport Service clearly made great demands upon physical endurance of the troops, the and and their courage was no less tried by the frontal attack of formidable earthworks strongly held. The success achieved would have been creditable to any army, but for one composed almost exclusively of boy-soldiers it would have been an unmistakable triumph. Hence the results claimed by Sir Garnet Wolselev must be closely investigated, for important issues are bound up with their

establishment or disproof. Yet most people who approach the subject in a calm, dispassionate spirit will regret that the question ever was raised. It has revived some bitterness a controversy which, in the best interests of the army, might well have been permitted to rest. Something more than the demolition of a pleasing fallacy would follow the showing that Sir Garnet Wolseley for once was in the wrong. It would reoper the whole question of long service ver. 18 short, and this is to led deprecated on sub-stantial grounds. As to the comparative value of old and young soldiers, there can be no two opinions. No general who has the slightest acquaintance with war would hesitate for a moment between them. Veterans like Napoleon's Old Guard or our own Light Brigade, which under Crawford won undying fame in the Peninsular War, are worth treble their number of raw and inexperienced They can be better trusted in troops. all the trying situations of actual cam-paigning, and will always do more and bear more on every occasion. Sir Garnet Wolseley has never denied this. He has frequently admitted that were he at liberty to choose he would certainly prefer to command long-service soldiers. But he also has always contended that under the abnormal conditions of our military organisation they are not to be had. The substitution of short service for long in our Army was inevitable. The change has been introduced gradually and upon almost incontestable grounds. The objections to long service were numerous and fairly convincing. It was excessively costly, as shown in the heavy burden of the Pension List; and there was a moment of perfection, when he soldier was quite at his best, it was followed by a longer period of decadence, when he undoubtedly deteriorated and fell away. The financial argument was, perhaps, suffi-cient in a country where military efficiency is generally subordinated to the exigencies of a Budget; but it would hardly have prevailed unless backed up by others not less plausible. One of these was the alleged disinclination of recruits of a better class, whom it was desired to attract, to enter into a lengthy engagement. Another, and the most decisive, was that with long service the formation of Reserves was out of the question. An Army without a second line is worse than a man with no balance at his Bank. It is utterly unable to repair waste and fill up the vacancies caused by a bad climate or an enemy's shot. It is in danger of ruin and extinction at the first untoward accident, even n the drawing out of a campaign. The painful experience of the Crimean war long survived, and has been for ever present in the minds of those charged with Army reform. Their position has been rather that of men compelled to make the best of a bad bargain. They have accepted short service as the best and only possible solution of a difficult question, and on these grounds have loyally and manfully endeavoured to give the system the fullest effect. Whilst, however, admitting

that the enlistment of the bulk of our soldiers

for the comparatively short terms is an ine-

vitable condition of our complicated military

organisation, we must take exception to the

want of elasticity and the lack of judgment

with which it has been carried out. It has

frequently gone too far, and has been too generally and too blindly applied. At one

time this supply of good non-com-missioned officers — an invaluable class,

good non-com-

only because no efforts were made to retain their services by offering them special inducements to remain, but because also they were peremptorily compelled to withdraw. The same short-sighted action reduced the per-centage of old soldiers still permitted by the letter of the regulations; and the desire to swell the totals of the effective Reserve led to the dismissal c. many who asked no better terms than to be allowed to remain with the colours, and who, when this was refused, never cordially re-entered civil life. It has been alleged, and seemingly not without reason, that numbers of those supposed to be once more absorbed in the wage-earning population 1 dactually gone over to the idle, not to say dangerous, classes, or had fraudulently rejoined the profession from which they had been ejected against their will. Again, the short service system has met with much obloquy during some of our smaller wars because no provision had been made for calling up the Reserves to reinforce the fighting line. which had to be strengthened by drafts of still immature and untrained recruits from the head-quarters of other corps. This unfortunate omission led at one period of the Zulu War to serious inconveniency, and the shipwreck of the whole system was imminent. Another well-founded comylaint, also laid at the door of short service, was the treatment of the Reserve men on being called back to serve. When last summoned, they were not posted, as they had a reasonable right to expect, to their old regiments. They were sent, strangers and new-comers, to corps most conveniently situated to their respective places of assemblage; at the termination of their service they were disbanded abruptly, and subjected to much hardship and dis-

But all these are remediable evils, and depending for removal upon the intelligent activity of a far-seeing, well-intentioned administration. On the whole, then, the adoption of short service, although not popular, is scarcely an injudicious measure. We have perhaps lost much, it we have gained more. The trained veterans of the past may have almost disappeared, bu. the first line is no longer unsupported by fairly efficient Reserves. The conditions of service, again, are not too irksome to forbid the enlistment of a better class of recruit. Last of all, under the latest rule, Mr. Childers has not reduced the term of service with the colours to a dangerous minimum; non-commissioned officers can serve on for the whole period of twenty-one years, and there is an increasing substratum or per-centage of old soldiers in the ranks.—

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR MULES? The dilatoriness and bad management of the War Office have now placed us in the following position: The war in Egypt is over, and we have on hand some thousands of mules, picked up in Spain, Italy, Malta, and in North and South America, at prices, the moiety of which they will never again fetch. even without reckoning the cost of their transportation across sea. Naturally, then, the, question arises, "What shall we do with them?" The usual practice of the War Department under such circumstances is to part with any live or dead material for which they have no further use at what may be called "knock-out prices." Now nothing is more certain than that the mules which have been bought for the War Office have been well selected. It would be a wanton and unjusti-fiable waste of money if the mules collected by Government were shot like rubbish upon the market, and sold for a few sovereigns apiece. That this would be their fate if parted with in a lump to the contractor or dealer would give the highest price for them, or if sent to take their chance individually at Aldridge's or Rymill's, few will deny. Despite the efforts which have been made to inoculate Englishmen with an appreciation of the mule's many admirable qualities, it cannot be denied that the long-eared quadruped is no favourite in this country. If, which is rarely the case, he is exhibited at an agricultural show in any part of the island a roar of laughter runs round the circle of spectators when he is led into the ring. Never was this more markedly the case than at the International Exhibition held under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society at Kilburn, in 1879, upon which occasion Mr. Sutherland, the Duke of Beaufort, and Mr. Pease sent half a dozen magnificent specimens of the mule tribe to he exhibited. At first the London mob looked with gaping wonder at animals the like of which they had never before seen, but astonishment soon gave place to amusement; nor was it long before loud shouts of unrestrained laughter saluted the tall, ungainly, solemnlooking brutes whenever they stalked into the ring. The truth is, that Englishmen do not take readily to anything new, and those of our compatriots-constituting an enormous majority-who have never been in Spain, in the United States, or the Brazils, find the mule as unfamiliar as the rhinoceros. In that most entertaining volume, "The Handbook to Spain," Mr. Ford tells us that the mule and the Spaniard are made for each other. There are in both the same self-willed obstinacy the same resignation under burdens, the same singular capability of enduring labour, fatigue. hunger, and privation, the same solemnity of aspect under all circumstances, however bizarre or ridiculous. 'Others, again, maintain that no man is so well calculated to manage and consort with the mule as the Negro. The pair may be seen together in their glory upon many a plantation in the Southern States of the North American Union, and it is even feigned by those white men who have closely watched his habits that "the mule he lub de nigger well, He know de nigger by de smell." In England the mule has, as yet, made no way towards gaining popular affection. His long ears, his inordinate stubbornness, his tendency to become mischancy, and his propensity to fling out his heels when a stranger approaches him from behind, have made those few Englishmen who have gained their experience of him at home dis posed to regard him with disfavour and suspicion. In this country drivers have no notion what kind of phraseology to employ in addressing the unsightly animal who is a cross between that asinine race, which no reader of "Don Quixote" will ever cease to identify with Sancho Panza, and the nobler horse. It must be confessed that at the game of anathematising their mules the Spaniards employ language which is not meant for ears polite. "A ce jeu," says the French proverb, "un muletier vaut trois rois." The oaths, again, with which a Californian "exhorts the impenitent mule" would make the hair even of a London rough stand on end. It has been

contended that the singularly rich and racy

imprecations of the Pacific coast are due to the

infiltration of Spanish blood into the inhabi-

tants, and we are told by M. de Brantome,

who wrote a treatise on "Les Serments Espagnols," that in Spain the ordinary

oaths employed every day are sixty-five in

number, despite the proverb in vogue among

the Spanish upper classes, "Bad luck is

seldom absent from the house of him who

swears." But, without imitating the objurga-

tions of the Peninsula or the Far West, it

would be well for Englishmen if they could but take to the mule; nor, if the Government

be well advised, will the present opportunity

be lost. The report is, we trust correct that

a mule corps is about to be established upon

a large scale at Woolwich, and other conve-

nient places, not forgetting the necessity of

training men to drive and manage them,

which is in itself an art. But would it not

also be advisable, in preference to selling

them for a song, that Government should

employ some of their superfluous mules upon public works, and for other purposes and uses in connection with which horses have

no children he is succeeded in the title, which IRISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS .- The usual general abstracts showing the acreage under crops and the number and description of live stock in each county and province in Ireland in 1881-2, have just been published. From his we learn that the total extent under crops in 1882 was 5,081,048 acres, being a decrease on the extent in 1881 of 114,327 acres, or 2.2 per cent. The decrease in Leinster was 7,365 acres, or 2.6 per cent.; in Munster, 24,722 acres, or 1.9 per cent.; in Ulster, 35,860 acres, or 2.0 per cent.; and in Connought, 16,380 acres, or 2.3 per cent. In 1881 the extent returned under grass was 10,075,424 acres, in 1882 the amount returned is 10,110,079 acres, being an increase of 34,655 acres; the extent returned as fallow in 1881 was 21,204 acres, and in 1882 21,263 acres; the extent under woods and plantations in 1881 was 328,703 acres, against 329,088 acres in 1882; and the extent returned under "bog and marsh, barren mountain land, etc.," in 1881 was 4,708,047 acres, against 4,787,275 acres in 1882; of the acreage thus returned in 1882 1,818,958 acres have been entered by the enumerators as bog and marsh, and 2,095,443 acres as barren mountain land. The extent of land under tillage in 1881 was 3,194,346 acres, in 1882 the amount returned is 3,119,275 acres, being a decrease of 75,071 acres. As to cereal crops, there appears a decrease, as compared with 1881. f 1.074 acres under wheat, of 22,650 acres in barley, and of 696 acres in beans and peas. There is an increase of 3,992 acres in oats. and of 72 acres in bere and rve, leaving a net decrease of 20,356 acres in the extent under cereal crops. The acreage under flax in 1881 was 147,145 acres, and in 1882 the extent returned under this crop is only 113,502 acres, being a decrease of 33,643 acres. In 1881 there were 2,001,029 acres returned under meadow and clover, in 1882 the extent returned under this crop amounts to 1,961,773

four-footed servitor upon which man can lay his hand. He commences work at two, and sustains it commonly until he is twenty-six or twenty-eight years old. He can live on fare which would carve a horse; be is as tough as a pine-knc.; he can stand any clima e, and it is the rare. thing in the world for him to be sick or sorry. He requires no groom-ing, and a good roll in the sand or the road

sets him up for the day. It has often been a matter of surprise to Americans that no mules are employed in the German Army. England, however, has a far wider empire than Germany or any other nation, and there is no animal on earth which it more becomes her to cultivate and make use of than the hardy

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL CASTLE, WEDNESDAY.

nule.—Daily Telegraph.

The Queen went out yesterday morning. accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany) and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse. Her Majesty drove in the afternoon, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Alice of Hesse, and attended by Lady Churchill. The Duke and Duchess of Albany drove, and Princess Beatrice rode, attended by Miss Bauer. The Queen gave a ball to he servants, tenants, and gillies of the Balmoral and Abergeldie estates. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse were pre-sent, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household. The Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton had the honour of being

The Empress Eugénie, who arrived in London from the Continent on Tuesday, left town on Wednesday morning for her country seat, Farnborough. Her Majesty has benefited much by her travels and is now quite well.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Couness Spencer have arrived at Althorp Hall, Northampton, where they will stay until their

The Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Evelyn Ashley have returned to Grosvenor-square from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Argyll

at Inverary Castle.

The coming of age of Viscount Cranborne, heir to the Marquis of Salisbury, which takes place on Monday, October 23, will be celebrated by a series of rejoicings and festivities. The tenants have been invited to dine at Hatfield House on Monday, and a ball will be held in the evening. On Tuesday the residents and servants at the mansion will be entertained, and on Wednesday there will be a grand ball, to which the principal residents of Hertfordshire and the neighbouring counties will be invited. Open house is to be kept at Hatfield during the week. Great preparations are being made to celebrate the event in a fitting manner, and a movement has been initiated among the tenantry to arrange for the painting of a portrait of Lord Cranborne by an eminent artist and to be presented to his lordship. It is stated to be probable that Lord Cranborne will become a candidate for the representation of Hertfordshire in the

Conservative interests. We have to announce the death of Sir Robert Affleck, Bart., which took place on Monday night at Dalham Hall, near Newmarket. The deceased baronet was the second son of the Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, M.A., rector of Tresswell, Notts, vicar of Silkstone, Yorkshire, and prebendary of York, by his wife Maria, second daughter of Elijah Impey, formerly chief justice at Bengal, and was born July 28, 1805. He married April 9, 1850, Maria Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. Edmund Singer Burton, of Churchill, Northampton, by whom he leaves a numerous family. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother Gilbert, fifth baronet, in November, 1854. The late baronet, who was a magistrate for the county of Cambridge and a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Suffolk. served as high sheriff of the latter county in 1875. The deceased is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son Robert, born March 4, 1852. The baronetcy was conferred in 1782 on Edmund Affleck (with remainder to the male issue of his father), for his distinguished conduct at the naval engagement between Admiral Rodney and the French squadron under Count de Grasse.

Richard Shanahan, Count de Kavanagh, whose death is just announced, was the son of Brian Shanahan, Count de Kavanagh, K.L.H., and of the eldest daughter of the late Colonel Grant, of the Royal Engineer Department, Dublin Castle. He was born in 1829, and served for a short time as a cadet in the 22d Regiment-that of the King of the Two Sicilies—of the Austrian army. The title was conferred in the year 1768 by the Empress Maria There on John Baptist, Baron of Kavanagh. The family of Kavanagh, like several other of the ancient houses of Ireland, after the Limerick Convention rendered conspicuous service to the Hapsburgs during the last century. At one time there were in the army no fewer than four members of this family of, or above, the rank of Feldzeugmeister (Field-Marshal Lieutenant). One Kayanagh commanded a regiment at Blenheim and through the wars of Prince Eugene; a second, Demetrius, fell on the day when his kinsman, Count Taasse, won a de-cisive victory under the walls of Belgrade; and a third was Governor of Prague during the Seven Years' war. As the late Count left descends in the female line, by his only sister, who married in 1850 Mr. Brian Boulger.

acres, being a decrease of 39,256 acres. Between 1881 and 1882 there was an increase in the number of cattle amounting to 30,252, and in the number of pigs 334,100, whilst there was a decrease in the number of sheep amounting to 184,692, and of horses and mules amounting to 9,029.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.")

Lord and Lady Chesham, who have been staying during the last six weeks at Stack Lodge, Sutherland, with several members of the Duke of Westminster's family, have left Reay Forest to visit the Duke and Duchess at Eaton Hall, on their way home to Latimers. The grouse shooting has hardly been so good as usual this season, but nearly seventy stags have been killed in the forest, for which the Duke pays the Duke of Sutherland a rent of over £2,000 a year. The party have obtained some excellent fishing, both in the Loch and in the river Laxford.

Sir Brydges Henniker has sold his Newton Hall property in Essex to Lady Brooke. It with her Easton Lodge estate. Lord and Lady Brooke contemplate building a small house on Lord Warwick's estate at Clutton, in Somersetshire, his lordship having promised to reside for some portion of each year amongst his constituents

At the reopening of the Temple Church, Dr. Vaughan preached on the Christianity of War, and on this discourse Vanity Fair animadverts with equal malevolence and ignorance, attributing Dr. Vaughan's vindication of the war to the critical condition of the Primate. It is notorious that more than twenty years ago, shortly after he left Harrow, Dr. Vaughan refused from Lord Palmerston first the see of Rochester, and then Durham, so that he is decidedly the very last dignitary in the Church of England against whom accusations of this unsavoury sort can be brought. Dr. Vaughan evidently cares nothing for promotion, as only last year he declined the Deanery of Westminster.

I have been reading the "Soldier's Pocket-Book," by Sir Garnet Wolseley, and I gather from its perusal that, should he take his seat in the House of Lords before his £50,000 has been voted him, he will himself oppose it, for he says:—"The only rewards that are justly our due, are the gratitude of our country and the praise of our superiors."
The unprecedented flow of judicial patron-

age which the present Government has had at its disposal shows no sign of slackening. Vice-Chancellor Hall has now definitely sent in his resignation, and whoever else may, he will not take his seat in the new Law Courts. He was the last appointed of the Vice-Chancellors. Vice-Chancellor Bacon is understood to be only waiting to complete the term which entitles him to a pension to follow his colleague's example. With them the his colleague's example. With them the office and title, and, it is to be devoutly hoped, the wretched sheds which form the 'courts" of the Vice Chancellors, will dis-

appear.
Sir Charles Hall was not a great Judgo. He had not been a great advocate. He had not even attained to the silk gown when he was appointed. By a purely "conveyancing" practice he had, however, achieved a considerable reputation. But skill in concocting frivolous and technical objections to a seller's title to his land, or in devising methods of tying up property as tight as the law will allow, does not necessarily imply a judicial mind. Indeed, the experience of conveyancing Judges seems to imply the reverse. A proneness to technicality and pedantry, and an incapacity to take a broad and man-of-theworld point of view of a case necessarily engendered by such a training, follow a man from his chambers to the Bench.

I am greatly amused at the howl of indigthat has arisen because it is allege that M. de Lesseps aided the Egyptian "rebels;" indeed, it is gravely stated in one journal that the French may be liable to a claim for compensation, if they cannot show that they used "due diligence in preventing one of their subjects from aiding and en-couraging rebels opposed to a friendly Power."
What manner of international law is this? M. de Lesseps had a perfect right to recognise the de facto Government of a country in which his property was situated, and an equal right, if it pleased him, to take sides with that Government against an invading army. We really seem to travel far beyond the widest limits of common sense whenever any one-no matter in what part of the worldtakes the liberty to view matters otherwise than we do.

If you ask me concerning the plot or story of Tennyson's new play, I would refer you to the poem called "The Sisters," beginning—

We were two daughters of one race, She was the fairest in the face: The wind is blowing in turret and tree.
They were together, and she fell,
Therefore revenge became me well.

Oh, the Earl was fair to see I should not be at all surprised if the plot, or something like the plot, we contained in that one stanza. But were shall see when the theatre opens in November, with as company containing Mr. Charles Kelly, a stage director, probably Miss Marion Terry or Miss Isabel Bateman to second the efforts of the manageress, Mr. Kyrle Bellew as the young lover or farmyard specimen of the "Earl so fair to see," and, I doubt not, Mr. J. Comyns Carr in the background as literary adviser and art

suggestor.

It is difficult to conjecture where the fantastical proceedings of the Salvation Army will end. At Reading, last week, the procession was heated by about twenty "Hallelujah lasses" who were arrayed as Italian peasants, and carried tambourines. The service included a 'war dance by the redeemed maidens." is perfectly certain that in many of the large towns the excesses of the "Army" have led to a vast amount of immorality. The truth is that the thing is "beginning to be found out," and the word is therefore given to put the steam on, which accounts for the astonishing scenes that have lately been witnessed in many parts of the country. In the meantime, I repeat a practical question that I have more than once asked: Why is the property of the 'Army" vested in General Booth, and not in trustees?

At Schwalbach some of our countrymen got up law-ntennis. After a day or two the Mayor requested that the gentlemen would play with their coats on, as the ladies of the place were shocked at the want of decency shown by the foreigners.

A DEMONSTRATION OF WOMEN. -Glasgow is threatened with a "Scottish National Demonstration of Women." This modern adaptation of the Gathering of the Clans, fixed for the 3rd proximo, is intended in honour of the first exercise of the municipal suffrage by the gentler sex in that part of the kingdom, likewise to arouse in the newly-created voters "a sense of the duties and responsibilities of the municipal vote, and of making a deeper manifestation of their demand for the Parlia-mentary franchise." Metaphorically, a beacon already blazes on every hill and headland in bonny Scotland, and the fiery cross is being carried, in fancy, by meadow, moor, and tarn through the wild passes, and over the moun-tain tops, calling highland and lowland lassies to the tryst on the Clyde. The mothers, the daughters, the sisters, and the wives of Scots, past, present, and future, will meet in their thousands, not only to rejoice in the acquisition of a tardy instalment of the rights of citizenship won from the tyrant man, but to demand, if necessary at the point of the needle, further concessions, the logical corol-laray of the municipal franchise. These Scottish ladies seem to know what they want, and if they agitate loud and long enough may succeed in forcing the masculine elect of the succeed in forcing the masculine elect of the people to admit them to an equal place at the ballot-boxes and on the floor of Parliament. Man, in his pride, flatters himself that he makes history. But there are other more obscure and more subtle forces at work shaping his destiny in the dark. Not intending any discourtesy to the softer and more ng any discourtesy to the softer and more eloquent sex, we may say that the prospect of a legislative assembly adorned with their presence is one of the strongest arguments yet educed in support of the Cloture.—Daily

MORNING

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

No. 20,996.-FOUNDED 1814.

### PARIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1882.

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### Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12-13, 1882.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

We should never have interfered by force in Egypt if we had not been compelled to do so by the triumph of anarchy and the consequent danger to our communications with India. But, before England withdraws her hand from the work, she ought to be satisfied that the securities necessary for her avowed and most legitimate objects are effectual and permanent. It is not safe to narrow the question to the point whether at a given moment Egypt is at peace, and the Canal protected by some international understanding. We have to consider whether the arrangements we leave behind us hold out a fair promise that order will be maintained. Not only the new military organisation of Egypt, but the new financial system must be taken into account as material elements in this problem. If troubles were to reak out anew, through the collapse of either of these parts of the Khedive's Government, after we had left the Egyptians "to stew in their own juice," it might well happen that some other Power would intervene, with results it would be impossible to forecast. Lord Northbrook is as emphatic as any Conservative can be that it would impossible for us to allow any other nation to acquire a preponderating influence in Egypt. However politicians may desire to narrow the issues with which the Government have to deal now, and on which Parliament and the country will have to pronounce by and by, events will compel the recognition of the question as a larger and more complex one. We print elsewhere two remarkable documents bearing upon different parts of the Egyptian controversy, which may have an influence, in various ways, upon the policy of the Government. The one is Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's letter to the Prime Minister, protesting against the trial of Arabi, which will begin, and, as some think, may end to-morrow (Saturday). The other ' is an account, from a high authority, of the scheme for a new ship canal through Egypt, the shadow of which has disturbed the equanimity of M. de Lesseps. Having regard to the rapid and enormous growth of the Suez Canal traffic, it would be rash to venture on aconfident statement that the proposed fresh-water Canal, which, from an eng ineering point of view, appears to be perfectly practicable, will not be carried out to meet an increasing demand for facilities of transit. If it should be, no special arrangements for the protection of M. de Lesseps's Canal will cover the whole ground. The warning is not inopportune, that if we narrow our view only to the existing waterway, we may leave most important interests unsecured. Mr. Blunt's impassioned protest against the treatment of Arabi involves considerations of a more immediately practical kind. There may be no ground for his charges, and so far as the British Foreign Office is concerned it is needless to say that insinuations of unfair dealing

\* The document referred to is too voluminous for reproduction in the Messenger.

heavy a cost.—Times.

are not deserving of discussion. But it is

not unlikely that in a country like Egypt

:a defeated conspirator would have a short

shrift. The point to be considered is

whether, should the Egyptians be left to

"stew in their own juice," their inter-

necine factions, restrained by no European

scruples, will not again plunge the country

into the anarchy from which the British

arms have delivered it, and imperil all

that has been won so gallantly and at so

LORD NORTHBROOK'S DEFENCE

OF THE GOVERNMENT. The first important vindication of the \*Government policy in Egypt, delivered by a Cabinet Minister, was forthcoming from Lord Northbrook at Liverpool on Thursday night. He addressed himself to the task less of forecasting what must soon take place than of setting forth the broad grounds upon which the Ministry may be prepared to justify the interference of England in Egypt. It is not surprising that a Statesman who has been Viceroy of India should prefer to enlarge upon the Oriental aspect and value of the campaign just concluded. Having denied Arabi's claim to be considered the Leader of a National movement, he dwelt upon the menace which his insurrection constituted to Western civilisation and its influences. It has been repeatedly asserted by Liberal politicians that between the scattered elements of the Mahometan world there exists no common link of sympathy. 'That is not Lord Northbrook's view. He regards Mussulman sentiment as a wast aggregate of which the various parts are bound indissolubly together. England, ihe argues, is a Mahometan Power, and Arabi placed himself at the head of an agitation which, if it had proved success-'fht, would have given England serious trouble in India. The successive events in North Africa are to Lord Northbrook links in one connected chain. Mussulıman susceptibilities were outraged by the French occupation of Tunis, and Arabi assumed the rôle of Mussulman champion in Egypt. Had he been victorious, Mahometanism would have been in a fair way of winning a trium; '1 in every portion of the Oriental Empi 3 of Great Britain. The struggle, there re, was between the Powers of the East in and Western civilisation; and if the former had gained the

pean massacre. Our authority in India would have been discredited, and the signal for a great Mahometan rebellion might have been given. Everybody will be disposed to agree with this portion of Lord Northbrook's speech, and to much of the remainder it is unnecessary to take exception. Nothing can be more admirable, petriotic, and sagacious than the general sentiments he utters and the doctrines he propounds. But at such a conjuncture this is not enough. We want something more than brave words. Lord Northbrook a. sures us that he and his colleagues will not commit the mistake of making secret Treaties, and that all shall be honest and above board, and that England cares for nothing more than that the work now done should be done for ever. Unfortunately, there is a strong feeling growing up in many quarters that we are at present without any guarantee that the labour of the last two months will be definite or permanent in its consequences. It would have been a useful achievement if Lord Northbrook had succeeded in convincing his hearers that these apprehensions are without foundation. Nothing, according to him, could be more simple and more efficacious than the policy of her Majesty's Ministers. They will not see Egypt fall into a condition of anarchy or under the control of any foreign State; they will train the Egyptian people in the ways of selfgovernment; they will improve the methods of administrating the national affairs; they will be true to the principle of all their assurances, and will not seek the annexation or occupation of the Delta. Nothing can be said against the philanthropic disinterestedness of such a line of action. But what are the precise means by which Ministers intend to accomplish their end? How will they deal with the Joint Control? How with the finances? When the British forces are withdrawn from Egypt what will be done to prevent the outburst of anarchy, and the necessity of taking in hand once more the business which Lord Northbrook assures us is now complete? Shall we be told that some of these are matters which must be left to the wisdom of the Khedive? If so, it is well to remember that the Khedive is simply a puppet in the hands of England, just as he was utterly powerless when confronted by Arabi and the Military Party. Withdraw the troops which have replaced Tewfik Pacha on his throne, and the throne itself falls to the ground.-Standard.

MR. BLUNT AND THE TRIAL OF ARABI PACHA.

The Times publishes the following

correspondence :-TO THE EDITOR OF THE " TIMES." Sir,—If any of your readers should be under the impression that Arabi and his fellow-prisoners are having a fair trial with English counsel, the following letter, which I have considered it my duty to address to Mr. Gladstone, will, I fear, undeceive them. The preliminary trial has already begun, the trial itself is announced for Saturday, and Mr. Broadley, their advocate, has not yet landed in Egypt. His junior, Mr. Mark Napier, who arrived last week at Cairo to prepare for the defence, indeed, been promised by Sir Edward Malet permission to appear as counsel; but at the same time Riaz Pacha, the Khedive's Minister, has been allowed to refuse. Sir Edward and Lord Granville are telegraphing backwards and forwards, Mr. Napier is being refused access to his client, and, as far as it is possible to judge from diplomatic precedents, the trial will be over before a conclusion is arrived at satisfactory to any but who have designed the prisoner's -I am, Sir, obediently yours,

WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT. "The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

"My Dear Sir,-With reference to my previous letters respecting the trial af Arabi Pacha and my proposal of defending him and the other chief prisoners with English counsel, I beg to lay before you the circumstances of the case as they now stand .- On the 22d of September you informed me that you had referred the question to Lord Granville, and I was led to expect an early and definite answer; and while waiting for it, for the case seemed urgent, I wrote to Arabi announcing my intentions and asking his formal authority to act for him. This letter I enclosed, at Mr Hamilton's suggestion, open to Sir Edward Malet, begging him to see to its due delivery.
I also engaged counsel to defend the prisoners as soon as the necessary authority should be obtained, and Idespatched Mr. Mark Napier to Cairo to obtain professional access of the chief prisoner and to prepare for his defence. It was not, however, till nine days after the date of my first communication with you—that is to say, the 28th of September-that I received any news on the subject from the Foreign Office. Then, in answer to a new and urgent application to you, I received from Sir Julian Pauncefote an intimation, 'that Lord Granville regretted that he did not feel justified in corresponding with me on the subject If this answer had reached me at once I should have no special remark to make, but the long delay which preceded it, at a time when every hour was of importance, leads me to believe that it was not undesigned -the more so, as I now learn on good authority that instructions were sent to Sir Edward Malet to withhold my letter from Arabi, while leaving me in ignorance of its non-delivery. It also appears that the prisoners themselves were left without knowledge of the efforts which were being made to help them; that coincidently with an announcement that Mr Broadley had been retained as counsel, Arabi was transferred from English to Egyptian custody; and that upon Mr. Napier's arrival at Cairo a series of idle objections, made possible by the recent transfer, were raised in opposition to his communication with those he had been sent to defend. At the present moment it would appear that Sir Edward Malet, while holding out an assurance to Mr Napier that English counsel will be allowed nevertheless permits Riaz Pacha to refuse such counsel, and while authorizing Mr. Napier to prepare for the defence, refuses him his only possible means of doing so, to see the prisoners. Meanwhile, and this is the important feature of the case, the examination of the prisoners in being vigorously pushed

"Now, Sir, I think you will not be surprised if I see in all these delays, and evasions, and refusals to allow or to refuse a distinct evidence of mala fides on the part of the Foreign Office. If it was really intended that Arabi should receive the help of English counsel, why was I not at the beginning in-formed of it? Why was I left nine days without even the answer that there was no answer? Why was Sir Edward Male instructed to withhold my letter? Why were the prisoners transferred to the Khedive's irresponsible keeping? Why was Mr. Naprefused access? Why is the Egyptian Ministry at the present moment openly refusing its consent to what Sir Edward Malet is in private promising? Above all, why are proceedings against the prisoners not instantly

delayed?
"I fear it is not difficult to find a reason; only I cannot understand that, in referring me

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PRANCE—A single jou Office to evade the responsibility of refusal and yet refuse me, and whatever may be the political necessity of finding the prisoners guilty, this cannot have been your wish.
The task I undertook was, as you know, a
task mainly of reparation. Through my
misunderstanding of your feeling towards
them, I had er ouraged the prisoners in their resistance to European diplomacy, and I owed it to them to help them when they were in trouble. At present they are denied all justice. They are in the hands of their bitter enemies, examined secretly, daily ill-treated and in danger of their lives. Their only protector is that very Sir Edward Malet who has his whole diplomatic reputation at stake in seeing them condemned. The Khedive, the Sultan, and more than one European Govern-ment are interested in discreding their evidence or in their silence. The documents in their favour are far a ay, in our Foreign Office, or with their enemies. What the preliminary examination of the prisoners with counsel means is this, that by the terror of their situation and their ignorance of the charges brought against them they may be forced into such an attitude before the Court as shall make it impossible afterwards for them to defend themselves with dignity through counsel. For Arabi I have less fear on this head than for the rest; but even le is a peasant born. Sir, this may be Egyptian law, but it is not English justice. It may be diplomacy, but it is not honesty.- I am your obedient servant.

" WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT. "P.S.—The enclosed copy of my letter to Arabi will show that it contained nothing to

justify its suppression. "Translation.

"September 22, 1882. "To Arabi Pacha. " May God preserve you in adversity as in good fortune. As a soldier and a patriot, you will have understood the reasons which have prevented me from writing to you or sending you any message during the late unhappy war. Now, however, that the war is over, I hope to show you that our friendship has not been one of words only. It seems probable that you will be brought to trial either for rebellion or on some other charge, the nature of which I yet hardly know, and that unless you are strongly and skilfully defended you run much risk of being precipitately condemned I have, therefore, resolved, with your approval, to come to Cairo to help you with such vidence as I can give and to bring with me an honest and learned English advocate to conduct your defence; and I have informed the English Government of my intention. beg you, therefore, without delay, to authorise me to act for you in this matter, for your formal assent is necessary; and it would be well if you would at once send me a telegrem and also a written letter to authorise me to engage counsel in your name. Several liberal-minded Englishmen of high position will join me in defraying all the expenses of your case. You may also count upon me personally to see, during your captivity, that your family is not left in want. And so may God give you courage to endure the evil with the good.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

The Earl of Northbrook and Mr. Fawcett were entertained on Thursday night at a banquet by the Liverpool Reform Club. Lord Northbrook spoke in reply to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," dealing principally with the political aspects and circumstances of Egypt. It seemed to him that if there was one thing more universally admitted by every one than another it was that under the circumstances in which the Government were placed, with the obligations which they received from their predecessors in respect to Egypt, and with the large interests involved-interests not in the mean acceptance of the word, but in the highest acceptation of the term, interests in connection with our great dependency of India, interests which involved the peace of Europe, the future, perhaps, of the East and of the West—the Government had no alternative whatever but to lend its active support for the purpose of subduing the military insurrection which had broken out in Egypt. (Cheers.) Therefore he hoped he should be excused if he did not enter further into the cause which led to the beginning of war. He would only deal with some of the collateral parts of the question. The point which they were most interested in was the feeling which had been excited, and which was a fact of serious importance, among great Mahommedan populations in regard to The Mahommedan pothe affairs of Egypt. The Mahommedan po-pulation of India and elsewhere undoubtedly had a feeling of sympathy, many of them with the agitation and the military insurrection. How that feeling was to be accounted for it was not very easy to say, and it was excessively difficult to form any opinion of the waves of sentiment which passed over communities with which for obvious reasons we had no natural sympathy, and of whose feelings we could know but little. The feeling, he believed, was created partly by the operations of the French, more particularly and mainly, he believed, by the successive rulers of Turkey, and the present Sultan among the number, who opposed themselves to all reasonin the provinces of the Porteable reforms (cheers)—whereby, so far as he knew, the population of a considerable portion of the Turkish Empire was ready to give its sympathy to any movement from which they felt that they might anticipate some change in the rulership of their country. (Cheers). In Egypt he thoroughly believed that some six months ago there was no serious sympathy with the military insurrection that had taken place, and he attributed the favour which had undoubtedly since been shown mainly to one cause and that was the means which had been taken by the leaders of that party to encourage the worst form of Mohammedan feeling in the population, and certainly the most scandalous and most untrue representations respecting the intentions of the English Government, and latterly more especially the conduct of the English rule. But he turned from the Mohammedan sentiment shown in Syria and in Egypt to what more concerned us, and more concerned him individually-to the feeling which has been shown in our great dependency of India. They knew that the Empress of India ruled over a great number of Mohammedan subjects, and he could here speak of what had taken place with entire satisfaction, instead of with doubtful feelings. In India a great Mohammedan community knew well what the intentions and policy of the British Government were. They were accustomed to British rule, and knew that the British made no distinction between one religion and another-(hear, hear)-and whether a man was a Mohammedan, a Hindoo, or a Christian, he was equally a subject of her Majesty, and entitled to all his rights as a citizen of a great country. In India what did they see? They saw the great Mohammedan native princes, as soon as they heard that military operations were to be undertaken in Egypt, offering soldiers to assist the troops of the Queen. He wished to say one or two words as to the course which had been taken after the operations in Egypt were concluded and here, he was afraid, they would say that his observations would be very commo He had no surprises-(hear, hear)-and they

might be assured that the Government would

avoid what we had been too much accustomed

to of late-secret treaties-(cheers) the effects

of which were not seen until those who had

Egypt in the power of any other country-(loud cheers) - and they were not prepared to accept the responsibility of allowing Egypt to lapse into a state of anarchy. With respect to the Suez Canal, it was not their desire and they did not wish to acquire any excessive power over it; but they were not prepared to allow Egypt to fall into such to make it probable that the ition as Canal could be stopped at any time against British ships, whether of peace or of war. (Cheers.) They had, he helieved, satisfied all the Great Powers of Europe that they had no intentions beyond those they had already expressed, and the Great Powers were now looking with perfect Great Powers were now looking with perfect confidence to the course hereafter to be pursued by England. But what the Government said was, in the first place, that they must take care that the work that they had to do, at the cost of the blood and the money of this country, should not have to be done again. (Cheers.) They had to take care there was in Egypt an army not too great for the absolute wants of the country, and an army that should be loyal to its Khedive, and a police that should defend the lives and property of foreigners, as well as natives, against troubles such as those which happened in Alexandria a short time ago. (Cheers.) In referring to the men who were employed in Egypt in the administration of the country, whether English, French, or native, the noble lord said he happened to know a good deal of what had occurred in Egypt during the last six years, and knew most of the men who had been em-ployed there in high offices. The last three controllers were all men of the highest calibre in the British service, and it must be remembered that they were not sent there at the instigation of England, but were all appointed at the request of the rulers in Egypt. Now, what had they done? for that was the main point. It had been supposed that these men drew high salaries and had done nothing. It was hardly possible to conceive in this country the condition of an Asiatic country that had been abominably governed for generations. In former times the cultivator of the land did not know until the taxpayer arrived what he had to pay, and then if he did not pay it the lash was used. The result was that the poor people had to go to the usurer and pay an exorbitant interest for the accommodation. Under the present Khedive, and on the advice of the English control, the amount of taxes was fixed beforehand, and the rate of interest as a result had fallen from 30 to 8 per cent. Besides that, taxes used to be multiplied in every conceivable form, but under the present Khedive the most offensive taxes had been abolished. While there was much now said in favour of Arabi, there was no proof that he had ever done anything for the benefit of the people. He had increased the cost of the army and added other burdens to the people, but he had never done any-thing for their benefit. Criticism on the acts of the Government in Egypt was so rife that he must say a few words in reply. One argument used was that whereas they blamed the late Government for going to war, they had gone to war themselves, and, therefore, their blame must have been wrong; and especially was that argument used in relation to the Afghan war, the circumstances of which, with the operations in Egypt, were said to be curiously parallel. As far as he could see, the circumstances of the two wars were diametrically opposite, and they would notice that their critics were always content with assumption, and never condescended to give any proof. (Cheers.) There certainly was a war in Afghanistan, and there had been operations in Egypt, but in the first the Government went into war in direct opposition to the Mohammedan ruler of the country, and in Egypt the Government had acted in suport of the Mohammedan ruler. Government had The Conservative Government went into the Afghan war in direct opposition to the policy while the present their predecessors; Government had acted in carrying out the policy of their predecessors without committing themselves to an approval of that policy Hear, hear.) The present Government had, further, gone into Egypt, in accordance with the authority and approval of all who had been consulted, and who were responsible for giving their opinion; whereas the Conservative Government went into their war in deliperate opposition to those who were responsible for giving them advice. (Cheers.) complained that the criticism did not amount to argument, and, replying to Sir Stafford Northcote's speech, at Glasgow, in which he said that the late Government, by their policy in Egypt, nearly succeeded, Lord Northbrook said if the present Government had followed the same course they would have equally failed, and concluded by saying that he believed the public opinion of the country endorsed the Government's action, and that it would be found, on full discussion, to have

(Loud cheers.) Mr. Fawcett, in replying to the toast of "The Liberal Party," said that Lord Northbrook had spoken what he believed to be the unanimous opinion of the party, both inside and outside

been a just and, in fact, the only course to take.

Parliament. THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY -Edward Laurence and Daniel Levy, and John Brown and Frederick Kingwell, charged with conspiracy and perjury in two street col-lision cases tried at the Guildford Assizes, were again brought up at Bow-street on Wednesday. After some formal evidence, Charles Hall, 86, Westminster Bridge-road, was called. He said :- I am a general dealer. In July I went to Guildford and gave evidence in the trial of an action between Hall and the South-Eastern Railway Company. I did not see any accident in the Waterloo-road. I heard of it about a month before the trial from a man named Farmer. We met Kingwell. Farmer introduced me to him, and said that he had something to do with the accident. Kingwell said: "Do you want to be on this job?" I replied that I did not know anything about it. He said: "It is as simple as possible. There was a van coming down Waterloo Bridge-road racing with Carter and Paterson's van. A gentleman's trap was coming out of Stamford-street, and a 'bus and a cab prevented him from passing. The South-Eastern van coming along at a racing pace knocked the trap over. I picked the gentleman up, and there was no policeman there for ten minutes afterwards." He told me that it would be a sovereign a day if the case was won. As we did not understand it, Kingwell invited us to go to his house. Farmer and I went; Kingwell repeated what he had told us in the street, and said to Farmer: "You are like a chump of wood; you don't seem to understand. It's as simple as possible. I have got a piece of paper and pencil and I will draw you a plan." He drew a plan in my pocket book. After he had done so, he pointed out the different places that were referred to when speaking of the accident. Farmer and I went to the office at 3, Long Acre, where we saw Levy. Kingwell had left us. Levy told a boy to take down our statements. We then said all that Kingwell told us to say. Lev interrupted Farmer in his statement in severa instances, and told the boy to put down something different to what Farmer was saying gave evidence on the trial for the plaintiff. saw the younger Levys after the trial, and they said the case was lost all through Marriner. The elder Levy made a similar observation the next morning when he paid me 5s. Gross-examined by Mr. Fulton: I received the 5s. for my loss of time. If the action was won I understood that I was to have £1 per day, and if it was lost 10s. per day. Every-thing I stated at Guildford was false. After made them were no longer responsible.
(Renewed cheers.) The Government had always said that it was essential that they should see that Egypt was tranquil and well evidence as to the arrest of the prisoners had been given the case was further adjourned.

EGYPT. ARABI PACHA'S DEFENCE.

BAKER PACHA'S SCHEME. The Standard has received the following telegrams from its correspondents in Egypt :--

CAIRO, THURSDAY EVENING. Arabi's examination was continued to-day before the Commission of Inquiry. I understand that he defended himself in an able and powerful speech, solemnly denying all com-plicity in the massacres and burning of Alexandria, while he boldly vindicated his conduct as the Leader of the National Party and the organizer of national resistance, which was commenced by order of the Khedivo himself. This resistance was, after the Khedive's flight into the British camp, carried on by the whole country. When he reached Cairo after the defeat of Tel-el-Kebir, and found that the inhabitants were unwilling to continue the struggle, he at once bowed to their will and surrendered.

Contrary to reports which are circulated here, and have doubtless been sent home, I must repeat that hitherto no evidence, oral or documentary, has been brought forward to prove his complicity in the crimes against common law. The proceedings of the Com-mission will probably terminate to-morrow, and the formal trial begin on Monday. The miserable delay and hesitation on the part of the British Government in proclaiming its policy are producing the worst possible

What is urgently required is that the work of the re-organisation of the Civil Administration of the country should be placed in the hands of some competent statesman, just as the reorganisation of the Army has been de-legated to Baker Pacha. There are Indian officials who have learnt the art of organisation in the Punjuab and the provinces of India who would be admirably fitted for the office. Until some scheme is prepared, Europe and diplomacy must wait. When it is ready, then diplomacy may do its work to render it acceptable to all parties. In the meantime, the uncertainty which prevails plays effectively into the hands of the rivals of England. The brief telegraphic summaries which have been published here of the speeches of Messrs. Dodson and Courtney have created profound astonishment and amusement in well-informed circles. The suggestion that the Bondholders must to some extent suffer from the war is approved but the idea of a representative Government for Egypt is scouted as simply ridiculous, Even Arabi himself has abandoned it as impracticable. A greater amount of liberty and more complete self-government would be secured by the Indian method of extensive local administration, in which the districts would have some share, and a general employment of natives, but with a supreme central Go-

vernment of the Ministers of the Khedive. Baker Pacha has laid his scheme before the Khedive. Mindful of the financial necessities of the country, he has kept within the bounds of expenditure sanctioned by the Control, and hopes that three hundred and fifty thousand pounds will suffice for the annual expense of force of ten thousand three hundred men. The ultimate decision will of course remain with the English Government, but I understand that General Baker has submitted various alternative solutions of the question. As to the element of which the force should mposed, while it will be impossible to depend entirely upon a native army, Baker Pacha recognises that the best interests of the Khedive-who is personally most anxious to regain the loyal allegiance of his people which has been shaken by recent events-are incompatible with a complete severance of all connection between the Army and the people. Moreover, there are many officers of standing connection between the Army and the who held aloof from Arabi during the rebellion, and some troops whom only force prevented from siding openly with loyalists. Such cases require consideration, and with these as a nucleus a certain number of Egyptian Regiments formed, while alongside of them would be, at any rate for some time, a foreign Contingent officered by Englishmen. The exact composition of this Contingent is still undecided, but, judiciously managed, its presence need give no more cause for umbrage in the native mind than does the British Army in India. It is significant that, while our military authorities are disbanding the mounted infantry, General Baker, himself above all things a cavalry officer, yet closely watching the development of modern warfare, intends mounted riflemen to be a leading feature in his army. The Court of Inquiry has examined into the reported insults by Palace eunuchs to Arabi Pacha and another prisoner, and reports that every one concerned denies that there is any truth whatever in the allegation.

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY EVENING. The following news is derived from a trustworthy source. The Minister of Finance possesses a list of the landed properties be-longing to the leaders of the late rebellion. These properties amount to two hundred thousand fedans or acres of land, worth, at the lowest computation, two millions sterling. It is believed in well-informed quarters that much of their land will be confiscated. procrastination in dealing with the ringeaders of the rebellion has produced a very bad impression here. The British military authorities advertise for a supply of cattle and sheep for the troops at Alexandria and Cairo for three months, dating from the 15th proximo. There are many inquiries from the Continent to know when the overland route to Suez will be resumed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Passenger trains are running to Suez. The International Tribunals here being about to open their doors, have, according to a circular addressed by the Government to the European Consuls, been declared incompetent to deal with the question of indemnities for malicious destruction of property, which will be considered by the mixed Commission appointed for the purpose.

BURNING OF INGESTRE HALL. Ingestre Hall, one of the seats of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, was burned to the ground on Thursday morning, It was one of the most picturesque Elizabethan mansions in England, and was the principal seat of the Shrewsbury family. It is situated about four miles from the town of Stafford, in the midst of an extensive park. Since their marriage a few months ago the Earl and Countess have resided at Alton Towers, about twenty miles from Ingestre Hall, which was left in charge of three female servants and one of the gar-deners. In anticipation of the return of the Earl and Countess to Ingestre next week, the Hall had been thoroughly cleaned and renovated. During the last few days large fires have been kept burning daily in most of the rooms to air them. On Wednesday night one of the servants went through the house about ten o'clock, and found everything safe. The first alarm was raised at a quarter past five on Thursday morning, when the head housemaid was awakened by a crackling noise. She immediately came out of her room, and on opening the folding-doors leading to the state bedroom from the principal landing, she found it full of flames and smoke. She instantly aroused the other servants, who hurried out of the house without waiting to dress. Simultaneously the fire was discovered by a stableman who was coming across the park to the stables. He gave the alarm to the other men, and with all speed fetched the steam fire engine which was kept on the estate. The alarm spread to the neighbouring villages and several workmen and others arrived. The engine was soon got into play, and water was plentifully obtained from the pools in the park. A messenger was also despatched to Stafford, and the engines and brigade arrived

at six o'clock, a force of police following them. The Hall was by this time a mass of flames, lighting up the country for miles Immense volumes of water were poured on the burning mass, and willing helpers dashed through the smoke and fire to rescue the furniture, paintings, and other valuables, which were removed to the church close by, the stables, and the cottages near. The whole of the state-room floor, which was of massive proportions, fell through into the grand hall below, and the flames shot through the main entrance to the other side of the building. There were great quantities of old wood in the house, which caught fire very rapidly, and great alarm was caused by the falling of floors and stonework. Some valuable paintings and old oak carved furniture were saved, but the whole of the silver was stowed in a safe in the cellar, and could not be reached. Thousands of bottles of wine of a great age were lost, and the grand historical paintings on the staircase were all destroyed. The total loss, it is said, may reach £100,000, which is partly covered by insurance. There are various surmises as to the probable origin of the fire. Lord Shrewsarrived on the scene about eleven o'clock, and superintended the removal of the

A SALVATION ARMY WEDDING.

The Congress Hall of the Salvation Army at Clapton was crowded on Thursday morning to witness the marriage ceremony conducted by the "General" between his son Bramwell Booth and Florence Eleanor Soper, daughter of Dr. Soper, of Blaina, Monmouth. The couple had previously gone through the civil form of marriage at the Hackney Registry Office. A large number of seats in the hall, which holds about 5,000 persons, had been reserved for those who cared to pay a shilling each for them, and the demand was quite equal to the supply. Some hundreds of persons assembled outside to witness the arrivals, but there was an absence of the rough play which the Army have usually experienced at their demonstrations. Inside, the scene was an animated one, and the Salvation uniform bonnets contrasted well with the more lively head-dresses of visitors who had not carried their sympathy so far as to adopt uniform. That the majority present were sympathisers with the "General's" movement was, however, evident. All admissions were by ticket. The brass band of the army, before the arrival of the wedding party, led the audience in the performance of hymns to popular tunes, and a running accompaniment was kept up with tambourines and the independent firing of favourite "war cries." Shortly after eleven the band went out to meet the bride and bridegroom with their friends, and marched into the building at their head playing. The former were received with cheering and the waving of some thousands of handkerchiefs, whilst loud cries of "Amen" came from all directions. Silence having been demanded by three loud whistles from the leader of the band, the "General

hymn on the programme:

"Come, Saviour Jesus, from above;
Assist me with Thy heavenly grace. Commenting on the words sung, at the end of each verse—
"Oh! I am glad there is cleansing in the blood," he expressed his ability to be glad at every-

thing, though most of the newspapers were

caricaturing him. Many poor men, he said,

were getting a living by blackening the "General's" character, though there was a

more profitable and honourable way of making

a living and even of making newspapers sell.

He had found the royal road to fortune here

called upon the audience to sing the second

and happiness hereafter, and he invited any who were ambitious and were sorry the cutting off of Egyptian heads had been stopped so soon because they could not go and assist to cut off more, to join the Salvation Army and have "the greatness of greatness and the grandeur of grandeur." "Come and get married to Christ," he cried, "and then you'll have a honeymoon that will last for life, and that will never get sour." Many persons had written letters sympathising with him, and saying he had a deal to do; so he had, and he enjoyed it; a deal to suffer, so he had, and he enjoyed it. Others said they would not like to be caricatured as he was. He did; he enjoyed it, for those who did it were advertising him for nothing, and they were sure to get someone saved for the caricature. Let everyone that enjoyed religion say "Amen." Nearly 5,000 "Amens" were shouted in response to the appeal, and when asked to sing;
"Oh, I feel there is cleansing in the blood." "Oh, I feel there is cleansing in the blood,"
with the signal flying, the audience sang it waving their handkerchiefs whilst they sang. A "major" and a sister prayed, and the general's" daughters, whilst on their knees, sang "Jesus is mine." Mr. H. Booth, the leader of the band, having sung to the tune of "Fire away," a hymn in which blessings on the married couple were asked for, the General read the 23rd Psalm, commenting on it as he went in a humorous manner, enlivened by anecdote. The two persons whose union they had met to celebrate had seriously and solemnly decided upon that union, believing that they would not only promote each other's happiness, but the glory of that Christ who bought them with His blood. "Stand ' he said, addressing his son and the bride. up," he said, addressing his son and the bride. They advanced, and stood one on either hand, the former in "Salvation uniform," and the bride in a plain dark dress, with scarcely any relief to it. She was quiet and self-possessed, though standing before so large a gathering, but, as the "General" explained, she had gone through the "terrible storm" which had to be borne in establishing the movement in Paris. He then read a simple form of marriage service, but altered the vow which bride and bridegroom each made to the other, so as to include a solemn promise that neither would prevent the other doing anything for, or giving anything they could to, the Salvation Army. The father of the bride gave her away. A public declaration of the obligations they had entered into having been made by the couple, the ring was produced and placed on the bride's finger, the "General" jocosely explaining a little delay in the process by the fact that his son had "not been married before." The marriage was then declared, and the Rev. Mr. Ryder, a "Church minister," came forward and prayed for a

blessing on the union. In the marriage which had just taken place there was a great pledge, said, "General' Booth, of the perpetuity of the Salvation Army movement, and although the generalship of the Army was not hereditary, yet if he went and his son took it up, he felt sure of the movement being maintained. The great fear in connection, with any movement, was that in connection with any movement was that the life would go out of it. "When the Salvation spirit goes out of the army," he went on, "I pray God to bury it, and if I'm allowed to come down again I'll attend the funeral. There was an audible titter at the "General's" arrangement about the chief mourner, but fervent "Amens" predominated. The union was a further guarantee for the security of the Army's property. All legal security had been given, and they now had "flesh and blood security." Hitherto their soldiers had been dragged out of public-houses, and from the lowest classes of society, but by and by another race of warriors would appear in the field, a race that never knew the devil in close association, who had been brought up with the war spirit from their mothers' breast.—
"Commissioner" Railton was called upon to
speak, and had commenced, when the
"General" observing that a number of persons were leaving, jumped to his feet, and ex-claimed, "I hope our friends will stop a few minutes longer; we have not made a collection yet, and the thing would not be complete without. If you want to make a wedding present to my son you can do so, and it will all go to The "Commissioner" sat down, and while a hymn was being sung to the tune of "Charlie is my darling" the collection was made. Brief addresses followed, The audience then dispersed.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI. Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

PARIS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

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### Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12-13, 1882. ENGLAND AND EGYPT. We should never have interfered by force in Egypt if we had not been compelled to do so by the triumph of anarchy and the consequent danger to our communications with India. But, before England withdraws her hand from the work, she ought to be satisfied that the securities necessary for her avowed and most legitimate objects are effectual and permanent. It is not safe to narrow the question to the point whether at a given moment Egypt is at peace, and the Canal protected by some international understanding. We have to consider whether the arrangements we leave behind us hold out a fair promise that order will be maintained. Not only the new military organisation of Egypt, but the new financial system must be taken into account as material elements in this problem. If troubles were to break out anew, through the collapse of either of these parts of the Khedive's Government, after we had left the Egyptians "to stew in their own juice," it might well happen that some other Power would intervene, with results it would be impossible to forecast. Lord Northbrook is as emphatic as any Conservative can be that it would impossible for us to allow other nation to acquire a preponderating influence in Egypt. However politicians may desire to narrow the issues with which the Government have to deal now, and on which Parliament and the country will have to pronounce by and by, events will compel the recognition of the question as a larger and more complex one. We print elsewhere two remarkable documents bearing upon different parts of the Egyptian controversy, which may have an influence, in various ways, upon the policy of the Government. The one is Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's letter to the Prime Minister, protesting against the trial of Arabi, which will begin, and, as some think, may end, to-morrow (Saturday). The other \* is an account, from a high authority, of the scheme for a new ship canal through Egypt, the shadow of which has disturbed the equanimity of M. de Lesseps. Having regard to the rapid and enormous growth of the Suez Canal traffic, it would be rash to venture on aconfident statement that the proposed fresh-water Canal which, from an engineering point of view, appears to be perfectly practicable, will not be carried out to meet an increasing demand for facilities of transit. If it should be, no special arrangements for the protection of M. de Lesseps's Canal will cover the whole ground. The warning is not inopportune, that if we narrow our view only to the existing waterway, we may leave most important interests unsecured. Mr. Blunt's impassioned protest against the treatment of Arabi involves considerations of a more immediately practical kind. There may be no ground for his charges, and so far as the British Foreign Office is concerned it is needless to say that insinuations of unfair dealing are not deserving of discussion. But it is not unlikely that in a country like Egypt

\* The document referred to is too voluminous for reproduction in the Messenger.

heavy a cost. - Times.

a defeated conspirator would have a short

shrift. The point to be considered is whether, should the Egyptians be left to

'stew in their own juice," their inter-

necine factions, restrained by no European

scruples, will not again plunge the country

into the anarchy from which the British

arms have delivered it, and imperil all

that has been won so gallantly and at so

LORD NORTHBROOK'S DEFENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The first important vindication of the Government policy in Egypt, delivered by a Cabinet Minister, was forthcoming from Lord Northbrook at Liverpool on Thursday night. He addressed himself to the task less of forecasting what must soon take place than of setting forth the broad grounds upon which the Ministry may be prepared to justify the interference of England in Egypt. It is not surprising that a Statesman who has been Viceroy of India should prefer to enlarge upon the Oriental aspect and value of the campaign just concluded. Having denied Arabi's claim to be considered the Leader of a National movement, he dwelt upon the menace which his insurrection constituted to Western civilisation and its influences. It has been repeatedly asserted by Liberal politicians that between the scattered elements of the Mahometan world there exists no common link of sympathy That is not Lord Northbrook's view He regards Mussulman sentiment as a vast aggregate of which the various parts are bound indissolubly together. England, he argues, is a Mahometan Power, and Arabi placed himself at the head of an agitation which, if it had proved successful, would have given England serious trouble in India. The successive events in North Africa are to Lord Northbrook links in one connected chain. Mussulman susceptibilities were outraged by the French occupation of Tunis, and Arabi assumed the rôle of Mussulman champion in Egypt. Had he been victorious, Mahometanism would have been in a fair way of winning a triumph in every portion of the Oriental Empire of Great Britain. The struggle, therefore, was between the Powers of the Eastern and Western civilisation; and if the former had gained the

upper hand, there would, it is clearly Lord Northbrook's opinion, have been a universal rising against Europeans, and possibly in more than one place a European massacre. Our authority in India would have been discredited, and the signal for a great Mahometan rebellion might have been given. Everybody will be disposed to agree with this portion of Lord Northbrook's speech, and to much of the remainder it is unnecessary to take exception. Nothing can be more admirable, patriotic, and sagacious than the general sentiments he utters and the doctrines he propounds. But at such a conjuncture this is not enough. We want something more than brave words. Lord Northbrook assures us that he and his colleagues will not commit the mistake of making secret Treaties, and that all shall be honest and above board, and that England cares for nothing more than that the work now done should be done for ever. Unfortunately, there is a strong feeling growing up in many quarters that we are at present without any guarantee that the labour of the last two months will be definite or permanent in its consequences. It would have been a useful achievement if Lord Northbrook had succeeded in convincing his hearers that these apprehensions are without foundation. Nothing, according to him, could be more simple and more efficacious than the policy of her Majesty's Ministers. They will not see Egypt fall into a condition of anarchy or under the control of any foreign State; they will train the Egyptian people in the ways of selfgovernment; they will improve the me-thods of administrating the national affairs; they will be true to the principle of all their assurances, and will not seek the annexation or occupation of the Delta. Nothing can be said against the philanthropic disinterestedness of such a line of action. But what are the precise means which Ministers intend to accomplish their end? How will they deal with the Joint Control? How with the finances? When the British forces are withdrawn from Egypt what will be done to prevent the outburst of anarchy, and the necessity of taking in hand once more the business which Lord Northbrook assures us is now complete? Shall we be told that some of these are matters which must be left to the wisdom of the Khedive? If so, it is well to remember that the Khedive is simply a puppet in the hands of England, just as he was utterly powerless when confronted by Arabi and the Military Party. Withdraw the troops which have replaced Tewfik Pacha on his throne, and the throne itself falls to the ground .- Standard.

MR. BLUNT AND THE TRIAL OF ARABI PACHA. The Times publishes the following

correspondence :-TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—If any of your readers should be under the impression that Arabi and his fellow-prisoners are having a fair trial with English counsel, the following letter, which I have considered it my duty to which I have considered it my duty to address to Mr. Gladstone, will, I fear, un-deceive them. The preliminary trial has deceive them. The preliminary trial has already begun, the trial itself is announced for Saturday, and Mr. Broadley, their advocate, has not yet landed in Egypt. His junior, Mr. Mark Napier, who arrived last week at Cairo to prepare for the defence, has, indeed, been promised by Sir Edward Malet permission to appear as counsel; but at the same time Riaz Pacha, the Khedive's Minister, has been allowed to refuse. Sir Edward and Lord Granville are telegraphing

Edward and Lord Granville are telegraphing backwards and forwards, Mr. Napier is being refused access to his client, and, as far as it is possible to judge from diplomatic precedents, the trial will be over before a conclusion is arrived at satisfactory to any but those who have designed the prisoner's death.—I am, Sir, obediently yours,
Wilfrid Scawen Blunt.

"The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. "My Dear Sir,-With reference to my pre vious letters respecting the trial af Arabi Pacha and my proposal of defending him and the other chief prisoners with English counsel, I beg to lay before you the circumstances of the case as they now stand.—On the 22d of September you informed me that you had re ferred the question to Lord Granville, and I was led to expect an early and definite answer; and while waiting for it, for the case seemed urgent, I wrote to Arabi announcing my intentions and asking his formal authorit to act for him. This letter I enclosed, at Mr Hamilton's suggestion, open to Sir Edward Malet, begging him to see to its due delivery I also engaged counsel to defend the prisoners as soon as the necessary authority should be obtained, and Idespatched Mr. Mark Napier to Cairo to obtain professional access of the chie prisoner and to prepare for his defence. It was not, however, till nine days after the date of my first communication with you—that is to say, the 28th of September—that I received any news on the subject from the Foreign Office. Then, in answer to a new and urgent application to you, I received from Si Julian Pauncefote an intimation, 'that Lord Granville regretted that he did not feel justified in corresponding with me on the subject of my letters. If this answer had reached me at once I should have no special remark to make, but the long delay which preceded it, at a time when every hour was of importance leads me to believe that it was not undesigned -the more so, as I now learn on good author rity that instructions were sent to Sir Edward Malet to withhold my letter from Arabi, while leaving me in ignorance of its non-delivery. It also appears that the prisoners themselves were left without knowledge of the efforts which were being made to help them; that, coincidently with an announcement that Mr Broadley had been retained as counsel, Arabi was transferred from English to Egyptian custody; and that upon Mr. Napier's arrival at Cairo a series of idle objections, made possible by the recent transfer, were raised in opposition to his communication with those he had been sent to defend. At the present noment it would appear that Sir Edward Malet, while holding out an assurance to Mr. Napier that English counsel will be allowed nevertheless permits Riaz Pacha to refuse such counsel, and while authorizing Mr. Napier to prepare for the defence, refuses him his only possible means of doing so, to see the prisoners. Meanwhile, and this is the portant feature of the case, the examination of the prisoners in being vigorously pushed

"Now, Sir, I think you will not be surprised if I see in all these delays, and evasions and refusals to allow or to refuse a distinct evidence of mala fides on the part of the Foreign Office. If it was really intended that should receive the help of English counsel, why was I not at the beginning informed of it? Why was I left nine days without even the answer that there was no answer? Why was Sir Edward Malet instructed to withhold my letter? Why were the prisoners transferred to the Khedive's irresponsible keeping? Why was Mr. Napier refused access? Why is the Egyptian Ministry at the present moment openly refusing its consent to what Sir Edward Malet is in private promising? Above all, why are the proceedings against the prisoners not instantly

delayed?
"I fear it is not difficult to find a reason; only I cannot understand that, in referring me

to Lord Granville for an answer, you can have anticipated that my action should have been met by such very tortuous dealing. been met by such very tortuous dealing. Whatever desire there may be at the Foreign Office to evade the responsibility of refusal and yet refuse me, and whatever may be the political necessity of finding the prisoners guilty, this cannot have been your wish. The task I undertook was, as you know, a task mainly of reparation. Through my misunderstanding of your feeling towards them, I had encouraged the prisoners in their resistance to European diplomacy, and I owed it to them to help them when they were in trouble. At present they are denied all justice. They are in the hands of their bitter enemies, examined secretly, daily ill-treated and in danger of their lives. Their only pro-tector is that very Sir Edward Malet who has his whole diplomatic reputation at stake in his whole diplomatic reputation at state in seeing them condemned. The Khedive, the Sultan, and more than one European Government are interested in discrediting their evidence or in their silence. The documents in their favour are far away, in our Foreign Office, or with their enemies. What the preliminary examination of the prisoners without counsel means is this, that by the terror of their situation and their ignorance of the charges brought against them they may be forced into such an attitude before the Court as shall make it impossible afterwards for them to defend themselves with dignity through counsel. For Arabi I have less fear on this head than for the rest; but even he is a peasant born. Sir, this may be Egyptian law, but it is not English justice. It may be diplomacy, but it is not honesty.—I am your obedient servant.

"WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT.

"P.S.—The enclosed copy of my letter to Arabi will show that it contained nothing to justify its suppression.

"Translation.

"September 22, 1882. "To Arabi Pacha. " May God preserve you in adversity as in good fortune. As a soldier and a patriot, you will have understood the reasons which have prevented me from writing to you or sending you any message during the late unhappy war. Now, however, that the war is over, I hope to show you that our friendship has not been one of words only. It seems probable that you will be brought to trial either for rebel-lion or on some other charge, the nature of which I yet hardly know, and that unless you are strongly and skilfully defended you run much risk of being precipitately condemned. I have, therefore, resolved, with your approval, to come to Cairo to help you with such evidence as I can give and to bring with me an honest and learned English advocate to conduct your defence; and I have informed the English Government of my intention. I beg you, therefore, without delay, to authorise me to act for you in this matter, for your formal assent is necessary; and it would be well if you would at once send me a telegram and also a written letter to authorise me to engage counsel in your name. Several liberalminded Englishmen of high position will join me in defraying all the expenses of your case. You may also count upon me personally to see, during your captivity, that your family is not left in want. And so may God give you courage to endure the evil with the good.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON THE

EGYPTIAN WAR. of Northbrook and Mr were entertained on Thursday night at a banquet by the Liverpool Reform Club. Lord Northbrook spoke in reply to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," dealing principally with the political aspects and circumstances of Egypt. It seemed to him that if there was one thing more uniadmitted by every one than another it was that under the circumstances in which the Government were placed, with the obligations which they received from their predecessors in respect to Egypt, and the large interests involved—interests not in the mean acceptance of the word, but in the highest acceptation of the term, interests in connection with our great dependency of India, interests which involved the peace of Europe, the future, perhaps, of the East and of the West—the Government had no alternative whatever but to lend its active support for the purpose of subduing the military insurrection which had broken out in Egypt. (Cheers.) Therefore he hoped he should be excused if he did not enter further into the cause which led to the beginning of the war. He would only deal with some of the collateral parts of the question. The point which they were most interested in was the feeling which had been excited, and which was a fact of serious importance, among great Mahommedan populations in regard to the affairs of Egypt. The Mahommedan population of India and elsewhere undoubtedly had a feeling of sympathy, many of them with the agitation and the military insurrection. How that feeling was to be accounted for it was not very easy to say, and it was excessively difficult to form any opinion of the waves of sentiment which passed over communities with which for obvious reasons we had no natural sympathy, and of whose feel-ings we could know but little. The feeling, he believed, was created partly by the operations of the French, more particularly and mainly, he believed, by the successive rulers of Turkey, and the present Sultan among the number, who opposed themselves to all reasonable reforms in the provinces of the Porte-(cheers)—whereby, so far as he knew, the po-pulation of a considerable portion of the Turkish Empire was ready to give its sympathy to any movement from which they felt that might anticipate some change in the rulership of their country. (Cheers). In Egypt he thoroughly believed that some six months ago there was no serious sympathy with the military insurrection that had taken place, and he attributed the favour which had undoubtedly since been shown mainly to one cause and that was the means which had been taken by the leaders of that party to encourage the worst form of Mohammedan feeling in the population, and certainly the most scandalous and most untrue representations respecting the intentions of the English Government, and latterly more especially the conduct of the English rule. But he turned from the Mohammedan sentiment shown in Syria and in Egypt to what more concerned us, and more cerned him individually-to the feeling which has been shown in our great dependency of India. They knew that the Empress of India ruled over a great number of Mohammedan subjects, and he could here speak of what had taken place with entire satisfaction, instead of with doubtful feelings. In India a great Mohammedan community knew well what the intentions and policy of the British Government were. They were accustomed to British rule, and knew that the British made no distinction between one religion and another—(hear, hear)—and whether man was a Mohammedan, a Hindoo, or a Christian, he was equally a subject of her Majesty, and entitled to all his rights as a citizen of a great country. In India what did they see? They saw the great Mohammedan native princes, as soon as they heard that military operations were to be undertaken in Egypt, offering soldiers to assist the troops of the Queen. He wished to say one or two words as to the course which had been taken after the operations in Egypt were concluded, and here, he was afraid, they would say that his observations would be very commonplace. He had no surprises—(hear, hear)—and they might be assured that the Government would woid what we had been too much accustomed to of late—secret treaties—(cheers) the effects of which were not seen until those who had

of any party that would desire one or the But they were not prepared to see other. Egypt in the power of any other country-(loud cheers)—and they were not prepared to accept the responsibility of allowing Egypt to lapse into a state of anarchy. With respect to the Suez Canal, it was not their desire and they did not wish to acquire any excessive power over it; but they were not prepared to allow Egypt to fall into such a conallow Egypt to fall into such a condition as to make it probable that the Canal could be stopped at any time against British ships, whether of peace or of war. (Cheers.) They had, he believed, satisfied all the Great Powers of Europe that they had no intentions beyond those they had already expressed, and the Great Powers were now looking with perfect considence to the course hereafter to be pursued by England. But what the Government said was, in the first place, that they must take care that the work that they had to do, at the cost of the blood and the money of this country, should not have to be done again Cheers.) They had to take care there was in Egypt an army not too great for the absolute wants of the country, and an army that should be loyal to its Khedive, and a police that should defend the lives and property of foreigners, as well as natives, against troubles such as those which happened in Alexandria a short time ago. (Cheers.) In referring to the men who were employed in Egypt in the administration of the country, whether English, French, or native, the noble lord said he happened to know a good deal of what had oc curred in Egypt during the last six years, and knew most of the men who had been employed there in high offices. The last three controllers were all men of the highest calibre in the British service, and it must be remembered that they were not sent there at the instigation of England, but were all appointed at the request of the rulers in Egypt. Now, what had they done? for that was the main point. It had been supposed that these men drew high salaries and had done nothing. It was hardly possible to conceive in this country the condition of an Asiatic country that had been abominably governed forgenerations. In former times the cultivator of the land did not know until the taxpayer arrived what he had to pay, and then if he did not pay it the lash was used. The result was that the poor people had to go to the usurer and pay an exorbitant interest for the accommodation. Under the present Khedive, and on the advice of the English control, the amount of taxes was fixed beforehand, and the rate of interest as a result had fallen from 30 to 8 per cent. Besides that, taxes used to be multiplied in every conceivable form, but under the present Khedive the most offensive taxes had been abolished. While there was much now said in favour of Arabi, there was no proof that he had ever done anything for the benefit of the people. He had increased the cost of the army and added other burdens to the people, but he had never done anything for their benefit. Criticism on the acts of the Government in Egypt was so rife that he must say a few words in reply. One argument used was that whereas they blamed the late Government for going to war, they had gone to war themselves, and, therefore, their blame must have been wrong; and especially was that argument used in relation to the Afghan war, the circumstances of which, with the operations in Egypt, were said to be curiously parallel. As far as he could see, the circumstances of the two wars were diathe circumstances of th metrically opposite, and they would notice that their critics were always content with assumption, and never condescended to give (Cheers.) There certainly in Afghanistan, and there had been operations in Egypt, but in the first the Government went into war in direct opposition to the Mohammedan ruler of the country, and in Egypt the Government had acted in suport of the Mohammedan ruler. The Conservative Government went into the Afghan war in direct opposition to the policy while the present of their predecessors; Government had acted in carrying out the policy of their predecessors without committing themselves to an approval of that policy (Hear, hear.) The present Government had, further, gone into Egypt, in accordance with the authority and approval of all who had been consulted, and who were responsible for giving their opinion; whereas the Conserva-tive Government went into their war in deli-berate opposition to those who were responsible for giving them advice. (Cheers.) complained that the criticism did not amoun complained that the control of the c in Egypt, nearly succeeded, Lord Northbrook said if the present Government had followed the same course they would have equally failed, and concluded by saying that he be lieved the public opinion of the country endorsed the Government's action, and that it would be found, on full discussion, to have

been a just and, in fact, the only course to take (Loud cheers.) Mr. Fawcett, in replying to the toast of "The Liberal Party," said that Lord Northbrook had spoken what he believed to be the unanimous

opinion of the party, both inside and outside Parliament. THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY -Edward Laurence and Daniel Levy, and John Brown and Frederick Kingwell, charged with conspiracy and perjury in two street collision cases tried at the Guildford Assizes, were again brought up at Bow-street on Wednesday. After some formal evidence, Charles Hall, 86, Westminster Bridge-road, was called. He said:—I am a general dealer. In July I went to Guildford and gave evidence in the trial of an action between Hall and the South-Eastern Railway Company. I did not see any accident in the Waterloo-road. I heard of it about a month before the trial from man named Farmer. We met Kingwell. he had something to do with the accident. Kingwell said: "Do you want to be on this job?" I replied that I did not be so that I did not Farmer introduced me to him, and said that job?" I replied that I did not know anything about it. He said: "It is as simple as possible. There was a van coming down Waterloo Bridge-road racing with Carter and Paterson's van. A gentleman's trap was coming out of Stamford-street, and a 'bus and a cab prevented him from passing. The South-Eastern van coming along at a racing pace knocked the trap over. I picked the gentle-man up, and there was no policeman there for ten minutes afterwards." He told me that it would be a sovereign a day if the case was won. As we did not understand it, Kingwell invited us to go to his house. Farmer and I went; Kingwell repeated what he had told us in the street, and said to Farmer: "You are like a chump of wood; you don't seem to understand. It's as simple as possible. I have got a piece of paper and pencil and I will draw you a plan." He drew a plan in my pocket book. After he had done so, he pointed out the different places that were referred to when speaking of the accident. Farmer and I went to the office at 3, Long Acre, where we saw Levy. Kingwell had left us. Levy told a boy to take down our statements. We then said all that Kingwell told us to say. Levy interrupted Farmer in his statement in several instances, and told the boy to put down something different to what Farmer was saying. I gave evidence on the trial for the plaintiff I saw the younger Levys after the trial, and they said the case was lost all through Marriner. The elder Levy made a similar observation the next morning when he paid me 5s. Cross-examined by Mr. Fulton: I received the 5s. for my loss of time. If the action was won I understood that I was to have £1 per day, and if it was lost 10s. per day. Every-thing I stated at Guildford was false. Atter made them were no longer responsible. (Renewed cheers.) The Government had always said that it was essential that they should see that Egypt was tranquil and well evidence as to the arrest of the prisoners had

been given the case was further adjourned.

EGYPT. ARABI PACHA'S DEFENCE.

BAKER PACHA'S SCHEME. The Standard has received the following

telegrams from its correspondents in Egypt :-CAIRO, THURSDAY EVENING. Arabi's examination was continued to-day before the Commission of Inquiry. I under-stand that he defended himself in an able and powerful speech, solemnly denying all com-plicity in the massacres and burning of Alexandria, while he holdly vindicated his conduc as the Leader of the National Party and the organizer of national resistance, which was commenced by order of the Khediye himself. This resistance was, after the Khedive's flight into the British camp, carried on by the whole country. When he reached Cairo after the defeat of Tel-el-Kebir, and found that the

Contrary to reports which are circulated here, and have doubtless been sent home, I must repeat that hitherto no evidence, oral or documentary, has been brought forward to prove his complicity in the crimes agains common law. The proceedings of the mission will probably terminate to-morrow, and the formal trial begin on Monday. The miserable delay and hesitation on the part of the British Government in proclaiming its policy are producing the worst possible

What is urgently required is that the work of the re-organisation of the Civil Adminis-tration of the country should be placed in the hands of some competent statesman, just as the reorganisation of the Army has been delegated to Baker Pacha. There are Indian officials who have learnt the art of organisa-tion in the Punjuab and the provinces of India who would be admirably fitted for the office. Until some scheme is prepared, Europe and diplomacy must wait. ready, then diplomacy may do its work to render it acceptable to all parties. In the meantime, the uncertainty which prevails plays effectively into the hands of the rivals of England. The brief telegraphic summaries which have been published here of the speeches of Messrs. Dodson and Courtney have created profound astonishment and amusement in well-informed circles. The suggestion that the Bondholders must to some extent suffer from the war is approved. but the idea of a representative Government for Egypt is scouted as simply ridiculous, Even Arabi himself has abandoned it as impracticable. A greater amount of liberty and more complete self-government would be secured by the Indian method of extensive local administration, in which the districts would have some share, and a general employment

of natives, but with a supreme central Government of the Ministers of the Khedive. Baker Pacha has laid his scheme before the Khedive. Mindful of the financial necessities of the country, he has kept within the bounds of expenditure sanctioned by the Control, and hopes that three hundred and fifty thousand pounds will suffice for the annual expense of a force of ten thousand three hundred men. The ultimate decision will of course remain with the English Government, but I understand that General Baker has submitted various alternative solutions of the question. As to the element of which the force should be composed, while it will be impossible to depend entirely upon a native army, Baker Pacha recognises that the best interests of the Khedive-who is personally most anxious to regain the loyal allegiance of his people which has been shaken by recent events incompatible with a complete severance of all connection between the Army and the people. Moreover, there are many officers of standing who held aloof from Arabi during the rebellion, and some troops whom only force prevented from siding openly with loyalists. Such cases require consideration, and with these as a nucleus, a certal number of Egyptian Regiments might be formed, while alongside of them would be, at any rate for some time, a foreign Contingent officered by Englishmen. The exact composition of this Contingent is still undecided, but, judiciously managed, its presence need give no more cause for um-brage in the native mind than does the British Army in India. It is significant that, while our military authorities are disbanding the mounted infantry, General Baker, himself above all things a cavalry officer, yet closely watching the development of modern warfare, intends mounted riflemen to be a leading feature in his army. The Court of Inquiry has examined into the reported insults by Palace eunuchs to Arabi Pacha and another prisoner, and reports that every one concerned denies that there is any truth whatever in the allegation.

ALEXANDRIA, THUBSDAY EVENING. The following news is derived from a trust worthy source. The Minister of Finance possesses a list of the landed properties be-longing to the leaders of the late rebellion. These properties amount to two hundred thousand fedans or acres of land, worth, at the lowest computation, two millions sterling It is believed in well-informed quarters that much of their land will be confiscated. procrastination in dealing with the ring-leaders of the rebellion has produced a very bad impression here. The British militar authorities advertise for a supply of cattle and sheep for the troops at Alexandria and Cairo for three months, dating from the 15th proximo. There are many inquiries from the Continent to know when the overland route to Suez will be resumed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Passenger trains are running to Suez. The International Tribunals here being about to open their doors, have according to a circular addressed by the Government to the European Consuls, been declared incompetent to deal with the question of indemnities for malicious destruction of property, which will be considered by the mixed Commission appointed for the pur-

BURNING OF INGESTRE HALL. Ingestre Hall, one of the seats of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, was burned to the ground on Thursday morning, It was one of the most picturesque Elizabethan mansions in England, and was the principal seat of the Shrewsbury family. It is situated about four miles from the town of Stafford, in the midst of an extensive park. Since their marriage a few months ago the Earl and Countess have resided at Alton Towers, about twenty miles from Ingestre Hall, which was left in charge of three female servants and one of the gardeners. In anticipation of the return of the Earl and Countess to Ingestre next week, the Hall had been thoroughly cleaned and renovated. During the last few days large fires have been kept burning daily in most of the rooms to air them. On Wednesday night one of the servants went through the house about ten o'clock, and found everything safe. The first alarm was raised at a quarter pas five on Thursday morning, when the head housemaid was awakened by a crackling noise. She immediately came out of her room, and on opening the folding-doors leading to the state bedroom from the principal landing, she found it full of flames and smoke. She instantly aroused the other servants, who hurried out of the house without waiting to dress. Simultaneously the fire was discovered by a stableman who was coming across the park to the stables. He gave the alarm to the other men, and with all speed fetched the steam fire engine which was kept on the estate. The alarm spread to the neighbouring villages and several workmen and others arrived The engine was soon got into play, and water was plentifully obtained from the pools in the park. A messenger was also despatched to Stafford, and the engines and brigade arrived

at six o'clock, a force of police followithem. The Hall was by this time a mass of lighting up the country for miles Immense volumes of water were around poured on the burning mass, and willing helpers dashed through the smoke and fire to rescue the furniture, paintings, and other valuables, which were removed to the church close by, the stables, and the cottages near. The whole of the state-room floor, which was of massive proportions, fell through into the grand hall below, and the flames shot through the main entrance to the other side of the the main entrance to the other side of the building. There were great quantities of old wood in the house, which caught fire very rapidly, and great alarm was caused by the falling of floors and stonework. Some valuable paintings and old oak carved furniture were saved, but the whole of the silver was stowed in a safe in the cellar, and could not be reached. Thousands of bottles of wine of a great age were lost, and the grand historical paintings on the staircase were all de-stroyed. The total loss, it is said, may reach inhabitants were unwilling to continue the struggle, he at once bowed to their will and £100,000, which is partly covered by insurance. There are various surmises as to the probable origin of the fire. Lord Shrews-bury arrived on the scene about eleven o'clock, and superintended the removal of the articles saved.

CHARGE OF STEALING AN EARL'S BODY.

The-declaration of Charles Soutar, charged with stealing the body of Lord Balcarres, was lodged on Friday with the Judiciary Clerk, Aberdeen. He says the letters signed "Nabob" were written and posted by him. He knew nothing about the removal of the body, except that he found it in the wood at Dunecht. He would not tell the rest of the story till he had been promised protection, as he was threatened, The rest of his story is as follows: - "As I passed through the wood I heard a stick break on my left-hand side. I stood still to hearken. I then heard the rustle of another man crawling on my right-hand side. I thought it was the keepers trying to surround me. I ran as fast as I could for the thickest part of the wood. I had gone about 20 yards when I was tripped up by a third party. When I looked up, there were two men above me holding me down. They seemed young, like chaps of the middle size. Their faces were blacked, and I felt they had on winsey shirts; they had neither caps nor coats on. In about half a minute they were joined by two other men, being those I heard creeping. I was on my back. They were tall, with coats and hats off. Their faces were masked half-way down, and I saw their white shirt-sleeves. One of the tall men pushed a pistol towards my breast, and said to one of the men who had been holding me, "Remove your arm and I will settle him." One of the men who were holding me down took hold of the wrist of the man with the pistol, and said, Hold on : there's more of them.' The man who said so got over me, and led the man with the pistol to one side, and said to him, 'It is all right, it's the ratcatcher; he is poaching." After talking a little in whispers, which I could not make out, they called to the other tall man to come to them, which he did The three conversed for a short time, but I could not hear what they said. They all came back beside me, and told the man who was holding me to let me up. They then let me go. I hunted for an hour or two, and when daylight came I went back to the part of the wood where I had been seized. I saw nothing of the men, but on looking at the place where I had first heard them I found a place where they had concealed something. It was a heap of rubbish. I opened it up. I found a blanket, to which I gave a pull. the dead body of a man inside it, and after looking at it I covered it up again. I did not perceive any smell of putrefaction. There was a strong smell of what I thought was "benzoline." The smell stuck to my hands for half a day afterwards. My impression at the time was that the man had been murdered and that an attempt had been made to destroy the body by burning it with some chemical. The eyes were sunken, but the other features did not seem to be shrunk.

A JOURNEY FROM NICE TO MARSEILLES,

A correspondent writes from Marseilles to the Pall Mall Gazette as follows :- The inundations, having spent themselves in Italy, appear to be now invading Southern France They made a very good beginning yesterday at Fréjus, on the Marseilles-Nice line. Probably you have had a telegram of the disaster, but a few lines from the spot may not be without interest. Leaving Nice yesterday morning at 9.40 in a tempest, after a night of thunder, lightning, and rain, we found the rivers everywhere roaring down in top flood to the sea. Beyond Cannes things got worse. Houses were surrounded by the water—two men had sought refuge up a tree—and the whole coun-try was like one vast lake. The railway was till free, and progress unimpeded; but at Fréjus station the carriage doors were thrown open, and the startling announcement made that the line was destroyed ahead, and that the train must return. And sure enough, on going along to the scene of the catastrophe, I found the red flood pouring furiously across, everything being submerged on all sides as far as the eye could see, and the rails undermined, bent, and destroyed, where visible. But the train did not go back. It simply waited. It was then noon, and a forage up into the wretched-looking town for food only resulted in my triumphant return with a foot and a half of coarse, half-baked bread. There was a High-street, an inn, and a café, but not a "petit pain," nor any kind of fruit what-ever, was to be had in the whole place, not one grape or pear or apple in this old town in the "sunny south!" Three o'clock came and we were "no forarder," but shortly afterwards the word went round that the waters having abated from the adjacent public road, and a train from Marseilles having arrived at the other end of the degat on the line, a transfer of the passengers and luggage was to be attempted. Moving cautiously our end of the damaged piece, about a mile in length, we found the enterprise of the company had provided one little shandridan like a coster monger's barrow, with a good imitation of a rat between the shafts. This held two pas-sengers and their small luggage. Many set off on foot, but we were assured that " tures would soon arrive," and by-and-by two long-framed farm-carts hove in sight, which were hailed with joy by the waiting crowd Pitching our things into the most rakish of the two, my wife mounted thereon, as proudly as if it had been an elegant barouch alas! to be disenchanted and dismounted They were for the heavy baggage only! So we all trudged the mile on foot along the soaking road, meeting the southward-bound passengers, laden with heavy burdens, making for our late train. The barouches having done their work, and all being now seated on the right side of the gap, we naturally expected to move off at once, but the P. L. M. evidently had no such intention. The truth at length dawned upon us. They were actually waiting for another train from Nice, wishing economically to kill two birds with one stone! This train did come about five the new passengers trudged the mile as we have done, and the barouche work was again bravely accomplished. "Enfin," was the bravely accomplished. universal sigh of relief, in the expectation that now at last we were off. Not a bit of it. We were not by any means out of the wood yet. The standing still began again in full vigour. I thought the problem was how to get the engine to the now proper front with no place for shunting at hand; this was the difficulty. It soon became apparent, however, even to the official mind, that the conundrum was not to be solved by simply waiting; for, Providence not having intervened, the train was presently pushed on a mile or so to a siding. After this effort, some feeble moving to and fro went on, with long

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No. 20,997.—FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

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### Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14-15, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN SETTLEMENT.

The Times learns from the circular of the Conservative Whip, published on Friday, that Egypt is to be brought prominently before the House of Commons at its approaching meeting. The subject has been discussed at some length by Lord Northbrook and Sir Stafford Northcote, as well as by other speakers on both sides. It is not easy, however, to form from these speeches any precise idea either of what the Government intend to do or of what the Opposition would have them do. All the discussion about the share of this party or the other in bringing things to their present condition is a little antiquated. Sensible men know well that our Egyptian policy is about the last thing on which party accusations can fairly be founded. Both parties and the nation itself are committed in one way or another to the series of actions which have led up to our armed interference in Egypt, and both parties alike have frequently had before them nothing but a choice of embarrassments. What the country is now concerned with is the manner in which the position we have now attained is to be used, and the manner in which the Opposition, were it in power, would be prepared to use it. Lord Northbrook's quotation of the liturgy is, no doubt, excellent in its way, but even were it not rather difficult to reconcile with Mr. Courtney's advice to let the Egyptians stew in their own juice, it would be felt to be somewhat wanting in the precision required at the moment. We all wish to do the best we can in reason for all mankind, and we are all in favour of 'freedom far and wide.' General principles and aspirations of that kind are more conveniently taken for granted. Englishmen think not unnaturally that when mankind are in question a good deal of consideration is due to the three hundred millions or so who own allegiance to Queen Victoria, and that freedom even for the Egyptians is probably not to be best secured by either leaving them to their own devices or handing them over to the chass of a mixed Government in which every nation can obstruct and none can act. General control and general guarantees are fine phrases, but nothing more. There must be somewhere a concrete force capable of making law obeyed in Egypt, and the question is where that force is to be found. At present it is supplied by the British army, and the place of that army cannot be taken by paper constitutions, parchment controls, or general European guarantees with nothing but mutual jealousies behind them. The country wants no particular extension of power or influence as the reward of its exertions, but it does want security for the interests recently endangered, and some arrangement which shall maintain permanent order in Egypt, whether against internal

turbulence or foreign intrigue."

The Spectator says all the utterances of Ministers during the week on the subject of Egypt show that the decision of the Government as to the kroad outline of their policy has been made. They will try the experiment of self-government in Egypt, honestly and disinterestedly, once more. They will not permit any outside Power, including Turkey, to interfere, either by force or intrigue—all the speakers use expressions upon this subject of unusual strength—they cannot revive the Dual Control, though it accomplished some good in its day; and they will insist on a free way through the Canal at all times, both for their commercial and their fighting marine, but they will seek nothing for themselves. There is, we believe, no reason to doubt that this policy will be approved by the country and by Europe. Europe has no ground of complaint, and at home the great mass of Liberal electors, as is evident at every public meeting, and especially at public meetings attended or led by working-men, though admitting the necessity of the war and the justice of putting down a military revolt, have been anxious that as little should be done in Egypt as possible; that self-government should not be abolished; and that, above all, this country should, if possible, avoid new and heavy responsibilities. They support Mr. Gladstone on those conditions, which, again, even those who, like ourselves, entertain more distrust of the Asiatics' capacity for liberty, and are more sensitive to the great work which might be performed in Africa, find it not difficult to accept. Great Britain is deeply pledged to be disinterested, if she can, and the European confidence in her word when given is the first of all her "interests." Moreover, the self-government of Egypt, if it be possible, would for England and the world, as well as herself, be incomparably the best solution; first, because it would release Europe from a task which can never be thoroughly performed, the gradual absorption of Asia by European States; and secondly, because the successful administration of an Asiatic State by its own people would directly add a much-wanted element to the general reservoir of human ability. If Egypt can manage herself, after ceasing to do so for two thousand years, we shall be content. If that experiment fails, a new problem will come up; but until it has been tried, the resources of the country itself cannot be said to have been thoroughly exhausted, or the Egyptians to have forfeited the natural right of every people to control their own affairs.

CONSERVATIVE PROSPECTS. The Saturday Review, with reference to

recent speeches of the Leaders of the Op-

position in the House of Commons, says -Even if Sir Stafford Northcote possessed the polemical faculties which he has frequently disclaimed, his appeals to the enthusiasm of factions would assume a subdued tone, because he has no desire to muster his forces for immediate action. It is well to remind Conservative Associations of the duties of organisation and proselytism, but it would be unadvisable to send round the fiery cross when there is no intention of giving battle. The last object which a prudent Conservative statesman would at this moment desire would be a change of Government. Much may be said against the present Ministers; but their capacity of mischief is in some directions limited, though in other respects it may seem to be increased, by the possession of office. It is certain that if a Conservative Government had introduced either the Protection of Property Bill or the Coercion Bill, Mr. Gladstone and some of his colleagues would have conducted an agitation against it that would probably have been irresistible. The conduct of Egyptian affairs would be almost as impracticable if the policy of a Conservative Government were incessantly thwarted by a Liberal Opposition, which might, perhaps, have re-united all the sections of the party. The most conclusive of all reasons against premature attempts to overthrow the Government is that the majority which decided the last election is not destroyed, though it may probably have been reduced. A defeat of the Government on some chance issue would not imply the feasibility of supplanting the party which is still dominant. The Conservatives probably at present receive a more regular accession of converts than their opponents, inasmuch as every new revolutionary measure detaches thoughtful Liberals from a party which is ostentatiously controlled by its extreme section. Owners of property cannot regard with complacency threats of confiscating or alienating the land; nor are they reassured by the ambiguous language of the Prime Minister. The progress of agrarian legislation in Ireland justifies the anxiety of landlords in the rest of the United Kingdom, and all classes which have anything to lose begin to understand that other descriptions of property are threatened when landowners are subjected to spoliation. The most sentimental organ of democracy lately sneered at occupiers of villas, or, in other words, at the upper middle class, on the ground that they would probably not be reconciled to Mr. Gladstone on account of his success in Egypt. It is true that the distrust inspired by Radical policy is not likely to be removed by an irrelevant

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

and accidental occurrence. The strength

of the Conservative party will be gradually

increased by the secession of those

moderate Liberals who have not yet had

courage to break with their party.

Whether the Opposition will at any early

date obtain a majority of votes is a more

doubtful question.

The publication of the Blue-book on the Channel Tunnel has revived a dormant controversy at a somewhat inconvenient time for Sir Edward Watkin and his friends. Two of the strongest arguments in favour of its construction have been, to say the least, considerably weakened by recent events. The permanence of the entente cordiale and the durability of the anglo-French alliance, assumed so confidently a few months ago, can hardly be taken for granted to day:-The fears of the alarmists may be absurd

enough; but no one can deny that the Tunnel would increase the impact of every French threat upon the English ear. A time when we are attempting to turn a deaf ear to French recriminations and are preparing to ignore French protests is not exactly the season which Sir Edward Watkin would have chosen to reopen the question of the Tunnel. disadvantage to which he The second is exposed is the extent to which the recent war has justified the objections taken by English and Egyptian statesmen to the construction of the Suez Canal. It is not so many years since the 'folly" of Lord Palmerston, in deprecating the severing of the Isthmus, was a favourite topic with the advocates of the Tunnel. But the war has convinced a good many people neither Lord Palmerston nor Egyptians who opposed the making of the Canal were quite as much mistaken as it was the fashion to assume. The Suez Canal, no doubt, conferred great material advantages upon the world; but it has made Egypt more vulnerable than ever, and it has imposed upon England a costly and dangerous expelition, of which we have as yet by no means seen the end. The Suez Canal, therefore, can no longer be invoked as a conclusive argument in favour of the Channel Tunnel. It tells both ways, and proves that the facilitation of communication may be attended with political disadvantages which can be but imperfectly appreciated in advance.—Pall Mall

THE "LION" SERMON .- In perpetuation a custom originated upwards of two centuries ago, what is termed the "Lion" sermon, annually preached at the church of St Katherine Cree, Leadenhall-street, will be delivered on Monday evening by the Rev. Dr Whittemore, Rector. The sermon was founded by Sir John Gayer, who afterwards occupied the office of Lord Mayor, who on a certain October 16th was travelling in Arabia. Becoming detached from the caravan, a lion approached him. Being unarmed, Sir John fell upon his knees in prayer, upon which the looked at him, but after a few seconds walked off. Sir John then vowed to perpetuate the commemoration of his miraculous deliverance, and the funds he left for this purpose have enabled his wish to be carried out faithfully by means of the above service, which always takes place on October 16th. On this occasion the collection will be devoted to the expenses of the choir, who will render a full choral service.-

THE PEERAGES FOR THE TWO COMMANDERS. -It is the intention of the Government shortly after the reassembling of Parliament, to propose a vote of thanks to Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Lieutenant-Generals Willis and Wolseley, Lieutenant-Generals Willis and Sir E. B. Hamley, and the officers and men of the army and fleet for their services in connection with the expedition to Egypt. the same time it will be announced what the steps are which it is proposed should be taken for recognising the services of those through whose instrumentality it has been that the operations have been brought to a successful conclusion. Sir Garnet Wolseley has made known his readiness to accept the offer of a peerage, and will take his seat in the House of Lords as Baron Wolseley. It is stated Sir Beauchamp Seymour will probably take the title of Baron Alcester of Alcester, in the county of Warwick.

EGYPT.

The Times correspondent at Cairo tele-

graphed on Friday :-Baker Pacha submits to-day the preliminary project for the reorganisation of the Army The expense is not to exceed £368,000. The strength of the army is to be 10,900; the officers half English, half native—that is, Turks, Circassians, Croats, or Egyptians of proved fidelity to the Khedive. The length of service is to be six years, with eight in the Reserve. The Gendarmerie, consisting of 1,400 picked men from the force, is to be under the orders of the Mudirs, for the preservation of order in the provinces. The re-organisation of the Municipal Police is not organisation of the Municipal Foliation included in the scheme, but is left to the Ministry of the Interior. Sir E. Malet has requested the Mudirs to furnish him with lists of all arrests, considering it the duty of the British Government to see strict justice executed. A decree to be issued to-day withdraws compensation claims from the ordinary tribunal, assigning them to the Special Commission. Arabi's trial will probably begin on Tuesday, and is expected to last two days, but probably it will last longer.

The Standard has received the following telegrams from its correspondents in

Egypt :-CAIRO, FRIDAY NIGHT. Several witnesses were examined to-day by the Commission. Of these the most impor-tant was an officer who acted under the orders of Suleiman Bey, who is supposed to be directly responsible for the burning of Alexandria, and who is said to have instituted the perpetration of the atrocities there. This person made a full confession of what he knew up to a certain point. But in spite of the utmost efforts of the Tribunal, they failed completely to extort from him a scrap of exidence calculated to criminate the chief leaders of the rebellion. The Commission holds another sitting to-morrow. The formal trial is now fixed for Monday. Sir Garnet Wo!seley gives a grand banquet to-night, in the Abdin Palace, to the members of the Government and the great dignitaries of State. After it there will be a reception, which will be attended by the officers of the Expeditionary Forces.

ALEXANDRIA, FRIDAY NIGHT. Upwards of three thousand persons have lodged claims against the Egyptian Government for compensation for damage suffered during the reign of Terror that followed the bombardment of this city. The sum they demand amounts in all to about six million pounds sterling. The attitude and bearing of the native population here and in the interior is not so bad as had been anticipated. I think on the whole, it is improving; but, though not now absolutely hostile, it is un-mistakably sullen, and in some cases childishly spiteful. The malign influence of the fanatical exhortations of the ringleaders of the late rebellion has not yet spent itself. The Arab has a long memory for what he considers a wrong, and he un-doubtedly believes that the English have shamefully ill-used him. Even were he likely to forget the past, the zealots, who without attracting much attention, have ample opportunities of working upon the people, are ever at hand to refresh his memory. It cause the n must not be supposed that be are not demonstratively hostile, but merely sullen, it would be safe to withdraw British troops, whom we still regard as standing between us and massacre. Of this I am certain, that the disappearance of the Queen' uniform from the streets would be instantly followed by another exodus of Europeans.

The Royal Marine Artillery stationed a Aboukir have embarked for England.

The Cairo correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs:—One of the principal Ministers whom I have just seen declares to me that neither he nor his collegues will remain in the country unless Arabi, with the ringleaders, be executed. He added that he had complete confidence that Arabi could be proved to have left Alexandria with about ten thousand men after the pillage of July began, and tha he stood at the Rosetta Gate while his troops passed laden with booty. Also that Arabi had given distinct orders for the burning of Cairo. I give this as a Ministerial opinion Sherif Pacha is strongly opposed to the presence of English counsel at the trial except as spectators. He tells me he has yielded enough in consenting to make the trial public. It is now definitely fixed for Monday.

Sir Edward Malet has issued a circular the British consular agents everywhere Egypt requesting them to send a ust of the political prisoners in their respective disricts, and to watch over the strict execution of the orders of the Khedive and his Ministers as to the humane treatment of such prisoners. The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states:—In the prison at Cairo there are 113 persons incarcerated, and, in addition to these, there are about thirty persons who are still "wanted" by the Government. When these have been arrested the list of the chief instigators of the rebellion will be considered complete. As regards the future administration of justice for natives, a plan is now under consideration, and it is understood that the principle of admitting a certain number of foreign judges to seats in the native courts is being thought over. The object of the new scheme is to secure purity and integrity in the courts where hitherto glaring injustice has been observed, and thus to remove the grievances of the natives, as well as to do away with one of the most powerful arguments against the abolition of he capitulation in Egypt.

THE RETURN OF TROOPS.

The transports ordered to Portsmouth with troops from Egypt are :- Oxenholme, Marathon, Tower Hill, City of Lincoln, to arrive on thon, Tower Mit, Ony of Lincoln, to arrive on the 18th inst.; Holland, 19th; Viking and Greece, 20th; City of New York and Calabria, 21st; California and City of Paris, 22d; Arab, 24th; Bolivia and Prussian, 25th; and Pelican, 27th. The City of Paris and Bolivian will bring Marines. These vessels will be discharged from Government employ, with the exception of the Bolivian and Arab.

A meeting of the committee appointed the tradesmen and other residents in the neighbourhood of Regent's Park for the puroose of organising a public reception to the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), on their return from the Egyptian campaign, was held at the Chester Arms, Albany-street, on Friday, under the presidency of Mr. James Burley, chairman of the executive committee, and treasurer There was a large attendance. Mr. Burley reported that since the meeting on Tuesday some members of the executive had waited upon Colonel Burnaby, and submitted the name of Mr. Knivitt, of Albany-street, as chairman of the dinner at which it was proposed to entertain the regiment. The Colonel at once approved of the nomination, regarding Mr. Knivitt as an excellent man for the position. The date of the reception was then considered, and Colonel Burnaby was of opinion that if the troops came home on Thursday next Friday would be a most suitable day. The colonel readily gave permission for the attendance of the band, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants. It was asked whether the troops on their arrival, might be allowed to pass up Albany-street instead of across the park, and this was instantly assented to. Mr. Hiram Henton, honorary secretary, announced that the subscriptions were flowing in in the most gratifying manner, the total up to the present time amounting to £400. Altogether about 600 persons might be expected at the dinner—400 from the regiment, and the remainder subscribers towards the reception fund.

THE EUROPEAN DEMOCRACY AND THE WAR.

The Spectator calls attention to the growing dissonance between the views expressed in newspapers, whether English or Continental, and those entertained either by Governments or peoples. It does not undertake to explain all the causes of a phenomenon which has many, some of them complex, and one, the influence of money, at once irregular and intermitent, but one cause is patent to all who can look steadily at political tendencies:-

The "democracy" in Europe, the great body of the people, is becoming distinctly less warlike, and less inclined to enterprises which involve risk of war, than the "directing classes" from which journalists draw their nspiration. This may be denied, because the prejudice that democracies are inherently warlike, having been carefully fostered for generations, is nearly incurable; but the evidence is weighty indeed. All men admit the fact as regards France, although many would add that in France the desire for quiescence must be temporary. The tendency certainly exists in America, where deliberate attempts to persuade the people into a policy of conquest in Mexico, in St. Domingo, in Central America, and in the North have been baffled by the resolute dislike or apathy of the great body of electors. It is keenly felt in Germany; though there it is kept more out of sight by the never-dying fear of Slav agression, the chronic jealousy of France, and the belief that Prince Bismarck, as regards foreign policy, can make no mistakes. It predominates, in spite of all the Jingo talk, in Britain, where the late Ministry was overthrown by it, where the retreat from the Transvaal and Afghanistan excited no hostility, and where the Radical masses, though willing to guard the route to India, and to leave Mr. Gladstone to decide on the method, are still reluctant to embark on any policy of adven-ture in Egypt, and inclined to do less than most journalists think wise. It may very well be the same in Italy.

SPEECHES OF PUBLIC MEN.

LORD NORTHBROOK. Lord Northbrook and Mr. Fawcett were present on Friday evening at a great Liberal meeting in Liverpool, at which a vote of confidence in the Government was passed by ac-clamation. Lord Northbrook said any one who had watched the proceedings in the House of Commons must have seen that it was of vital consequence that some means should be found by which business could be properly transacted. It was said that there was some chance of Government checking freedom of speech; but they knew well that no assembly in this or any other country could be conducted without some rules and regulations to enable talking to be stopped and business transacted. Referring to Ireland, he said:--lle honestly believed a turning-point had been reached in the affairs of that country. It had been endeavoured to account for this simply by the recent measure passed for the strengthening of the hands of the law; but it must be obvious that a progressive improvement ending in September could not be accounted for by an Act which was only passed in July. He firmly believed that to the Land Act of the present Government, sup-ported by determined assertion of law and order, was due the improvement they had seen. The Land Act, coupled with the Arrears Act, had had a most beneficial effect. His lordship then contrasted the Crimean breakdown with the success which had marked the Egyptian expedition, and attributed the latter to the reforms introduced into the service by Lord Cardwell, supplemented by the valuable additions of Mr. Childers. MR. FAWCETT.

Mr. Fawcett dealt at some length with the

land question, remarking that there was no subject that Liberals were more anxious should be taken up in a thorough and comprehensive manner than a reform of the land tenure in England and Scotland. Any Government would have formidable difficulties to encounter in abolishing the laws of entail and primogeniture, in altering the present cumbrous system of settlement, and facilitating the transfer of land, and these difficulties could not be surmounted unless the people gave these reforms a cordial and united sup-With respect to the "nationalization of the land," no words, he said, were required to show the injustice of appropriating land without compensation. The large landowner and the peasant proprietor would not be its only victims. If the State were to take, without compensation, all the land of the country, the workman who, through the agency of a building society, is now able to call his house his own, would find himself dispossessed of the land on which it stands. Nationalization with compensation, though not so unjust, would prove incalculably mischievous in its consequences. It has been estimated that the annual rent of the agricultural land in this country is about £66,000,000. Take this at thirty years' purchase, and the amount of compensation required for the agricultural land alone would be £2,000,000,000,000, or nearly three times the amount of the National Debt. And when the State had become the possessor of all the land, what is going to be done with it? What principles are to regulate the rents to be charged? Who is to decide the particular plots of land that should be allotted to those who apply for them? If the rent charged is to be determined by the competition of the open market, in what respect would a cultivator be better off if he paid competition rent to the State instead of to a private individual; and if the market price is not to be charged, who is to bear the lossfrom what fund is the deficiency to be made good? Depend upon it, there is only one answer to this question. It must be made good from the general taxation of the country, and increased taxation means still more taken from the hard-won earnings of the people But this is not all. If the Government owned the land, and once began letting it on any other terms than those which regulate the transactions of ordinary commercial life, there would be opened indefinite opportunities for State patronage and favouritism, and the demoralising corruption that would ensue would be more far-reaching and more baneful in its consequences than even the pecuniary loss which the scheme would involve. Discussing Mr. Mill's proposal with regard to "unearned increment," Mr. Fawcett said it could neither be defended on grounds of justice nor expediency. Speaking of the pledges of the Government, he said no efforts would be spared before the present Parliament came to an end to enfranchise the rural householders and secure a juster distribution of seats.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHGOTE AND MR. GIBSON. Sir Stafford Northcote spoke at Inverness on Friday, where addresses from various Constitutional Associations were presented to him. The right hon, gentleman spoke in a desultory manner of the Liberalism of Scotland and the agitation for a reform of the land laws and the disestablishment of the Church, after which he alluded to the war, and reasserted that it would have been unnecessary had the Government been firmer in their attitude. He hoped the attention of the country would be drawn to the mode in which the expedition would be provided for. Nothing was laid down more distinctly, more peremptorily, or more violently by the Prime Minister in his campaign against the Conservatives than the necessity of charging the service of the year against the income of the year. Now, if ever there was a service of the year to be charged against the income of the year it was the service in Egypt, and they must hope and expect that the bill would be presented in a formal and proper way, so that they might have it before the year had expired, and that they might settle it upon financial principles. With respect to the

financial policy of the Government, he maintained that they had not carried out a policy of retrenchment, but that their expenditure had been greater than that of their predecessors. Finally, referring to the question of obstruction, he protested against the idea either that measures which were proposed were proper measures for dealing with ob-struction, or that they could safely be adopted without sacrificing freedom of speech and reducing all opposition to impotence. Mr. Gibson, M.P., in responding for the House of Commons at a banquet in the evening, at which the Duke of Richmond presided, demanded that Arabi should have a fair and open trial, and that Ministers should inform the nation what their intentions in regard to Egypt were. Ireland required repose, and the closure resolutions would demand the closest attention when Parliament reas-

THREATENING TO MURDER THE PRINCE OF WALES. At Bow-street, on Sturday, William Brookshaw, aged 34, described as a traveller, of no home, was charged, on a warrant, before Sir James Ingham (who attended specially to hear the case), with feloniously and maliciously sending a letter, well knowing the contents thereof, threatening to murder the Prince of Wales. Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Thomas, for the Treasury, prosecuted. The letter read as follows:—"Colonel Teesdale,—Sir,—To be brief, I am a young man brought up within sight of Buckingham Palace, willing and anxious to work, and cannot get it to do. The best thing that I can do under these circumstances is to go abroad to one of the colonies Tell your Reyal master, the Prince of Wales, that I require £10 to start me there. If I succeed it will be repaid. I want it this week. Send it to me, at Wm. Brookshaw, Lemon's Hotel, 21 and 22, Great Chapel-street, Westminster.—"P.S.—If you do not send it this week I will camp on the Prince of Wales's trail, and by all the gods serve him worse than Lord Frederick Cavendish was served .- Yours in great earnestness, W. C. B. Sorry to speak so harsh, but severe diseases require severe remedies. Don't forget this

This letter was posted on the 9th October, and it was proposed to show that the Prisonerwho was an inmate of Fulham Workhouse was absent that day, and that the letter was in his handwriting. Thomas Brown said he was porter at St. George's Workhouse, Fulham. le had known Prisoner as an inmate there for seven months, during which time he had left and returned several times. On Monday, 9th October, he left at eleven o'clock. He returned on the 11th. Witness produced a receipt for clothing signed by the Prisoner. The paper upon which the letter was written was similar to that supplied to inmates. The envelope bore the workhouse stamp. To the best of Witness's belief the letter was in the same handwriting as the receipt for clothes produced. Wm. Bolton, an inmate of the workhouse, acting as assistant to the last witness, proved the signature to the receipt in question as being in the Prisoner's hand-writing. Mr. Colf, master of the workhouse, said that he had no doubt the paper upon which the letter was written, and the envelope, had been supplied from his office. Mr. Willson, an inspector of of the South Western District office, proved that the letter was posted in the neighbourhood of West Brompton for the twelve o'clock delivery on October 9. Witness compared the signature on the receipt and the handwriting on the envelope, and expressed his opmion that they were written by the same person. Superintendent Walker, of the Metropolitan Police attached to the Prince of Wales's Household proved receiving the letter from Colonel Teesdale. It was subsequently handed to the authorities at Scotland-yard, by whom inquiries were made. The Prisoner was arrested by Chief Inspector Hagan on Friday night, at St. George's Workhouse, Fulham. He said that he was born in Buckingham-place, and had been for several years in the United States Army. In answer to the charge, he said :- "It's an infamous lie; I never wrote such a letter. Somedody has been making use The prisoner was formally of my name. asked if he had anything to say in answer to the charge. He said, "I am not guilty, and uuder no circumstances would I be guilty of such a crime." He was committed for trial.

CHARGE OF STEALING AN EARL'S BODY. The declaration of Charles Soutar, charged with stealing the body of Lord Balcarres, was lodged on Friday with the Judiciary Clerk, Aberdeen. He says the letters signed "Nabob" were written and posted by him. He knew nothing about the removal of the body, except that he found it in the wood at Dunecht. He would not tell the rest of the story till he had been promised protection, as he was threatened The rest of his story is as follows: — "As I passed through the wood I heard a stick break on my left-hand side. I stood still to hearken. I then heard the rustle of another man crawling on my right-hand side. I thought it was the keepers trying to surround me. I ran as fast as I could for the thickest part of the wood. I had gone about 20 yards when I was tripped up by a third party. When I looked up, there were two men above me holding me down. They seemed young, like chaps of the middle size. Their faces were blacked, and I felt they had on winsey shirts; they had neither caps nor coats on. In about half a minute they were joined by two other men, being those I heard creeping. I was on my back. They were tall, with coats and hats off. Their faces were masked half-way down, and I saw their white shirt-sleeves One of the tall men pushed a pistol towards my breast, and said to one of the men who had been holding me, "Remove your arm and I will settle him." One of the men who were holding me down took hold of the wrist of the man with the pistol, and said, "Hold on; there's more of them." The man who said so got over me, and led the man with the pistol to one side, and said to him, 'It is all right, it's the ratcatcher; he is poaching." After talking a little in whispers, which I could not make out, they called to the other tall man to come to them, which he did. The three conversed for a short time, but i could not hear what they said. They all came back beside me, and told the man who was holding me to let me up. They then let me go. I hunted for an hour or two, and when daylight came I went back to the part of the wood where I had been seized. I saw nothing of the men, but on looking at the place where I had first heard them I found a place where they had concealed something. It was where they had conceased sometimes. I found a heap of rubbish. I opened it up. I found a blanket, to which I gave a pull. There was the dead body of a man inside it, and after looking at it I covered it up again. I did not perceive any smell of putrelaction. There was a strong smell of what I thought was "benzoline." The smell stuck to my hands for half a day afterwards. My impression at the time was that the man had been murdered and that an attempt had been made to destroy the body by burning it with some chemical The eyes were sunken, but the other features

THE LAW OF LIBEL.-Mr. T. Hughes, Q.C., judge of the Nantwich County Court, and better known as the author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," on Wednesday gave an important decision on the law of libel, by deciding that an editor might alter an advertisement to prevent a libel. An application had been made by Dr. Mackie of the Warrington Guardian, for a small account, the payment of which had been refused on the ground that he had changed "machinations "to "doings." This was brought forward as a test taste, and decided in favour of the newspaper.

did not seem to be shrunk.

THE NEXT-OF-KIN FRAUDS .- At the By, mingham Quarter Sessions on Thursda before the Recorder, Albert Edward Beeton, the Birmingham manager of the International Law and Next-of-Kin Agency, who was acquitted at the Manchester Assizes, was charged on several indictments with conspiring to defraud and obtaining money by false pre-tences. Mr. Loxdale Warren and Mr. Ether-ington Smith prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, and Mr. Smith Dorsett defended. Evidence was given with the view of showing that the prisoner was not only the "manager, but that he was a partner with Rogers, the promoter of the fraudulent company. Books were produced in the prisoner's handwriting showing that he and Rogers divided the 'profits" made at the Birmingham offices every week. Mrs. Partridge, who believed that her family were entitled to several hundred thousand pounds' worth of property in Gloucester, Norfolk (Virginia), and other places, testified to paying the prisoner many sums of money on the representation that he had "entered her case" in Chancery and instructed counsel. Mr. Colman Cooke said he wrote to the Master of the Rolls respecting some property, and received a reply. result was he went to the "International Law Agency" and asked the prisoner if he was a solicitor. The prisoner replied that he was, and on that belief he paid him various sums of money. Evidence was also given in support of the alleged frauds upon a family named Lawrence. The Recorder summed up, and the jury, after a quarter of an hour's consultation, found the prisoner guilty. As he had been in gaol six months, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MR. JUSTIN McCARTHY ON THE IRISH PARTY. Mr. McCarthy, M.P., delivered on Wednesday night the opening address of the Peckham and Camberwell Justin McCarthy Branch of the National Land and Labour League of Great He said that when in a few days the House of Commons met again the Irish party would be found in their place just as united and just as active as they were before some of their members left them. There had been no division or split. The Irish party in Parliament would have to go on in the future on lines settled in the past. They wanted to settle the great Irish land question, and let no one say they were not advancing steadily and completely towards the settlement of that question. One hopeful sign of the times was the absolute independence of the small Irish party in Parliament. They had been able at last to form an independent party in Parlia-ment. The main credit of this idea and the carrying of it out must be ascribed to the intelligence, energy, and resolve of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell had done what O'Connell could not do; he had around him a party independent of any Minister or ministerial promise whatever, and it might be said that where Mr. Parnell led the Irish people might safely fol-low. In conclusion, Mr. McCarthy said if the land question were settled to-morrow there would still remain the one right of Ireland to make laws for the Irish people. They could not sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, but he did not see why they should not take the mess of pottage and keep their birthright too, and this was what the Irish party was going to do.

THE CHURCHES AND THE SALVATION ARMY. -At the Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Conference on Wednesday, a discussion arose out of a paper on the relations of the Church towards the Salvation Army. stone, while approving the objects of the Salvation Army, strongly protested against the irreverence that characterised that body, and remarked that General Booth might make good Salvationists in half an hour, but that was very different from good Christians. Canon Bell said that in his own parish of Cheltenham the Salvationists were doing more harm than good, and he was doubtful of the Church copying their example. The attitude to be observed by the Church towards the Salvation Army also engaged the attention of the St. Albans Conference. A discussion on the Salvation Army movement also took place at the meeting of the Congregational Union. The Rev. W. G. Woods, of Manchester, while not entirely approving of the method by which the Salvation Army carried on its labours, contended that it was doing a work which the Christian Churches had hitherto failed to do. The Rev. J. Guinness Rogers contended that for the sake of demonstrations and imposing numbers the Salvationists lost sight of the true principles of Christian action. When they saw placed at the bottom of a placard, "By the command of King Jesus and Major Cadman," it was time to speak out and say they did not agree with it. If they read the order book of the army they would find that General Booth was as supreme as the Pone of Rome.

ONCE TOO OFTEN .- The Calcutta Englishman publishes a report of the death of a snake charmer at Puddoopookur, entirely through over confidence in his power of handling with impunity a good-sized cobra. The reptile, it appears, was discovered in a shop by some natives, who were about to take measures for destroying it when a man named Ghose, well known as a professional snake charmer, asked them not to do so, and volunteered to tame and subdue it. He had managed to seize its head with one hand and its tail with the other, after the fashion of his tribe, and was in the act of putting it into an earthern "chally," when the snake suddenly turned and bit him on the left thumb. Even then the man refused to be taken to the hospital, or to be treated surgically, saying that he could cure himself by the use of a remedy known as mantras. This he repeated, but his efforts proved unavailing, and he finally expired about an hour and a half after the moment of the bite.

Music and Dancing Licences .- The Middlesex magistrates met again on Friday at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, for the purpose of continuing consideration of the renewal and granting of licences for music and dancing. Mr. Robert Villiers applied for the renewal of a licence for music and dancing for the Lon-don Pavilion Music Hall, Tichborne-street, Haymarket. Mr. Poland supported the application Mr. Crowther, a magistrate, complained that indecent songs and gestures were allowed in the hall, and urged that the licence to this place should be refused on the ground that such performances were demoralising. Mr. Poland, for the applicant, said that Mr. Villiers was a yearly tenant, subject to twelve months notice, under the Metropolitan Board of Works, who had purchased the property for street improvements. Mr. Besley, on the part of the Metropolitan Board of Works, part of the ho had paid £50,000 for the goodwill, said if this licence was withdrawn it would destroy the revenue from the property. The Board was perfectly satisfied with the way in which the hall was conducted. Mr. Villiers was called, and he assured the court that he had always endeavoured to prevent anything of an indecent character, and he should continue to do so. The chairman put the question, and the licence was granted by a majority of 33 to 29. Mr. Robert Richard Bignall applied for a licence for music for the Trocadero, Nos. 7 and 8, Great Windmill-street, Hay-market. Mr. Poland, Mr. Besley, and Mr. Montagu Williams supported the application; Mr. Bottomley Firth and Mr. Whitlock op-posed on behalf of the churchwardens and others. Mr. Poland raving stated the case for the applicant, Mr. Bignall was called, and examined by Mr. Besley. He said for twenty years the licence had be renewed to him. The place would seat about 600 persons. He was ready to comply with any regulations of the Bench. He proposed to keep the place in order, to close at half-past eleven, and not open on Sundays. The class of entertainment would be comic and sentimental singing, and chorus singing, and he would give an undertaking that if anything improper occurred he would submit to a forfeiture of his licence, He intended to employ a police-officer to see

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### PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1882.

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### MGreat-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15-16, 1882.

ENGLAND, ARABI, AND THE SULTAN. When we contemplate the spirit dis-played by the Egyptian Government towards Arabi it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the decision to hand him over to them was most unfortunate. It was doubtless difficult with clashing responsibilities and an uncertain locus standi to choose whether to keep our prisoner or to hand him over to the authorities we had re-established. Haste appears to have acted as an evil counsellor in handing the captive of the English army over to the very powers he had subverted. We are inclined strongly to insist upon the fact that he was not the Khedive's prisoner, but distinctly ours. The Khedive had shown himself utterly incapable of coping with the rebellion, and could have made no headway without our assistance. Had the position been otherwise, and that while our troops were fighting side by side with those of the Khedive his men had captured Arabi, we might still have asked that the prisoner should be treated with un-Oriental generosity; but we be in no position to upon his being fairly dealt as we secured by doing all the fighting and seizing the rebel ourselves. So far all had gone well. The next move, however, placed us in a situation which left logic on the side of the Egyptians. When we handed over the prisoner to the Khedive we involved ourselves immediately in an almost inextricable esh of difficulties. It was and is logically absurd that we should hand a rebel over to the ruler of his own country, and then interfere and insist that he shoud be tried according to English ideas of justice and defended by English counsel. All this difficulty has arisen from some confusion of ideas as to how far a rebel against his own Government is a prisoner of war to the ally who put him down and by the hurried solution of the difficulty gives him up to his bitterest enemies. Still, admitted that the conduct of England has been illogical the determination that Arabi should have fair play is at once just and generous. It is not because we committed the error of giving up our prisoner that we are to stand tamely by and see him slaughtered by the very men whom he hurled from power, by a Government which we have restored to life. Mr. Gladstone has proved himself not unmindful of English interests in Egypt, and English honour will doubtless equally engage his care. It is not now a question of Arabi and Tewfik. but whether an army culled from our finest regiments, admirably officered and superbly appointed, is to be put in the position of thief-catchers, or rather of headsmen, to the Khedive. Should, however, the prisoner be returned safe and sound into our hands, the difficulty ceases; for he will then again be a prisoner of war, and all pretence of trying him for a capital, or perhaps any, offence must necessarily vanish. That the apprehensions of Arabi and the Porte entertained by the Khedive are not altogether groundless is made apparent by the news from Constantinople. The firm and dexterous manner in which the wily turns and desperate bounds of Turkish diplomacy have been met by Lord Dufferin coupled with the probable loss of all but titular sovereignty over Egypt, and of the tribute into the bargain, seems to have exasperated the Sultan, and afforded an opportunity to the fanatical party to attempt to thrust the Grand Vizier from power. What is called Turkish opinion is evidently excited against England, to the extent of holding a meeting at the Palace to decide what attitude shall be adopted towards her. The fanatics, who seem to be led by Mahmoud Nedim and Assym Pachas, are represented as opposed to any understanding being come to with England and arrayed against Said Pacha, who pointed out to them that the surest way of ruining Turkey is to oppose England. It is hoped by the Sultan that an appeal to the other Powers against the occupation of Egypt by England will not be without effect. The relations of England towards Turkey have undergone an entire change since the first shot was fired at Alexandria. England has protected her chief interest in the the Ottoman Empire, the route to India, and having taken care of her own business is no longer profoundly interested in the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, that bugbear of European politics for the last

ever likely to cost again. Daily News. THE ENGLISH MARRIAGE LAW.

forty years, which has cost Western Eu-

rope more blood and treasure that it is

Infinite dispute is at this moment going on with regard to the unfortunate incarceration of the Reverend Mr. Green, and we are assured that the existing law of ecclesiastical discipline is a scandal. But, whatever the friends and partisans of that unfortunate clergyman may hold to the contrary, there are other portions of our ecclesiastical law which call much more urgently for amendment and revision than do the Acts for the maintenance of Church discipline and for the punishment of recalcitrant clerks. It is impossible to hold for a moment that the law of marriage is, as it stands, in a satisfactory condition. A recent scandal at Sheffield brings out the defects of the system in a very remarkable manner. A Sheffield solicitor, of the name of Binns, seems to have made the acquaintance, through the medium of a matri- of about £100 a year.

monial advertisement, of a widow some forty years of age, and possessed of a considerable fortune. Mr. Binns made arrangements for an interview; but, no doubt to his surprise, was waited upon by the lady's brother. A stormy scene ensued, at which blows were freely interchanged, and the conflict is said to have been renewed at the railway station. The lady, who is a Roman Catholic, took refuge in a convent, and during her retreat Mr. Binns carefully procured a license in proper form, and obtained a dispensation from the recognised Roman Catholic authorities to permit a marriage in a Protestant church. While all this was being done, the recriminations and counter-recriminations on either side had reached a point at which reconciliation became impossible. The lady's brother insisted that she was insane and that Mr. Binns was an adventurer. That gentleman retorted that the lady was of perfectly sound mind; that he was as well able to protect her interests as was her brother; and that were it not for the existence of her private fortune, no objection would have been made to the marriage. When the time appointed for the ceremony arrived, a most unseemly disturbance took place, both outside the church and within it. The lady's brother, as she alighted at the church door, attempted to stop her by force, and would have done so had not the police interfered. Inside the church, when the customary proclamation was made, he stepped forward to forbid the marriage, alleging that his sister was or had been insane, and that there were many most sufficient reasons why the ceremony should not be proceeded with. Mr. Binns, on the other hand, produced three certificates of the lady's sanity; while she herself announced her determination to be married at once. The officiating clergyman had, consequently, no alternative. The marriage took place; and the lady, for better or for worse, is wife to the husband of her choice. There is evidently more in the case than meets the eye. A matrimonial advertisement is not the usual method by which a widow possessed of a fortune in her own right seeks to procure a husband, and it is usual, if only to prevent the possibility of misrepresentation, that a lady's fortune should, upon marriage, be settled on herself. On the other hand, the lady, although undoubtedly eccentric, was yet not sufficiently insane to justify her detention. Her brother had, accordingly, to see the marriage out. How the whole story will end it is impossible to predict. But from whichever way we may regard them, the circumstances are discreditable, and it may safely be asserted that in no other country than England would such a scene of tumult and of violence have been possible. In England we are still feeling our way to an absurd compromise between ews that are hopelessly irreconcilable. We declare marriage, when once performed, to be indissoluble. And consequently if any needy adventurer elopes with a ward in Chancery, no power on earth can set the marriage aside. The only course to be taken with the bridegroom is to commit him to prison for contempt of court, and before he is released to insist that he shall make humble apologies, and absolutely relinquish all personal right to the lady's fortune. Where, however, the bride is not a ward in Chancery, it is more than doubtful whether stringent measures of this kind are permissible; and, on the other hand, the facilities for obtaining a marriage licence are almost a direct incentive to heiress-hunters. It is true that an affidavit has to be sworn. But even if the bridegroom perjures himself over the matter, by falsely stating the bride's age and address, the marriage is still good. Not many years ago it was a common thing in Ireland to abduct an heiress, and marry her vi et armis. The modern adventurer proceeds more guardedly. He takes care to steer clear of the law. His punishment, even if extreme measures are taken against him, will be almost nominal; and when once the mischief is done, there will always be a strong disposition to hush the matter up. He relies, in a word, upon the weakness of human nature and the notorious defects of our legislation. What is needed clearly is that our law in these respects should be assimilated to that of the Continent. We ought to treat marriage as if it were essentially a civil contract, and then to surround it with sufficient and reasonable formalities. It is not too much to insist that the registrar shall in each case assist at the civil contract before any religious ceremony is performed, and that he shall have before him what would be equivalent to an acie de naissance of the parties. It should be, in short, compulsory upon both bride and bridegroom to produce the certificate of their birth and of the death of their parents, or if their parents be alive and unable to attend at the ceremony, then a written assent verified as strictly as if it were a power of attorney. Other precautions will suggest themselves, into which we need not enter in detail, and any attempt to mislead the registrar on any of these points should not only make the marriage absolutely void, but should render the offender liable to

THE NAVAL RELIEF FUNDS,-Admiral Ryder sends to the papers the following statement as to the various naval relief funds administered by the Royal Patriotic Commissioners:— Captain Relief Fund. From this fund there were paid during the year 1881 full annuities to forty-four widows and five relatives. Halfannuities to sixty remarried women. Also allowances to lifty-five children, twenty-two of whom also received educational allowances. This, with the cost of management, necessitated an expenditure of £2,091 1s .- Eurydice Relief Fund. The annuitants upon this fund at the same date were-twenty-four widows, nine remarried women, five officers' widows, eight children of officers, and thirty-nine children of seamen and marines, and educational allowances had been paid to five children. In all the expenditure during the year was £1,163 10s. 8d.-Atalanta Relief Fund. The payments from this fund for 1881 were to twenty-two widows, five officers widows, eleven children of officers, and thirtyone of seamen and marines, amounting in all to £267 2s. 7d. Mr. Finlaison, the actuary of the National Debt Office, in his report to the Commissioners of the Royal Patriotic Fund, dated the 31st of March, 1882, states that he had made an examination of the financial positions of these funds, and that the assets in hand are of far greater extent than the liabilities under which the respective funds were reported to have stood on the 31st of December, 1881. Royal Naval Relief Fund. The recipients of annuities from this fund during the year 1881 were four widows and four children, and the amount expended £114 12s. 4d. This fund has a surplus income

the customary penalty for perjury .-

EGYPT.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

THREATENED MINISTERIAL CRISIS. The Cairo correspondent of the Standard

telegraphed on Sunday eve ing:-CAIRO, SUNDAY EVENING. The trial of Arabi and the ringleaders of the insurrection is again postponed, but it is believed that it will commence on Wednesday. The Egyptian Ministry persis ently recuse permission to the English counsel o see Arabi. Yesterday the British Governmen instru .ed Sir E. Malet to press the point. Riaz Pacha a nost threatened to resign, and the Ministers have not yet consented to the demand. They contend that they have given every guarantee for a fair trial, and that representatives of the European Powers have been invited to be present to watch the proceedings. They as-sert, moreover, that the interference of an English barrister would be altogether alien to Egyptian custom, and that he would endeavour to introduce European usages and ways which would be altogether contrary to Turkish law. They consider that the intervention of an English counsel in a trial of an Egyptian for crime committed in Egypt would slur upon the Court, and a declaration that England does not consider an Egyptian Court can be trusted to administer justice. Arabi might have any Egyptian whom be might select to defend him. Strong as the position of Riaz Pacha and his colleagues is in theory, it is believed that they will finally have to give way under the pressure brought to bear upon them. In reference to some of the charges brought against him, Arabi declares that in hoisting the white flag at Alexandria his intention was solely to intimate that the town was abandoned by its defenders, and thus to put a stop to further firing by the fleet. He thought that the English would at once land, take possession, and put a stop to rioting and incendiarism, and he considers that by their delay in doing so after the white flag of surrender was hoisied, they are responsible for the events which afterwards occured. He denies all complicity whatever in the riots of the 11th of June, and I understand that even in official circles it is now believed that they will fail in obtaining any proof against him on this point of the case. Arabi's Counsel intends to demand information as to the exact whereabouts of M. Ninet at present, as that gentleman can prove that Arabi shot many Bedouins for plundering and looting. Public opinion here runs high upon the subject of Arabi's guilt, and the entire European community are satisfied that he is guilty of all the charges brought against him. Pacha submitted his Army and Gendarmerie schemes to Riaz and Cherif Pachas yesterday. They accepted and approved the whole of the main provisions of the plan, and only required a few modifications in some minor

The Times' correspondent at Cairo, telegraphing on Sunday, says :-The evidence of Arabi's complicity with the massacres is possibly insufficient to secure conviction, consisting of numerous incomplete links; but, I amafraid, leaves little doubt that proven " rather than "not guilty" would be the verdict of impartial minds. For instance, Said Gandeel was Prefect of Police at Alexandria at the Zeptieh whence naboots were distributed. A friend of his at the time assured me that Gandeel opposed the massacre and delayed it by his refusal. He was eventually overcome by pressure, but simulated illness at the last moment to avoid direct complicity. Now among the documents is a ciphered telegram from Arabi to Gandeel, dated the 8th, to this effect :- " Hasten to agree with Suleiman Sami about important measures of which he has spoken to you.' Suleiman is at large, and is admittedly the chief instigator. On being confronted with the telegram Arabi did not attempt an explanabut called it a forgery. Now, undoubtedly the telegram was sent and received and possibly Arabi's name forged by Suleiman to overcome Gandeel's scruples, but Gandeel also denies the telegram. Why this anxiety to repudiate the document? Evidently it is not a complete fabrication of enemies, as it might have been made so much more damning. Again, we saw subsequently how completely the soldiers were able to preserve order when instructed to do so; yet on the 11th the Mustaphezin assisted the massacres, and the soldiers looked on and stated that they expected to be ordered to assist, and it was not till Arabi had gained his point by getting Dervish to implore him to restore order that the soldiers were ordered to suppress the riot, which they at once did. My own theory at the time was that Arabi started the riots in order to render his intervention necessary, but did not anticipate or wish the greatest excesses. Assuming this true, as I believe, ne must be held responsible for all; but, in the contrary case, the fact that he did not immediately order the soldiers to restore order renders him responsible for acts committed

during his hesitation. Arabi's trial is postponed to enable him to consult counsel. His demeanour at examination was in favourable contrast to the rest of the prisoners, all of whom asser'ed that they acted under fear of death from their companions if they withdrew; many adding that since the day of the bombardment they have only been seeking a favourable opportunity to desert to the Khedive. No single prisoner has either urged in his excuse motives of patriotism, or named, when pressed, a single grievance against which he evolted, or brought one charge against the Khedive. On the contrary, they express devotion to the Khedive and acknowledge the wisdom of the disbandment of the Army. They will cordially support the system for merly existing, and apparently reserve their wrath for the submissive Deputies not in prison. The process rerbal of the Council of Ministers, proclaiming the deposition of Tewfik, the existence of which was vehemently denied by Arabi, has been found at the house of Rifaat Bey, bearing his signature with those of other Ministers. Arabi has grown a beard, and looks old, haggard, and almost unrecognizable. Sir Garnet Wolseley leaves on the 21st. Sir A. Alison is to be left in command. General Earle commands the brigade of General Wood, who probably returns.

Mr. Mark Napier telegraphs that if time is allowed he believes that good materials for the defence of Arabi Pacha will be forthcoming. Mr. Napier has been instructed to apply for an adjournment of the trial in order that he and Mr. Broadley, who will arrive at Cairo on Wednesday, may have the opportunity of arranging the defence. He will also demand that he and his colleague shall be permitted free access to their client for professional purposes. Should these requests be refused he is directed to withdraw from the Mr. Napier telegraphed on Sunday afternoon, "Riaz has refused to allow English counsel to defend Arabi. More serious pressure must be put on the Egyptian Ministry if the English Government wish him to be so

The correspondence which Arabi held with various personages, and which fell into Sir Garnet Wolseley's hands at Tel-el-Kebir and at Cairo, has reached the Foreign Office. It is said to number between 700 and 800 docu-

EARTHQUAKE IN SCOTLAND .- A Crieff correspondent states that a very distinct shock of earthquake was felt at the village of Comrie, Perthshire, on Saturday morning, about three o'clock, and that it was followed by another and more severe shock, about half-past seven The disturbance was accompanied by a sound resembling the distant booming of a cannon, and appeared to past from the south-west to the north-east.

FRENCH EXPANSION. All French accounts agree in stating

that the Republican Government intends to pursue a policy of aggression in Madagascar :-

The claim of France to the territory occupied by the Sakalaves is to be supported by force, and the dominant race, the Hovas, are told that, unless they give way, their own right to independence will be held to have been dependent on an old treaty, and to have expired. This amounts to a pretension to a superiority in the whole island of Madagascar, and, if righ ly reported, will be regarded there as equi a'ent to a declaration of war. As the Hovas are as brave as the Maoris. more numerous, and in possession of a more defensible country, the conflict will be a very serious one, and require twenty thousand men for some years. France does not succeed in such conflicts, her soldiers detesting the exile, the heavy sick list, and the work; but it may be commenced, for all that. The French Government has evidently decided, while hampered in Europe, to enlarge its foreign possessions, but it distributes its efforts too widely. It could effect more by confining its expansion to Indo-China, than by threatening Morocco, the Congo Valley, Madagascar, Tonquin, and Corea, all at the same time. We should like to see a clear same time. We should like to see a clear account of the outlay on Colonies made in actual cash by France since 1870. It would astonish financiers.—Spectator.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, SUNDAY. The Queen walked and drove yesterday morning, attended by Lady Churchill. Princess Beatrice and Princess Alice of Hesse went out, attended by Miss Bauer. In the afternoon her Majesty drove to the Glen Gelder Shiel, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse. The Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. The Hon. Victoria Baillie has arrived as Maid of Honour in

The Princess of Wales and the Princess Louise, Victoria, and Maud, attended by Miss Knollys, were present at Divine service on Sunday. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited her Royal Highness at Marlborough House on Sunday morning and remained to luncheon.

Prince Henry, son of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, on board the German war ship Olgar, and will remain over Friday, on which day the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will lay the foundation-stone of the old Eddystone lighthouse on its removal to the Hoe.

The Danish Minister has taken the lease of No. 9, Rutland-gato, and removed the offices of the Legation to his new residence. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk who have been staying at Norfolk House, St. James's, since their return from Derwent Hall, Derbyshire, go in the course of the week to Arundel

Castle for the winter. The Duke of Manchester and Lady Alice Montagu and Lord Charles Montagu have arrived in town from Scotland. The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford

ave left Charles-street, St. James's, Brocklesby for the winter. The Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring have arrived at the Admiralty, White-

hall, from visiting the Earl and Countess Derby at Knowsley. Viscount Lyons returned from Knowsley, where he had been staying with the Earl and Countess of Derby, on Friday, and on Saturday went on a short visit to the Earl and

Countess of Carnarvon at Highelere Castle. Sir Alfred and Lady Slade have taken Armitage Hill, near Ascot, for the winter. On Saturday the Right Hon. H. Fawcett, M.P., left Liverpool for Knowsley.

A marriage has been arranged between Colonel Sir Edmund F. Du Cane, R.E., K.C.B., Chairman and Surveyor-General of

Prisons, and Mrs. Grimston, widow of Colonel Grimston, of Grimston Garth and Kilnwick, Yorkshire. The Marquis and Marchioness Conyngham

have arrived at Thomas's Hotel. Lord Keane has returned to Thomas's Hotel

from Mere Hall, Cheshire. The death is announced as having taken place at Eastbourne, on Thursday, at the age of 62, of Sir Charles Decimus Crosley, of Sunningdale Park, Berks. The deceased gentleman, a son of the late Mr. Henry Crosley, of Camberwell, was born in 1820 and served the office of one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1854-5, when he received the honour of knighthood. in the commission of the peace and a deputy-licutenant for the county of Middlesex, and also a magistrate for Berkshire and Westminster, a commissioner of Inland Revenue for the county of Middlesex, and a chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Sir Charles Crosley was twice married-firstly, in 1845, to Mary daughter of Mr. John Ford, of the East India Company's service, and after her death, which occurred in 1877, secondly, in 1878, to Helon, youngest daughter of Mr. James Wright, of Belsize Park-gardens, Hampstead.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. Although both Houses of Parliament will reassemble in a week, no business has been set down in the Lord's for transaction on that day. It is probable, however, that the Foreign Secretary will be asked for explanations in regard to the Egyptian policy of the Go-vernment, and it is expected that notice will be given of a vote of thanks to the officers and men engaged in the recent military expodition. These are the only matters likely to occupy the attention of their lordships, who therefore will not be required to sit frequently, but will adjourn from time to time until the other Chamber is prepared for prorogation. It is possible that a Money Bill, in connection with the Egyptian war, may have to be passed, but there will be no attempt at ordin legislation. Even if Mr. Arthur Vivian should succeed without the assistance of the Government-who are pledged not to encourage private members' measures during the autumn session—in passing his Cornwall Sunday Closing Bill through the Commons, where it now awaits the stage Committee, it is believed tha the Lords would decline to proceed with it, on the ground that to do so would be a violation of the very distinct understanding arrived at prior to the adjournment in August. On the assembling of the House of Commons, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Craig-Sellar will be entitled to take their seats for Halifax and Haddington respectively. They are both Liberals, elected in succession to gentlemen, since deceased, of the same political faith. The Speaker it is understood, will, before the business on the paper is entered upon, have to lay before the House, as a matter of privilege, a communication from Mr. Justice Lawson announcing the release of Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., who had been imprisoned by the learned judge's order for contempt of court. Should the friends of the hon. member take advantage of the occasion to debate the circumstances of his committal the business proper of the evening may, of course, be considerably delayed. If not Mr. Gladstone will be enabled at once to move his resolution for securing precedence over all other business to the consideration of the New Rules of Procedure proposed by the Government. This is not likely to be agreed to without some discussion, as many members, before entering upon the Cloture debate at all, are anxious to press the Prime Minister for a declaration as to whether or not he will accept, as he was once willing to do, Mr. Gibson's amendment, substituting a two-thirds for a bare majority. Mr. Gladstone's resolution, by providing that the New Pules shall edence over all other matters only

on such days as they may be set down for dis-

cussion, will leave it open to the Government, by omitting the Rules at any time from the orders of the day, to bring forward any urgent business which it may be desirable to interpose, such as the vote of thanks to the Army, or financial measures necessitated by the expedition to Egypt .- Daily Telegraph.

THE DRAMA.

THE LYCEUM. A stage production such as that of Much Ado About Nothing at the Lyceum fairly deserves, says the Observer, consideration as something more than a popular and well-deserved success. That it should have resulted in this is no doubt of great importance, especially for the management by whom the terprise has been undertaken. But the which Mr. Irving has obtained over a large body of playgoers is so firm that, for the few months that are to clapse before his parture for America, he might, doubtless, have secured a success equally remunerative by some temporary undertaking, much less ambitious, and less hazardous than this. The time will soon come when, in accordance with promises to be religiously kept, there must be commenced a long series of selections from the established repertoire of the theatre; and at the best Mr. Irving only hopes for Much Ado About Nothing—to use his own words—a short life and a merry one. None the less is the revival, both in the spirit of its conception and the method of its execution, a leading landmark of the theatrical age in which it is given. Admirable in its artistic details, and thus able to delight the eye with a series of delightful state pictures, it has the higher and far rarer merit of wholly satisfying the imagination by its living embodiment of a poet's creations. It renders possible such an understanding of Shakespeare's comedy as has not hitherto been attainable, at any rate, for playgoers of the younger generation. It makes an earnest effort not merely to charm us with a glimpse of picturesque life in Southern Italy three or four hundred years ago, to dazzle us with the appropriate splendours of a miniature Sicilian court, to impress us with the noble architecture, the sweet, solemn music, the incense, and the weighty ceremonial fitly employed for the illustration of that "scene in a church" where the chief incident of the play takes place. All this is perfect in its way—as perfect as the well-remembered stage-setting of *The Cup*, or the best of the scenic pictures presented in *Romeo* and Juliet. But there is much that is far more important to be noted in Mr. Irving's scholarly adherence to the original text in preference to the version elaborated by its successive stage-editors. Something has, it s true, to be admitted even here in order that the comedy may be brought within practicable limits; but nothing, at any rate, is added, and no attempt is made to improve upon Shakespeare's wit. Of the performance, regarded as a whole, one of the most marked and most welcome merits is the successful effort to effect something like an equal dis-tribution of interest for the different elements of the play. It is not alone on the bright comedy of the two quarrelsome lovers that attention is here wholly concentrated. Hero and Claudio are allowed to resume their proper position as principal characters; the motive of the infamous plot concocted by Don John and Borachio is as far as may be made clear; sympathy is asked and gained for old Leonato in his fatherly distress, and for Antonio in his righteous indignation. So, too, Don Pedro is shown as the light-hearted, good-natured, frivolous prince, who, for sheer love of harmless intrigue, is most naturally occupied in forwarding the flirtations and courtships of his followers. All this, at any rate in its combination, is new to most of us, and makes of the comedy something very different from what it has been when employed simply as a medium for displaying the capabilities of a promising Beatrice or a popular Benedick. The only phase of the drama here allowed to miss its due share of prominence is the delightful fooling of Dogberry and Verges, types for all ages of pompous official blunderers. The representation of these notable characters at the Lyceum have altogether too little comic weight to make their quaint utterances tell as they should. They hopelessly cast into the shade by the brightness of their surroundings, and form the one blot upon a performance which in other respects is consistently brilliant, points of such impersonations as those of Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry are readily recognisable; the easy humour of the new Benedick and the charm of the new Beatrice have already won liberal yet not extravagant appreciation. All that is most polished and nost subtle in Mr. Irving's method as a come-

popularised by Mr. Boucicault's dramatised version of the story, and Mr. Jefferson's im-personation of Rip. It has now been utilised for lyric purposes, and the practised pen of Mr. H. B. Farnie has been successfully employed in providing opportunities for vocal solos and concerted pieces, and especially for the choral ensembles which are the backbone of opera. For the first time in musical history an English operatic libretto has been set to music by a French composer, and this task has been discharged by M. Planquette, the popular author of the music to Les Cloches de Corneville. It may be said at once that in Rip Van Winkle he on Saturday night more than maintained his reputation as a fertile melodist and a skilful writer of elegant orchestration. Rip Van Winkle surpasses Les Cloches de Corneville in dramatic interest, and is more richly endowed with fresh and captivating melody. It will be needless to enter into details respecting the plot. The leading characteristics of the music are melody and brightness; it exhibits merits of a higher kind, and the finale of the second act may be cited as a proof that M. Planquette is able to construct concerted pieces in which dramatic effect is combined with wellwritten harmony and poetical orches-The overture presents some of tration. the leading motifs, ably arranged for orchestra. An opening chorus of villagers is followed by a concerted piece, in which Gretchen (Miss Violet Cameron) and Katrina (Miss Martinot, her first appearance in England) sing some tuneful couplets, afterwards harmonised for chorus. Rip's first song, "Oh, where's my Girl;" (in A flat, 3-4 time) is melodious and effective, and still more so is the canoe song (for Gretchen and Rip), "Where flows the wild Mohawk river," a charming and simply harmonised melody in 6-8 time, key D major. One of the most important musical features in Act I. is the Legend of the Katskills, "Oh, beware!" sung by Gretchen and chorus. The music is too light in character for the situation, but the melody-particularly in the second movement—is so fascinating that its de-ficiency of dramatic power is readily excused, and the listener is not sorry when he hears it repeated as the leading theme of the finale to the last act. The trio (in E flat, common time) between Rip, his child Alice, and little Hans, is dramatically effective, and contains one passage, "These little heads, now golden," which is singularly charming. The simple harmonic progressions are admirably suited to the personages, and the trio merits warm praise. The finale to Act 1 is varied and effective, and the Katskill Mountain Legend motif is cleverly introduced. Act II. commences with a dramatic "Lantern Chorus," followed by a tuneful ballad, "Now the twilight," sung by Gretchen, and a "Patrol Chorus," which is both appropriate and melodious. The trio, "Now, won't you come?" sung by Gretchen, Rip, and the villanous lawyer, Derrick, is musi cally excellent, but the dramatic situation is scarcely consistent with probability. The Echo Song for Rip and chorus (in B flat 6-8 time) monitor the probability is given to obtime) merits the popularity it is sure to obtain, and the nautical song and chorus, "Blow

dian is here seen at its best.

COMEDY THEATRE.

The legend of Rip Van Winkle has long

been familiar to English readers, and has been

high, blow low," is characteristic and bright-The "Ninepin" solo with chorus is not remarkably original, and the succeeding song "My Pipe," is far more to be commended, being freshly melodious, and well orchestrated. The ballet music in this act is piquant and original, and the waltz tune (in B flat) of the "Pas de Fascination," gracefully danced by Miss Ada West, will haunt the memory after being once heard. The finale of this act, "Slumber, Mortal!" is well written and highly effective, and the stage presents a picturesque and impressive appearance when the phantoms of Hendrick Hudson and his crew disappear, and the moon lights up the wild landscape in which the only living beings visible are a stork (the emblem of solitude) and the sleeping Rip Van Winkle. Act 3 contains some lively choral music for a party of woodcutters, and for Katrina and her lady friends engaged in electioneering. The young lady who undertook the rôle of Katrina was a fascinating actress, but her voice was scarcely powerful enough for her share in concerted music, and she would do well to dispense with the opera-bouffe gestures in which she alone indulged. The gem of this act was the Letter Song, "True love, from o'er the sea," commencing in G minor (3-4 time) and passing into G major. Capitally sung by Miss Cameron, it met with an enthusiastic welcome, and is so full of genuine melody, sympathetically attached to poetical words, that it is sufficient to make the fortune of an opera. The "Hammock Song" ("Rocked upon the Billow") is tuneful, but too long, and not remarkably original. Rip's song, "Truth in the Well" (E flat, 2-4 time) is re markable for its originality, the trio, "I know you not" (Alice, Hans, and Rip) is admirably constructed, and the reminiscence of the air sung by Rip in the first act is introduced with touching effect. The short finale has for its theme the Katskill Legend Motif, which predominates in the opera. Mr. Molif, which predominates in the opera. Mr. Frederick Leslie's impersonation of Rip Van Winkle revealed histrionic powers of a high order. Miss Violet Cameron exhibited in her impersonation of Rip's wife, Gretchen, a charm of manner and a command of sym-pathetic expression which won general admiration. Mr. Lionel Brough (Nick Vedder in Act II.) awakened frequent peals of laughter, and MM. Penley (Derrick), Kelleher (the Burgomaster,) Wilnore, Darrell, Perry, and Rising, etc., with Mlles. Martinot (Katrina), Graham, Lewis, and a large number of young ladies who played subordinate parts, exerted themselves zealously and successfully. A smoother first night's performance could hardly be possible Amongst the audience were several well known Paris journalists, who had journeyed to London expressly to be present at the première of their compatriot's opera.

IMPERIAL THEATRE.

It is a pity that Miss Calhoun, the young American, who made her first appearance in London on Saturday night, has so arranged her debut as to make it appear a direct challenge to the English actress who recently occupied the Imperial stage. Nothing is gained by such an expedient for gaining attention, and much is probably lost, since it is scarcely to be supposed that the programme which Miss Calbour has thus compelled here. which Miss Calhoun has thus compelled herself to follow chances to be one which she would naturally have chosen for the display of her special capabilities. The ways, however, are stage-struck, and, for reasons which must be presumed to have satisfied Miss Calhoun, she has decided to employ her two weeks' season at the Imperial by appearing first as Hester Grazebrook in An Unequal Match, and then as Rosalind in As You Like It. It was the former of these impersonations which Miss Calhoun attempted on Saturday night; and, in spite of the very indifferent support which she had secured, she managed to impress her audience very favourably. She is young, and evidently has much to learn; but it is equally clear that she has the material of which actresses are made. - Observer.

The production of Tennyson's new drama, The Promise of May, will probably be arranged at the Globe for the 11th November. Mr. Hermann Vezin and Miss Fanny Josephs, as well as Mr. Kelly, are likely to be included in the company engaged by Mrs. Bernard Beere. The Vicar of Bray will be withdrawn from the Globe after the 28th inst.

Mr. Augustus Harris contemplates introducing a new feature in scene illumination to the stage effects of "Old Drury" at Christmas. He has secured the assistance of the Duplex electric light, and proposes by means of it to illuminate the transformation scene in his pantomime. The light will be supplied by the new storage battery, which the Duplex Company includes amongst its novelties. means of this battery, it is said, all the difficulties of electric lighting are got over.

One of the earliest novelties to be produced at the St. James's Theatre, when the house reopens next month, will be a new comedy entitled Impulse, in which Mr. Arthur Dacre will appear. Mr. Stephenson is the author.

A private representation, to secure American copyright, will be shortly given of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera of Perola, to be produced at the Savoy Theatre early in December. Miss Jessie Bond represents Perola; Miss Leonora Braham, Phyllis, the ward in Chancery; Miss Alice Barnett, the Queen of the Fairies; Mr. George Grossmith, the Lord Chancellor; Mr. Richard Temple, Strephon, the son of the Lord Chan-cellor and Perola; Mr. Rutland Barrington, Lord Mount Ararat; and Mr. Durward Lely,

LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART. Mr. Matthew Arnold's address at University College, Liverpool, is to be printed in the next number of the Nineteenth Century.

Mr. David Bogue will, says the Athensum,

shortly commence the publication of a series of original biographical handbooks entitled "Eminent Women." This series, to be issued under the editorship of Mr. John H. Ingram, will be written entirely by women, and is to be devoted to short but comprehensive biographies of women eminent for their genius, virtues, actions, or associations. The works which have already been arranged for are not compiled from existing publications, but are chiefly based upon original unpublished ma-terial, and are, therefore, likely, it is said, to prove of more than ordinary prove of more than ordinary interests. In earlier volumes of the series will include "George Eliot," by Miss Mathilde Blind; "Emily Bronte," by Miss Mary Robinson; "George Sand," by Miss Bertha Thomas; "Mary Lamb," by Mrs. Gilchrist; and "Maria Edgeworth," by Miss Helen Zimmern. The October number of the Edinburgh Re-

view just issued contains an article on "Shelley and Mary," containing important documents from the Shelley Papers which present in a new light some incidents in the life of the poet. Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have just issued a tasteful little volume entitled "The Flowers of Shakespeare." On each page is a coloured representation of a group of favourite flowers, with an appropriate quotation from

Shakespeare. The same publishers have just issued a very prettily bound edition of Hans Christian Andersen's "Fairy Tales," with ten full-page pictures in colours, after original drawings by

Messrs. Vizetelly and Co., of Catherine-street, have in the press an interesting work by Hargrave Jennings, author of "The Rosi-crucians," entitled "The Childishness and Brutality of the Time," Some Plain Truth, in Plain Language," supplemented by peculiar

narratives. A project is affoat to establish an institutio n of a literary, social, and scientific character in the rapidly-increasing district of West Ken-sington, to be called the West Kensington Club and Institute. The promoters suggest that lectures on subjects of general interest, musical and dramatic entertainments, a read-

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No. 20,999 .- FOUNDED 1814.

### PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1882.

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### Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16-17, 1882.

ITALY AND SCRUTIN DE LISTE. Politicians in Italy are preparing for the electoral contest which is to take place in that country in the course of a few days. The interest felt in the event is special and exceptional, for the elections are to be held under the new Reform Bill, which, besides considerably widening the basis of the franchise, introduces a novelty in the methods of voting. Hitherto the number of electors in Italy has been considerably under a million, and not half of those inscribed on the register ever took the trouble to vote. The principle that entitles a man to a vote is the same, for the most part, as it was previously, but the amount of direct imperial and provincial taxes a man must now contribute in order to be an elector has been considerably reduced. It would hardly be interesting for us to reproduce the interminable clauses of the new Reform Bill, which has been placarded in every commune in Italy. As with us, the elector must have attained the age of twenty-one; but, as is not the case in England, he must know how to read and write. This, in Italy, where there are still so many analfabeti, or illiterates, is a qualification that almost all politicians have agreed in regarding as imperative. Then comes the condition that a man must be a taxpayer, and a payer of direct taxes-a condition which few people in Italy can well escape. In that country things are done with a certain amount of negligence, not to say slovenliness, and we have seen no trustworthy estimate of the size of the new Electoral body. Neither will the forthcoming Elections provide a satisfactory test Thousand of persons otherwise en titled to vote will be disqualified by the fact of being in arrears with their contributions to the Exchequer. Numbers, again, will not care to trouble themselves to go to the poll. Moreover, tens of thousands will stay away because Pius IX. ordered them to do so, and Leo XIII. has unfortunately not removed the prohibition. The fancy franchises, as we in England are in the habit of calling them, are pretty numerous. Certain officials, the Mille who followed Garibaldi to Marsala, and various persons who fought for the unity of Italy in the dramatic days now happily passed away, are treated as a privileged class. In a word, their sword is their qualification, and not an ignoble one. its entirety, the Reform Taken in Act is a fairly wise piece of legislation. It may turn out that the number of those who actually vote will still not be large; but the opportunity is not withheld, and no one can henceforth allege that the basis of the Electoral franchise in Italy is too narrow. One considerable innovation, however, has been made in the previous Electoral Law. M. Gambetta must cast envious eyes towards the country of whose race he is supposed to be; for that Scrutin de Liste which he has hitherto vainly endeavoured to extort from the French Legislature is now exercised in Italy. It is surrounded, however, with a carious number of precautions. Some Electoral Colleges, or, as we should say, Constituencies, return three, some five, some nine, some eleven members. This depends, of course, upon their size. In each case, however, an elector has as many votes as there are representatives, though he can bestow only one vote on one candidate. In Italy Scrutin de Liste is not calculated to produce the same results, and, as we think, the same evils, it would in France. Italy has by no means the highly organised and centralised bureaucracy that exists in France. There is no ringing of a bell in Italy, and laying down the law for every person in the population at one and the same time. The old municipal and communal life of Italy still saves its people from the manœuvres of Metropolitan wire-pullers. In France, as we have more than once had occasion to show, Scrutin de Liste would be a concentrated Caucus, with one man as the Grand Elector of the whole of France. We do not deny that, for want of some remedy or other, French Legislatures are smitten with a passion for endless divisions of sections and sub-sections, which result in producing impotence and paralysis. But Scrutin de Liste, as it would be employed in France, would be a remedy worse

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN LONDON.

than the disease, and it is the despotic

temperament and impatient mind of M.

Gambetta that have urged him to demand

its acceptance.—Standard.

The present epidemic of scarlet fever in London seems likely to bring about the renewal of an old quarrel. From the recent action of the Metropolitan Asylums Board it seems that the contest decided against it in the Hampstead and Fulham cases is about to be recommenced with a change of face. An attempt on the part of the Board to convert the hospitals at Hampstead and Fulham into centres for the aggregation of small-pox cases from various parts of London was met with strenuous opposition. The first case tried was that of Hampstead, where, after costly litigation, the Board was beaten at great expense to the ratepayers. Despite this experience, an attempt was made to force a small-pox hospital, subject to receive cases from any part of London, upon Fulham. This was strongly resented by the inhabitants of Brompton, South Kensington, and Fulham, who were

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; content to deal with their own cases, or a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, with any within a radius of a mile, but with any within a radius of a mile, but protested against cases being brought to them from the East End of London. Nothing, however, would satisfy the Board but that the Fulham Hospital, ground for which was origi-obtained for a convalescent hosnally pital only, should receive small-pox patients from parts of London of which the neighbours had never heard. It was determined to resist the infliction, and an injunction was obtained restraining the Board from sending patients from any distance beyond a radius of one mile. Against this decision the Board appealed, and in the meantime a Commission was appointed to investigate the whole question, and experts were employed to decide on the probability of contagion being spread in the district immediately surrounding the hospitals in which contagious diseases were accumulated. Evidence of a conclusive kind was produced concerning Fulham Hospital. It was shown by a map and by carefully collected statistics that, after the hospital was made a small-pox centre, the district, which had previously been comparatively free from disease, had suffered severely, the map apparently proving, like a similar one made in Paris, that places towards which the wind blows without interruption from a hospital for infections diseases are specially subject to be afflicted by them. The result of the Board's application to the Court of Appeal was that the injunction obtained in September, 1881, was confirmed, and now remains in full force. It limits the area from which small-pox patients can be sent to the hospital to the radius of one mile; and it may be added that no sooner was it obtained than the cases within that radius rapidly diminished, and finally so completely disappeared that the hospital has closed for several months. One would have thought that this experience, fortified by recent medical opinion against the concentration of disease, would have been conclusive against contagious disorders other than small-pox; but the Asylums Board appears to entertain a different opinion, for it has opened the Fulham Hospital for scarlet fever cases, and decided to reopen that at Hampstead. So far as the law is concerned, the Board is acting within its powers, for in the long and costly litigation already incurred small-pox only was referred to. The reason given by the Board is that it is not fair to send fever cases from the west to the east-that is to Homerton Hospital; but, with what appears strange perversity, it has decided to send cases rom east to west, for cases are now in the Fulham Hospital from Wapping. A protest from the inhabitants having been overruled by the Local Government Board, it is now asked that scarlet fever cases may be limited to the one mile radius, like those of small-pox. At the last meeting of the Asylums Board scant favour was shown to any kind of concession, just as if rules estrictions which applied to small pox did not morally apply with tenfold strength to scarlet fever. The obstinacy of antagonism apart, there ought not to be, and indeed is not, any difficulty in each parish taking its own fever cases. Fulham and Hammersmith are prepared to do so, and Kensington and Chelsea could easily do as much. St. Pancras and Hampstead are also ready to fend for themselves. Other parishes would doubtless follow if they were directed to do so by the Local Government Board, and thus the more than probable danger of the aggregation of fever cases in a few large hospitals would be averted .- Daily News.

> FRENCH RESPONSIBILITY FOR EVENTS IN EGYPT.

We have no desire to revive old controversies, and we are only too glad to allow the history of the Anglo-French Control to sleep in the grave to which that institution has been consigned by events. But when we are told that England has had no cause to complain of the action of her partner in Egypt, it is necessary to recall to the memory of those who make such an assertion some facts concerning which there is no

dispute :-The first great mistake, that rendered all that followed almost unavoidable—the Joint Note of January—to whom did we owe that? It was proposed by France, pressed by France, and accepted—most unfortunately accepted—by England, contrary to the advice of her agents on the spot, solely from a desire to keep on good terms with France. When this blunder was committed, there was still a possibility that it might have been remedied if prompt concerted action had been taken. At his moment M. Gambetta fell, and his successors took office, with the determination to avoid any action whatever. Lord Granville proposed in February that appeal to Europe which did not take place till May. Why was there then this fatal delay? Because France, which had been too reckless in January, was now too timid to allow anything to be done M. de Freycinet put his foot down on one proposal after another made by Lord Gran-ville. He would not hear of any intervention ville. He would not hear of any intervention at all, not even an intervention to come to terms with Arabi. All this while affairs in Egypt were drifting daily nearer the abyss. After the proposal to send out special financiers had been rejected, Lord Granville proposed that a Turkish General should be sent to restore discipline in the Egyptian army in conjunction with officers from England and France. This also was rejected by France. When at last, in May, M. de Freycinet made the proposal that English and French ironshould be sent to Alexandria, Lord Granville proposed that the danger of this step should be minimised by asking the other Powers to co-operate. This was peremptorily vetoed by France, and the English Government for the fourth time gave way against its own judgment, "Her Majesty's Government think this a mistake," wrote Lord Granville, but, "as the French Government held absolutely to it" the mistake was committed. We need not pursue the story further, nor remind the public how it was we came to be exposed singlehanded to all the costly and dangerous quences of the Egyptian Expedition.-Pall Mall Gazette.

THE WORK OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL. -The present Quartermaster-General having quite a rough time of it. It was but a few weeks ago that General Herbert was called upon to despatch an army corps to Egypt. All the work done by the Department over which he presides was carried out in splendid order. There was not, in fact, a hitch anywhere. The fighting being concluded, the troops have to be brought back. Considering the amount of extra work and responsibility which has de-volved upon General Herbert, it is to be hoped that his claims may be duly considered, when the honours are being distributed. It is too often the case that those who sit quietly offices, and mature the earlier arrangements by which the success of a campaign is en-sured, are overlooked, while all the rewards pass to those who are lucky enough to secure commands and staff appointments in the field -Army and Navy Gazette,

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

The correspondent of the Standard at Cairo telegraphed on Monday evening:-The deadlock regarding the trial of Arabi Pacha continues, and as neither party appears inclined to give way, there is no saying how long a time may clapse before the matter is settled. Upon the one hand, Sir E. Malet has announced that the trial will not proceed unless Arabi is defended by his English counsel, while on the other the Ministry have given Sir E. Malet to understand that they will not be responsible for the government of the country if the English counsel introduces the country if the English counsel introduces modes of procedure altogether unknown in Egyptian courts. It is supposed that they object partly because the cousel is supplied by Mr. Blunt, whom they regard as an ally of Arabi and an enemy of Egypt, and they assert that great delay will be caused by his interference and cross-examination, and that this will have a very bad effect upon the country. The ignorant portion of the population will The ignorant portion of the population will suppose that the English have taken up Arabi's cause and have forsaken the Khedive, whose prestige will be greatly injured.

Arabi's friends assert that several members of the Ministry dare not face the cross-examination to which an English barrister would certainly subject all witnesses, and that they fear that many inconvenient facts and incidents would come to light. For instance, during the Mission of Dervish Pacha here there were negotiations, and probably correspondence, between Arabi and others now high in office, and ugly facts might come out as to the relations of these persons with Arabi, even while hostilities were going on. The incident of the intrusion of the eunuchs of the Palace into Arabi's cell at midnight has not been satisfactorily cleared up, and there are, in fact, many matters which an English barrister might introduce into the case which would be singularly unpleasant for many highly-placed officials. In the meantime, although the full official machinery of the country has been occupied in getting up the case of the prosecution, the fact remains that Arabi has not as yet been allowed to see his counsel or to prepare his defence. I understand that the evidence yesterday adduced before the Court of Inquiry tended to exonerate rather than to convict him of complicity in the burning of Alexandria. A list of native lawyers has been submitted to the various prisoners, and they have been invited to select any they have been invited to select any might prefer to represent them at the trial; but it is significant that each lawyer named has not only declined to act, but has left the country. Under the present circumstances, and seeing that a failure of the Court to convict Arabi would unquestionably be viewed by the country as a defeat of the Khedive, and would render the future even darker and more difficult than it already some are of opinion that it would be better for the Egyptian Government to abandon the prosecution altogether, proclaiming, accordng to their first announcement, a general amnesty, and banishing from the country Arabi and the other leaders whose presence in Egypt is imcompatible with the rule of the present Khedive.

The Cairo correspondent of the Daily News says:—
The general results of the private investi-

gations are that the prisoners for the most part objected to be questioned on the events of the 2nd of February and the 9th September. Arabi's protest was especially strong, on the grounds that the Khedive granted a general pardon to all persons implicated in all and any events up to the massacre. ing the release of the colonels in February, he denies that he and Ali Fehmi, with Abdelal, had previously arranged that in the event of being imprisoned the regiments should to rescue them. Three were invited to a banquet at the house of Osman Pacha Rafki, the War Minister, and were the War Minister, and upon. The three colonels seized upon. The three colonels were rescued by the regiments of Abdelal and Ali Fehmi, Arabi's own not moving in the matter. With regard to this subject, Arabi protests that the officers and men were disgusted with the system of giving military commissions to civil officers, and the better class to Turks and Circassians. "I," said Arabi, "was unanimously chosen by my brother officers to represent their cause." Arabi eloquently and forcibly repudiated all idea of collusion between the colonels and the men. The latter, whom he declares acted spontaneously, could not, he reiterates, have made a pre-arrangement, because they had not a suspicion that the banquet was a mere trap. Arabi continued in the same strain in the course of examination of the events of September, protesting that his action was justified by the state of the country and the Khedive's own subsequent approval. The country, he said, was ruled despotically by the Turks and Circas-There was no justice in the land t by purchase. "I loved my country," sians. except by purchase. "I loved my country," exclaimed Arabi, "and my only ambition was to allow her to enjoy such privileges as are possessed by the people of happier lands. We conducted the Abdin demonstration in an orderly manner. Before making my demand for a Constitution, ministerial reorganization, and the renovation of the Chamber, I informed the foreign Consuls of the steps I intended to take in the interests of Egypt. Shortly afterwards the Khedive was pleased to express his sense of my zeal for my country's good. He nominated me first, Vice-Minister and next Chief Minister. Shortly afterwards the Khedive of War. The Anglo-French Note led to the fall of the Ministry and my resignation, and immediately the Foreign Consuls, concerned for the safety of their countrymen, visited me. asking for a guarantee of security. Though no longer in power, I sent a circular to the officers, inviting them to preserve peace, and the result was successful. Subsequently the Chamber, summoning me, announced the intention to petition the Khedive to reinstate me as Minister of War, which, space of indecision, the Khedive did." With regard to the events of the 11th June, Arabi protested that in the first place the presence of the foreign fleet ex-cited the mob, and that the stabbing of an Arab by a Maltese was as the spark to the conflagration. As each party became rein-forced the combat spread, and would have become even more serious but for the intervention of the troops. Arabi insisted that the troops did their duty, and continued:— The Khedive invested me with the Order of the Osmanie two days before the bombardment, saying, 'Accept my thanks for the praiseworthy manner you have fulfilled your duties to your country and myself.' The Khedive (adds the prisoner) had written to

The Times says :- With reference to Mr Blunt's letter to Mr. Gladstone, published by us on the 13th inst., that gentleman informs us that he has since received a formal communication from Sir E. Malet, dated October 4, returning him his letter to Arabi Pacha, and stating that this was done in accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Blunt asks us to state Foreign Affairs. that he chose Sir E. Malet as his means of communication with the prisoner in order that his proceedings might be strictly formal and above board, and that he gave notice to the Home Government of his having done so on the 27th of September, his object in addressing Arabi being merely to give him friendly assistance in his distress, and to obtain from him the necessary legal authority to act on his behalf in appointing council. Mr. Blunt adds that he had from the first pledged his word to Mr. Gladstone to abstain from any interference with contemporary politics in Egypt. The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Mark Napier;—

the Sultan for his special orders."

"Ootober 6.—I have just seen Sir Edward Malet, who states that Arabi has requested the Home Go-vernment to be allowed to amploy counsel to be appointed by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt or Sir William

Gregory, and that the Government has consented. I told Sir Edward that I held Mr. Blunt's authority to act for Arabi. He referred me to Sir rity to act for Arabi. He referred me to Sir Charles Wilson, English member of the Commission. I apprehend no difficulty in obtaining an interview with Arabi. The trial is to be held, as at present arranged, according to the French system, and an acte d'instruction is now being taken. Send books on the subject of French Courts-martial. I will write again shortly, when I have seen Sir Charles Wilson and my client."

Sir John Adye visited Arabi Pacha while he was under the charge of English officers to see for himself that he was being properly treated. Arabi, we believe, expressed him-self perfectly satisfied with the treatment he was receiving. Mr. Napier telegraphs:-"Cairo, 16th, 11.20 a m.—Sir Edward Malet still insists that English counsel shall be allowed the prisoners. The trial is postponed till this point is settled. Delay has been promised."

Unless proper arrangements are made by the Egyptian authorities to secure a fair trial, it is possible that the British Government will require that Arabi shall be re-transferred to English custody.

PARLIAMENT OUT OF SESSION. Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., addressing the Gravesend Radical Association on Monday, dwelt upon the subject of municipal government in London. He said he had al-

ways thought that the municipal privileges which the City of London enjoyed ought to be extended. He believed that those who inquired into the constitution of that corpora-tion would recognize in it the oldest form of a free representative constitution to be found in this country, and that was the reason it had lasted so long. It had a chief magistrate elected in the beginning by the ratepayers of the ward to which he belonged, and it enjoyed the privilege of electing its own magistrates, because the Londoners of old claimed a right to be tried by a Londoner, and that claim was still upheld. That privilege had been maintained because the city magistrates had given satisfaction by the way in which had administered justice, not only to those who had elected them, but also to those who had not, and their decisions had given general satisfaction to the Judges of the land, for it was seldom that they were reversed on appeal. One must look a long way back to find such an instance. It was an absolute personal administration of justice, and he maintained that, so long as the aldermen were given the power to act as magistrates, they must be elected for life. When it was decided that it was not right for them to act as magistrates, then he should not object to periodical elections, but in that case they must give up the right. As to the broad principle of and believed that the Government would bring in a measure for that purpose, for he considered that the inhabitants of the great parishes outside the limits of the City proper had a right to municipal government. based on popular election. He was not one who feared that the dignity and prestige of the Corporation would be destroyed by such . He thought, on the contrary, that extension it would be enormously increased. earnestly hoped, however, that, whatever change was made, the right of popular election as it at present existed and the election of the councillors direct from the people would not be lost sight of. He did not like the system on which the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works were elected, and thought it much better to elect from a constituency than from a vestry. The vestry system of election was to his mind too much of the caucus principle, and he hoped it would not be adopted in the new municipality. He believed that a large number of the City Liveries believed that the change was necessary; but he was opposed to the privilege of voting which the liverymen enjoyed upon payment of some £20 to join a guild, because he held it to be unconstitutional that a man should be able to qualify himself to vote by payment of a small sum of money, and he hoped that the Commissioners on the City Guilds would recommend that the privilege be taken away, so that each man should enjoy advantages under the franchise. He equal wished to show that he was not opposed to the extension of the municipal government of London, and he believed he should not have been appointed to the Commission on the City Guilds if it had not been thought that he would give an unbiased, unprejudiced, and

liberal interpretation of whatever might be necessary for any reform in them.

Mr. Henry Chaplin and the Hon. E. Stanhope addressed a meeting of their consti-tuents at Hogsthorpe on Monday evening. Mr. Chaplin, referring to the distress prevailing among the agricultural classes, remarked that among the recommendations of the Royal Commission was one to the effect that local taxation should be reduced, and he strongly advocated that personal property should pay equally with real property towards the maintenance of national objects. The Conservative Government relieved the land of local taxes to the extent of nine millions, whereas the present Government had only promised relief to the extent of a quarter of a million. He deprecated the taking off some years ago of the shilling duty on corn, and, while not for a moment advocating its re-imposition, he pointed out that if it had been continued it would have now produced three millions an-nually without making any difference in the supply or the price to the consumer. Instead of attempting to relieve agricultural distress, the present Government had passed the Arrears Bill, compelling the British taxpayer to pay the rent of the Irish tenants, many of whom were in a much better position than the English tenants. Mr. Stanhope pointed to the increase in the national expenditure, without any promise of relief to the agricultural interest, while the war in Egypt would mean a further addition to the income-tax or an increased burden upon the land. He denounced the "Treaty of Kilmainham," and said he should oppose the clôture to the utmost of his

power.
Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., in laying the memorial stone of a Primitive Methodist chapel at Rhostyllen, a few miles from Wrexham, on Monday, said a great deal was heard in these days about Church Congresses and Conferences and of the progress that the Church of England was making. Far be it from him, as a churchman, to say one word against those conferences and that progress, but it would be idle to shut his eyes to the fact that, if the Church was advancing by rapid strides in Wales, Nonconformity was advancing with seven-leagued boots rapidity. For every church built since he became member for Denbighshire, 14 years ago, there had been at least 30 chapels erected. It was absurd to say, as many people did, that all subjects of the same civil Government must hold precisely the same religious doctrines and conform to the same ordinances. That was a matter which every man and woman must settle with God and their own conscience.

AN IRISH ROMANCE .- A Limerick correspondent writes:—Two years ago Miss Ellard, the owner of a fine estate at Newtownellard, Oola, was fired at, but both she and her coachman fortunately escaped the bullet of the assassin. Shortly afterwards police pro-tection was afforded Miss Ellard, two subconstables being drawn from the New Pallas station, and appointed to that duty. The guards appear to have acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the fair proprietress, and one of them, Sub-Constable Sheehy, a brave, dashing young fellow, proved himself so highly agreeable that she resolved to render his protection a permanent duty. The young, wealthy and accomplished lady has, in plainer words, given her hand and heart to Sub-Constable Sheey, who is now the husband of a beautiful wife and a landed proprietor, with an income, it is stated, of £10,000 a

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL CASTLE, MONDAY.

Divine service was conducted at the Castle esterday morning by the Rev. W. W. Tuloch, B.D., Minister of Maxwell Church, Glasgow. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Glasgow. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duchess of Connaught, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse, and the Royal Household were present. The Rev. W. W. Tulloch, B.D., had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

The Duchess of Beaufort arrived at the Park Hotel, Park-place, St. James's, from Badminton, on Monday.

The Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Edith Ashley have left town for St. Giles's House,

Lord Winmarleigh and Hon. Misses Wilson Patten have left town for Winmarleigh, Garstang, for the winter.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in December, between Major take place early in December, between Major Robert J. O. Jocelyn, of the 8th (the King's) Regiment, younger son of the late Hon. John Jocelyn, and Miss Jenyns, eldest daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Edwards have arrived at Thomas's Hotel from the Continent.

GHOST STORIES WANTED. We have been requested by the "Society of Psychical Research" to say how grateful they will be for any well-authenticated ghost stories. Tales of this sort are numerous rather than well authenticated; and so the records of the Society, if they be rigorously edited, may, when they come to be published seem strangely meagre. The field, however, to be cultivated is wide enough, for ghost stories are found among every nation, savage and civilized, and at no period of the world's history were they more abundant than at pre-They possess a distinct literature of sent. their own, and are so associated with the gladsome season of the year that it would be almost as churlish to speak contemptuously of plum-pudding on Christmas-day as to affect inhelief in ghost stories on Christmas-eve. There are not, however, we think, very many people, Spiritualists and Celts excepted, who actually believe in wraiths, though at the same time there are still fewer who, if they sifted the unassorted mass of their halfformed superstitions, could honestly declare their entire incredulity. And so long as we are not compelled to give a reason for our shadowy faith in apparitions, we may be well content to cherish it in much the same way that thousands hold to a tradition about the value of a Queen Anne's farthing or the ameliorating influence of the Gulf Stream, which some sceptical geographers have de clared does not exist. In an age when attacks on the rights of property are rampant, it is not at all certain that this new Society with the learned name should not be regarded as a band of inconoclasts thinly disguised as philosophers. If ghosts are to be disestablished many a valuable heritage would be seriously deteriorated in value. A crumbling old mansion, fit for little save pulling down, or as a good example of the kind of sanitation which is to be avoided, has a distinct market value when it is known to be haunted by a grim personage who, when in life, was no better than he ought to be, or by a wronged lady who stalks through the best bed-room about one o'clock in the morning when some particularly interesting event occurs in the family. An Irish landlord without the hereditary banshee who disports himself in the garden-terrace when an heir is born, an agent shot, a bill protested, or at some equally unfortunate episode in the daily life of a Milesian squire, would not be worthy of the county historian' notice. If the Psychical researchers propose deliberately to lay hands on these last remnants of the pristine dignity of an impoverished people, right-minded people will decline aiding them in their labours. It is true they profess to be merely scientific in-quirers, anxious to get hold of as much firsthand evidence as possible bearing on thought reading, clairvoyance, presentiments, and dreams, noted at the time of occurrence and afterwards confirmed, unexplained disturbances in places supposed to be haunted, apparitions at the moment of death or other vise, and of other abnormal events hard to classify at present, but which may seem to fall under somewhat the same category as these. It is clear the Society does not err on the side of a restricted programme. body so comprehensive in its wants is certain to enjoy an extensive correspondence Bushels of letters narrating the most extraordinary stories will be despatched to the Secretaries' address. To their critical notice will be brought an endless array of Highland myths about second sight, haunted houses, and walking ghosts; and portentous communications from Spiritualistic Societies vouching for ladies having come through the ceilings of second-floor rooms without opening a trap-door or injuring the plaster, and of equally well "authenticated" nstances of disembodied spirits writing on slates, and travelling through space without walking, riding, sailing, or flying. All these absurdities will be guaranteed by men and women as to whose honesty, sanity, and general shrewdness there is no suspicion. They will vouch for having seen what it is quite impossible to believe they could ever have witnessed, just as in the past they have declared on their faith as philosophers and truth speakers that they have beheld "with their own eyes" what the cruel investigations of a prosaic police magistrate demonstrated to be either gross fraud or clever legerdemain There is really very little history which can be pronounced absolutely incontrovertible. It is questionable if there is such a thing as "a fact" untinctured by the personality of the teller.

-Standard,

Is there, or is there not, a famine in Iceland at the present moment? Such "a fact" could

surely be easily ascertained; yet after ponder-

ing the weighty evidence on either side, it is

difficult to say who among the controversialists

is telling the truth. If such is the case, how

about what was asserted to be seen by some dyspeptic person at the witching hour of night

in a lonely Highland graveyard, or by two

nervous girls with impressionable minds and illogical temparaments at a moonlight window

in a remote part of Tipperary? The Society

for Psychical Research, as at present consti-tuted, is doubtless worthy of all respect. It

has the usual paraphernalia of regular orga-nisation, and it has, we believe, published a

volume of transactions, the burden of which is

that prosaic physicists have treated the body

and its ghosts with "uninstructive contempt

But how do we know that the Society will not

be invaded and conquered by the Spiritualists

In that case it would end, as a similar one

did, in simply recording the impostures and

credulities of ready recipients of the wonderful.

much more difficult will it be to verify

MUSIC. The recommencement of the excellent Saturday Afternoon Concerts in the Sydenham building has for many years been a welcome event, both for neighbouring audiences and for distant visitors. Its recurrence on Saturday last was the inauguration of the 27th series, the chief features in the arrangements for which have already been referred to by us in our notice of the prospectus. One of the special promises therein made was fulfilled at the concert of Saturday, when Herr Brahm's new pianoforte concerto was performed for the first time in England. The work is the second of the kind produced by the composer. the first having been brought forward, also at the Crystal Palace, in 1872. The concerto given on Saturday is symphonic in the number and order of the movements, and in the assumed importance implied by exceptional length, but not in intrinsic musical value, as it nowhere justifies the ambitious purpose to which it protends. The first Allegro starts

with a small melodious phrase; the second subject being pleasing, but, like the other, of no special character. In the working out of these, and in intermediate portions, disjointed effort the absence of any genuine musical promptings are the prevailing features; the wearisome length of the movement leaving an impression at the end, of persistent boredom of a prosy talker, who says the little that he has to say in most verbose manner. The second movement (Allegro Appassionato) has much the character of a Scherzo and promises at first to afford a bright relief to the preceding heaviness; but the promise is but imperfectly kept, for here, again, the composer's diffuseness of treatment outruns the interest of his subject matter. The third division—Andante—is generally less aggressive than the previous movements. It opens with a melodious solo for violoncello, and contains some mild, inoffensive phrases for the orchestra, interspersed with piano-forte passages, the irrelevance of which gives them the effect rather of impertinent intrusion than that of belonging to their surroundings. Here, again, over-prolongation is felt by those who can distinguish between a work of genus and one of mere manufacture. The final Allegretto Grazioso is in every respect the best portion of the concerto, lively, although somewhat commonplace, in its themes, but fairly well sustained as to coherence, and not, as is so frequently the case with Herr Brahms. to an exasperating extent. We have spoken but incidentally of the pianoforte portion of the concerto. The passages for the solo instrument have no other importance but such as may be considered to belong to excessive difficulty. They are generally unattractive in themselves, and scarcely ever seem like integral parts of the work: The ostensible purpose of a concerto is the display of the solo instrument; prominently and frequently, but still in a way that shall make it felt as being a component part of a great whole. In this respect, at least, Herr Brahms's new composition is a failure. The excessive difficulties which he has assigned to the solo pianist were skilfully exccuted by Mr. Oscar Beringer, who must have brought to his task a belief in its importance as well as thorough competence for its fulfil-

The concert began with Sterndale Bennett's overture "The Wood Nymph," ended with Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A), and included Herr Wagner's "Voices of the Forest," an orchestral arrangement of part of the music of the second scene of the second act of his Siegfried "opera-drama." Mr. E. Lloyd sang, with fine effect, the "Hymn to Happiness" from Berlioz's Lelio, and Walther's "Prize-Song" from Herr Wagner's Die Meistersinger. Mr. Manns received the usual warm greeting on his appearance at the conductor's desk.

After the concert came the re-opening of the grand organ (in the Handel orchestra), which has just been reconstructed by the builders, Messrs. Gray and Davison. The instrument has cost about £6,000, and is now of exceptional power and capacity. It has four manuals (or key-boards)—and a set of pedals, with independent stops, and a compass of thirty notes; the total number of stops (including those of combination) being 80. The wind is supplied by three of Joy's hydraulic engines, and the motive power is taken from the water of one of the great towers. The machinery for this purpose is under the organ, and is shown to those visitors who desire to see it. The opening performance on Saturday evenby Mr. A. pointed organist to the Crystal Palace Company), who played a varied selection of music
—sacred and secular—and gave proofs of his own skill and of the good qualities of the strument. Weekly performances are to be given by other eminent organists on successive Saturdays during this month and next, and up to December 16 inclusive.

Another attractive classical selection was performed last week at the Covent-garden romenade Concerts, the chief features having been Weber's overture to Euryanthe, his pianoforte concerto in E. flat, and Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A). The fine band conducted by Mr. A. Gwyllym Gowe gave good effect to these pieces, the soloist in the concerto having been Mr. F. Cliffe, who was well applauded. Miss Nettie Carpenter, a very juvenile violinist, made a highly favourable impression by her performance of a concerto by Viotti; and Mlle. Elly Warnots in Lotti's aria "Pur dicesti," Mme. Enriquez in Mozart's "Voi che sapete," and Mr. V. Rigby in lieder by Schubert and Schumann. gave agreeable contrasts to the instrumental

A concert was given at St. James's Hall on

Saturday evening with the laudable object of aiding the fund for educating the slave children in Cuba. The movement is under the patronage of the Spanish Minister, the Marquis de Casa Laiglesia, and other distinguished ersonages, and the concert was organised by Signor Vergara, who is giving similar per-ormances in the provinces. But little need be said of Saturday's concert beyond recommending the purpose for which it was given. The programme consisted of a varied selec-tion of vocal and instrumental pieces. Mme. Carlotta Patti (sister of the eminent prima donna) contributed some successful performances, and Mme, Selika (a Creole lady) was very favourably received in several airs of different styles; the other vocalists having been Mme, Evans-Warwick, Signor Vergara, Mr. P. Blandford, and Mr. J. Lynde. Effective solos were performed on their respective instruments by M. de Munck (violoncello), Signor Papini (violin), and Signor Tito Matter (pianoforte).—Daily News.

THE RETURN FROM EGYPT. The official arrangements made for the re-

will afford favourable opportunities of giving them a public welcome, and the residents of considerable portion of the Metropolis will have the gratification of seeing the gallant troopers ride through the streets during the business hours of the day, whatever the day may be on which they arrive. This is consequent on the resolution to give the horses a night's rest in the docks after landing, in order that they may recover from the effects of the voyage, and be fresh for their march to their barracks; and Captain Brownlow, who is recovering from his late accident, is having some of the dock sheds converted into stables for their accommodation. The officers and men, after landing their horses and making them comfortable for the night, will sleep once more in their berths on board ship, and will set out at their leisure in the morning. The South West India Docks have been selected for the debarkation, instead of the Albert Docks, being four miles nearer Lon-don—a selection which could not have been made but for the roomy hatchways of the Monarch Line ships, which permit of the horses walking up stages from the decks below, and render unnecessary the great cranes by which they were lifted on board in the remoter docks. Even at the worst they might have been hoisted, as they were in Egypt, by the ship's steam derrick. The southern end of the dock has been chosen as the point of landing. The exact route is not yet determined at headquarters, but this information, together with the day and the hour, will be duly announced. At the Admiralty on Monday the best qualified opinion was that the Lydian Monarch, with the first portion of the cavalry, would arrive on Friday next in the docks, in which case their triumphal entry into London will take place on Saturday. The Assyrian Monarch, with the remainder, is expected two days later, and may, there-, be looked for in the East of London on Monday morning. These ships and these troops will not, however, in all probability, be the first arrivals in England. According to the telegrams from the signalling station

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### Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17-18, 1882.

THE NATIONALIST CONFERENCE.

The discussion of the elaborate scheme of policy laid before the Nationalist Conference in Dublin by its organizers was not complicated by the admission of many new ideas. There was something to please everybody in the proposals submitted by Mr. Parnell. But the practical application of the scheme was felt to be less easy than the description of its details. At the opening of the proceedings, a letter was read from Mr. Patrick Egan, the treasurer of the Land League, laying down his office and rendering an account of his stewardship. Mr. Egan asks for a scrutiny of his balancesheet, and, no doubt, his request will be granted. The subject is one in which much interest is naturally felt, both in Ireland and in the United States, and Mr. Egan's enumeration of certain large heads of expenditure goes only a short way to satisfy public curiosity. It appears that the treasurer of the Land League has received in all £244,820, of which nearly £32,000 remain in hand. The sum of £212,000 has been expended during the past three years, according to Mr. Egan's statement. Of this some £50,000 was devoted to the "relief of distress," and £15,000 to the defence of Mr. Parnell and the other "traversers" at the State trials of 1880-81. These points may be left for further investigation, but it is the application of the balance of £148,000 which Mr. Egan leaves in no little obscurity. He says it has been expended the support of evicted tenants, providing wooden houses, law costs, sheriffs' sales, defence against ejectments, various law proceedings," and, last, but not least, the general expenses of organization.' It would be highly interesting to learn what proportion of the funds of the League has been actually spent upon the evicted tenants, a great number of whom are still recipients of this relief, and are determined to hold the authors of the "No-Rent Manifesto" to their promise that those obeying their orders should suffer no injury. Whatever that amount may be, it will be worth while to compare it with the sums that have gone into the pockets of the lawyers and the outlay upon "organization." The last item, in particular, would assuredly repay closer analysis. "Organization" is a large word, and includes many things which may not all be conveniently disclosed. It is not likely, at all events, that organization, old or new, can be carried on without the sinews of war, and the scheme of policy adopted by the Conference, by enlarging the scope of the agitation, has naturally multiplied the demands for pecuniary aid. The sum of £30,000 which is all the Land League can bequeath to its successor is not likely at present to be augmented by large contributions from America. The necessity for supporting evicted tenants has not, however, disappeared, and if Mr. Parnell and his associates succeed in persuading the tenantry to hold aloof from the Land Act. the burden will be rather increased than diminished. In fact, agitation is costly, and if it is to be supported by those methods which gave the Land League its power, it becomes more costly still. Whether the declaration of war adopted by the Dublin Conference be followed up or not by what may be called belligerent acts, the drain upon the funds devoted to agitation must cause the principal agitators some uneasiness. The position of the "Irish Parliamentary party" would be imperilled by the exhaustion of the pecuniary resources of the League. Hence the proposal, which found much favour at the meeting, that the Parliamentary representatives should be paid. It was suggested as a simple and feasible scheme that a fund of £200,000 or so should be raised, and the interest of it allocated to the payment of Mr. Parnell's most faithful followers. It is scarcely probable that the stream of American contributions would be set flowing anew for this object; nor would any such fund be safe against the jealousy of other claimants. Already, it seems, the pretensions of the Irish members of Parliament are looked at askance by their fellow-agitators who are not in the House of Commons. The factitious tranquillity of the Conference was disturbed towards its close by Mr. T. P. O'Connor's protest against the scheme for the election of the Council of the new League, as proposed to be amended by Mr. Davitt. Though the quarrel was finally composed, and Mr. Davitt's amendment withdrawn, the bitterness of feeling exhibited was signifi-

> members to be placed in a position of independence, but it is well that they should learn how exacting a task-master is "the people," when demoralized by long-continued agitation and exposed to the rival seductions of competing agitators. - Times. The Daily News says :- The meeting of

cant. The Parliamentary party are afraid

to trust to the hazards of an elective sys-

tem. They fear that a Council on which

they would have no official representation

would become dissociated from them, and

their mandate for trembling deputies. It

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. new National League inherits not only the legal part of the work of the Land League, but a handsome legacy in money from the defunct organization. Mr. Davitt stands aside with the Land League, and Mr. Parnell with the Irish National League takes his place. The Land League was Mr. Davitt's. It has both succeeded and failed. It has done something to get the Land Act passed, but it did more to bring down social disaster and repressive legislation on the country, and it has perished in the convulsion it created. The new League is Mr. Parnell's. It is to be Parliamentary and political in its methods; is to keep within the law, and to cover the whole field of Irish politics. Such we take to be the intentions of its founders. They probably meant at Tuesday's meeting, not so much to mark a new departure, to use the American phrase, in the political aims of Irish agitation as in the methods of which it makes use. Even the cry of "Down with the landlords!" is not to discredit the transformed agitation. The Irish National League seems to be intended by its authors to take up the work of the Land League and of the Home Rule League under the new conditions which the failure of the "No-rent" movement and the passing of the Land Act and the Arrears Act have produced. It appears to proceed on the assumption, which all the speakers at the meeting made, that the Land Act has failed. Even this loud proclamation of its failure may, however, be due to a secret misgiving that the Land Act is succeeding. The Irish Nationalists are between two fires. They have the Government, with the Land Act and the Arrears Act, on one side, and the secret societies on the other. If the wise administration of the new laws brings any measure of popular content, the Nationalist movement may be weakened or destroyed. On the other hand, Mr. Parnell and his colleagues probably feel that if they are to combat secret and criminal associations, they must show signs of political activity by organising machinery and pointing out definite ends for political agitation.

#### THE LATE MR. CHABOT.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Chabot. Henceforward our law reports will lack a feature which long familiarity has led us to regard as almost essential to any trial in which the identity of a signature or other piece of handwriting was concerned. Forgers trembled when they saw the well-known witness step into the box, and even people who were altogether innocent of manipulating anybody's autograph felt a sensation of relief when Mr. Chabot was not on the other side:-

In an age when it is complained that ever profession is over-crowded, that all the old ways of bread-winning are hampered by hungry applicants for work, to Mr. Chabot fession, and following it with such success that he was able to earn an ample income from his ingenuity. Descended from a Huguenot race, he inherited all the verve and clearheadedness of the best of Frenchmen, and though bred a lithographer, he deserted that calling in order to devote himself to what may be called a subsidiary branch of the ancient science of chiromancy. At first his asser-tions were but moderately convincing, and, indeed, until 1854, his opinions were of com-paratively little value in a Court of Law. Witnesses have always been permitted to swear that they saw a particular individual write certain words, or that by the similarity, or by seeing the same person write other papers, they believe the paper to be in the handwriting of the individual to whom it is attributed. In cases where a Jury are called upon to determine a disputed question of handwriting, they are allowed in England to form their own opinion by comparing the contested manuscript with other vritings admitted to be by the same person But until twenty-eight years ago this could not be done, and in Scotland it cannot be done even now. In that intensely practical country the evidence of engravers and others accustomed to the niceties of handwriting is regarded with profound suspicion, and at no time has received the countenance which has been accorded it in England during the past quarter of a century. Indeed, the extent to which it has been carried in our Law Courts is mainly due to the confidence reposed in Mr. Chabot's ability. That this reliance was well placed we are not prepared to deny. In many instances, as in the Roupell and Tichborne trials, there cannot be a question of the complete accuracy of his opinion. But of late years either the expert's infallibility suffered by age, or Juries got more sceptical; for though Mr. Chabot, like scientific witnesses generally, was quite as positive as in his earlier days, verdicts not unfrequently were rendered in direct contradiction to his evidence.—Standard.

#### THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AGITATION.

There is no mistaking the signs which point in the direction of a vigorous renewal of the demand for restrictive legislation against the traffic in intoxicants. The evident anxiety of the publicans on the question of compensation is as significant as the air of elation which characterizes the prohibitionists who are holding their annual aggregate meeting at Manchester:-The report of the United Kingdom Alliance

proclaims that "the great social problem of the age is, How shall we deal with the liquor And although we may not be disposed to accept so sectional a view of the so-cial problem, no one will dispute that the traffic numbers of those who hold that opinion are rapidly increasing. They at least have their solution ready, and they concentrate upon it the enthusiasm which others dissipate in a thousand channels or waste in purposeless discussion. The rising wave of temperance enthusiasm is certain to make itself felt in the Legislature. Half a dozen English counties are preparing Sunday Closing Bills for next session, and in the north they are already beginning to talk about a Saturday Nigh beginning to talk about a Saturday Night Closing Bill as the next step in this piecemeal legislation. These questions should be left, as the Government is said to propose to leave them, to the new County Boards. The first fight will probably turn on the question of compensation, or rather upon the extent to which the publican's trade can be trenched upon without giving him a claim for compensation. The Licensing Acts cut his working day short at both ends. In Wales and in Ireland his Sunday gains have been forbidden, and as yet no claim for compensation has been recognized. How much further may we go would dictate to them with the imperious rigour of the Jacobin Club, interpreting in the same direction? But temperance measures, like all other reforms, must wait until procedure is amended. As the Prime Minister would be pleasant, doubtless, for the Irish remarks in his circular to his supporters, "the question of procedure has now assumed a paramount importance in its bearings on the public interest and on the efficiency of Par-liament," and the Alliance people could best forward the cause they have at heart by energetically demanding the removal of the obwhich at present oppose an insurthe Irish National Party in Dublin on mountable barrier to all legislation.-Pall Mall Tuesday may be taken as the formal ac-Gasette ....

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

THREATENED MINISTERIAL CRISIS. The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondent at

CAIRO, OCT. 16. Negotiations relative to the trial of Arabi are still pending, and creating unpleasant feelings, caused by misapprehension of the arguments on both sides. The British Government, moved by a laudable desire to insure ment, moved by a laudable desire to insure justice, may be supposed to argue:—"Arabi was our prisoner. We have handed him over to the Sovereign power of the country, but are bound to see that he is not made the victim of a feeling of vengeance; that he has a fair trial; that all that can be that he had become is urged; and to secure said in his defence is urged; and to secure these objects we ask for the employment of counsel in whom we have confidence." The Khedive and his Ministers may be supposed to reply:—"Arabi was your prisoner; try him as such yourselves. We offer no objection; we give him up entirely; but as to counsel, we do not even ask to be represented. The result is indifferent to us. If you will act as judges, so little are we actuated by vengeance, that we will employ no efforts to ensure his condemnation. The matter remains beyond our province, and, provided that, as we suppose, you will not reimpose him upon the country, to exile him from which you despatched your force, we are satisfied. patched But fr But from the moment you insist on our becoming executors of justice, you place us in a different position. It becomes not only a question of life and death to Arabi, but of life and death to the Khedive and Government. Let us remain hors de cause. We are indifferent. But if you make us parties in the cause, you must allow us to judge the necessities of the case. Suppose you make us plaintiff, and our people judges, while at the same time you insist that the defendant shall be represented by European counsel, what happens? You cannot suppose that ordinary Egyptians understand suppose that ordinary Egyptians understand your procedure. With counsel paid for the defence they will only see the Khedive and his Government struggling for condemnation, and England, represented by eloquent counsel, struggling for Arabi's acquittal. Whether there is condemnation or acquittal will be equally fatal for our authority. If Arabi be condemned it is we Moslems Egyptians who condemned it is we, Moslems, Egyptians, who procured it in spite of the efforts of England to prevent it, in spite of an eloquent peroration of counsel describing Arabi as a pure-minded patriot, and perhaps vilifying the Khedive—all which will be circulated in Arabic as English opinion. Englishmen will not be misled by the barrister doing his duty, but it will spread among Egyptians as independent testimony in favour of Arabi, as a pendent testimony in lavour of Arabi, as a proof of his innocence, a proof of his patriotism; in spite of all which, they will say, Tewfik and his judges condemned him. If, on the other hand, he is acquitted, it will be the Khedive and his Ministers who have suffered a personal defeat, while England, the England who made war on him, now admits that she was wrong by the mouth of her own

lawyer, who extols the virtues of Arabi and saved him from Tewfik." saved him from Tewlik."

We cannot wonder at the Khedive and his Ministers saying:—"You have with reluctance invaded Egypt; you have put down in our name the robellion threatening the vitals of the country. Your declared object was to restore the authority of the Khedive. Are you now going to give it its most fatal blow? We are eternally grateful. We ask no further favour, no act of vengeance; we leave the punishment of rebels, the vindication of our authority, to you, if you will take it; but if you force it on us, at least do not accompany with a condition which will destroy regaining the confidence of the Such arguments carry irresistible country. weight to those who know the people. For my own part I consider that even if Arabi be undoubtedly guilty of the worst crimes, his simple deportation without trial would be less fraught with evils to the country than the interference of English counsel in a native Court. Considerable ill-feeling exists in the army that, in obedience to the advice of high military authority, the Khedive has been prevented from decorating the officers of Sir E Wood's Brigade, who, though not at Tel-el-Kebir, did excellent service, received the sub mission of 25,000 rifles, and were specially charged with the defence of Alexandria and the Khedive. Captain Slade, Sir E. Wood's Aide-de-Camp, whose services were not sur-passed by any officer in the army, returns with Sir E. Wood to-morrow, the one Staff officer who has not been decorated. Khedive has expressed an intention of con-ferring a medal and the Medjidie on the Press correspondents who accompanied the main

The position is very strained. The Ministry apparently prefer to resign rather than to give way on the question of European counsel for Arabi, but offering either to pay the native counsel chosen by England, or to abandon the trial entirely to the English authorities. I am not an enthusiastic admirer of the Cabinet, but I cannot see without regret the feeling among them that England's yoke is becoming hard to bear. Baker Pacha's proposal is for 6,000 infantry, 1,000 mounted infantry, 500 cavalry, 1,400 gendarmerie, 100 engineers, 300 hospital and transport, and 1,000 artillery, with 24 guns. Gen. Baker wishes half the regiments to be entirely officered by English and half by natives. T Khedive desires the officers to be mixed each regiment, but he accepts in principle. The Ministers refuse categorically to advance the funds for the Domain coupon. France has telegraphed its adhesion to the Special Comnission of Indemnity. All legal obligations due since the 10th of June are postponed to the 1st of December, with interest.

Ост. 17, 6 25 р.м. The difficulty continues. Possibly a compromise may be found in allowing counsel to dvise the prisoner, but not to address the Court. Some suggest a trial by a special mixed Court; others invoke the precedent of Napoleon, who was banished without trial after surrender to the English, who were maintaining the Sovereign of a foreign people. The Khedive's adherents ask why England did not interfere to procure counsel for the Circassian prisoners who were tortured by

Arabi before trial. Advices from the interior state that the natives refuse to pay their debts to Europeans, unless Arabi withdraws his contrary orders. The better educated natives consider that England and Arabi have arrived at an agreement, and both are simply honoured guests of the Khedive. The stories that are current among the lower clases are too absurd to repeat, but the influence of the expedition has not yet reached a tenth of the population. Sheikh El Bekri, head of the religious corporations, gives a dinner to-night in honour of the British Army. Riaz gives another to-morrow at the Ministry of the Interior. The Duke of Connaught has returned from the

THE "ANTI-NARCOTIC LEAGUE" AND SMOKING. -At a conference of members of the "Anti-Narcotic League" held in Manchester on Monday, resolutions were passed calling the attention of Christians to what was put forward as the evils of smoking, earnestly appealing to the Blue Ribbon and other temperance organisations to afford their followers the additional safeguard of a pledge against tobacco," and expressing the opinion that "the inventor who would devise an arrangement which would enable the worshipper of the weed to consume his own incense and supply him with a motive strong enough to use it would be a benefactor to his species and deserving of a substantial pecuniary

A NEW MOVEMENT IN IRELAND. CONFRBENCE AT DUBLIN.

The Irish National Conference assembled at Dublin on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. Parnell, to consider the organization of a new movement called the Irish National League, embracing all the points of the programme, national self-government, land law reform, local self-government, extension of the parliamentary and municipal franchise, and the development and encouragement of the labour and industrial interests of Ireland. The Lord Mayor, Messrs. Gray, Healy, Sex-The Lord Mayor, Messrs. Gray, Healy, Sexton, Justin M'Carthy, T. P. O'Connor, Biggar, Corbet, Daly, T. D. Sullivan, Byrne, Laylor, G. M. Redmond, Callan, Metge, Leahy, Power, O. Donnell, and Leamy, M.P., were present, together with Messrs. Davitt, Brennan, Rev. Mr. Cantwell, of Thurles (administrator to Archbishop Croke), Father Sheehy (ex-suspect), Mr. William O'Brien (editor of United Ireland), Captain Dugmore, and several ladies, Roman Catholic Clercymen, and lay delegates from the proclergymen, and lay delegates from the provinces, numbering altogether 800. Apart from the desire amongst the promoters to replace the Land League with an organiza-tion that would similarly command the adhesion of the people, the conference was invested with peculiar interest in Ireland from the rumoured differences of opinion between Messrs. Parnell and Davitt, and the expectation that an announcement would be made concerning the Land League funds. The proceedings throughout were conducted with good temper, except the hostile recep-tion of Mr. Lowden, a barrister, remarkable for his speeches at Land League meetings, was howled down with cries of 'Renegade.

Mr. Parnell, on taking the chair, read a letter, dated Paris, 14th inst., from Mr. Patrick Egan, requesting to be relieved of the duties of treasurer, as it was no longer possible for him to absent himself from his business in Dublin. He stated:—"Since I undertook the position in October, 1879, there has passed through my hands in all a sum of £244,820, made up as follows:-Relief fund, £59,178; Land League fund to 3d February, 1881, £30,825; defence fund per Land League, £6,563; defence fund, per Freeman's Journal, £14,514; received since my arrival in Paris, 3d February, 1881, 3,280,168 francs at 25.25, £1,299 0s. 7d.; amount of coupons on investments, 65,196 francs at 25.25 £2,582; profits realised on sale of 91,000 United States 4 per Cent. Bonds, £1,250; total, £244,820. Of this sum about £5,000 (I have not the exact figures at the moment as the books are in Dublin) was dis-bursed in the relief of distress in 1879 and 1880, as per accounts already published, over £15,000 was spent on the State trial of December, 1880, and January, 1881. Nearly £148,000 has been expended through the General Land League and the Ladies' Land League in support of evicted tenants, providing wooden houses, law costs, sheriffs' sales, defence against ejectments, various local law proceedings, and upon the general expenses of organisations; and I have now on hand the balance of £31,900 to turn over to whoever shall be duly authorised to take charge of it. For my own protection, as well as for the satisfaction of the members of the League, I would ask that some two members of the executive be deputed to examine into and vouch my account. I am prepared to find my desire to retire from the office of treasurer seized upon by our ene purpose of repeating the stale falsehoods about differences and dissensions in our ranks. I therefore avail myself of this op-portunity to say that at no time have I had greater confidence in the patriotism, ability, and prudence of yourself and other leaders of the people than now; and never since I have taken a part in politics have I felt more hopeful of the speedy and victorious termina-

tion of the long struggle for Ireland's national rights. On the motion of Mr. Davitt, seconded by Mr. Parnell, thanks were voted to Mr. Egan.
Mr. Parnell intimated that since the dissoution of the Ladies' Land League £2,770 had been spent on the relief of evicted tenants, and pending the formation of the Mansion House Committee upwards of 1,500 tenants were placed in a position to benefit by the Arrears Act. Mr. Parnell then put before the meeting the programme of the new organi-sation. The first object of the Irish National League was defined as the restitution to the Irish people of the right to manage their own affairs in a Parliament elected by their own people. Until they obtained for the majority of the people of that country the right of their own laws they could never hope to see the laws of Ireland in accordance with the wishes of the people of Ireland, or calculated to bring permanent prosperity to the country. On the next point he reaffirmed what he expressed since the commencement of the land agitation, that no solution of the land question could be accepted as a final one that did not ensure to the occuping farmers the right of becoming owners by purchase of the holdings which they now occupy as tenants. The new organisation proposed the creation of an occupying ownership or peasant proprietary by an amendment of the purchase clauses of the Land Act, so as to secure the advance by the State of The whole of the purchase money and the extension of the period of repayment to 63 years; secondly, to transfer by compulsory purchase to county boards all land the period of the period of repayment purchase to county boards all land the period of not cultivated by the owners and not in the occupation of tenants for resale or reletting to labourers or small farmers in plots of grazing commonage; and, thirdly, the protection from imposition of rent on improve-ments made by the tenant or his predecessor in title to be effected by an amendment of the Healy clause of the Land Act. The practice of the sub-commissioners throughout the country was to fix a fair commercial rent without regard to the improvements of the tenants, and upon appeal the practice of the Land Commission Court, under the guidance of their valuers, was to fix a rack rent. Mr. Gladstone declared that the landlord should not be entitled to plead that the tenant had been compensated by length of enjoyment. The act must be amended, securing the improvements to the tenant farmers from conscation, and that would result in a deduction of the average standard of judicial rents by 20 per cent. It was further proposed to admit leaseholders and other excluded classes to the benefits of the act according to Mr. Redmond's bill. On the next point of local self-government he would create county boards elected on a representative system, and transferring to those boards the fiscal and administrative powers of grand juries. He would abolish Government nomination to boards, and have all local government under the control of the elected representatives of the people. He would abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant, as usually filled by a nonentity as regards the practical discharge of the duties, or by a nobleman who insisted on discharging the duties but was not responsible to the House of Commons. The present Chief Secretary answered questions in the House of Commons by saying that he was unable to do anything himself, but that he would refer the matter to the Lord Lieutenant He desired the assimilation of the English and the Irish franchise. The Irish parliamentary party comprised but a fraction of the representation of Ireland. Under the present franchise the number could be increased from 40 to 70, but to get a representation that would secure the creation of national self-government they required 80 or 90, which could only be obtained by household suffrage. The league would consist of branches and a central council of 30 members, 20 to be elected by the county conventions and 10 by the Irish parlia-

erican supporters were of the lowest

classes, who sent contributions on condition

that the people here obeyed the dictation of the Irish-Americans. Those who supported the movement were men of eminent position and large means, dictation had not been attempted, and if it had it would not be obeyed. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of a Coercion Act of unprecedented strictness, Ireland would make material progress. He moved the adoption of the constitution of the new organisation.

Rev. Mr. Cantwell seconded the

Mr. M. Davitt, in accordance with an agreement arrived at between John Dillon, Thomas Brennan, Mr. Parnell, and himself, took counsel to organise the movement, and Mr. Parnell had the privilege first of outlining the policy to be pursued on the land question. It was not his privilege to reiterate what he had proclaimed since the agitation commenced, that until the land of Ireland that was stolen from the people of Ireland, and was the national property of Ireland in the past should be restored there could be no final or satisfactory settlement of the land question. If he could not advocate the improvement of the Land Act because he never tried to improve what was a failure, he could at least co-operate with Mr. Parnell to improve land-lordism from off the face of Ireland. (Cheers.) While he could not conscientiously advocate the principle underlying M. Parnell's platform, he would not divide the conference or raise a discussion on any other plan, because he could wait for the adoption of what some people called Michael Davitt's craze until the Irish people showed a disposition to accept or re-

Mr. Lowden tried to address the meeting, but he was received with cries of " renegade and had to resume his seat, protesting that he

had never swerved from his principles.

Mr. Matthew Harris moved two amendments to the effect that the sale of holdings by land-lords to tenants should be made compulsory, and also that taxes should be levied more heavily on grazing than tillage farms; that all covenants entered into by tenants not to till their farm be declared null and void.

The first was lost, and the one with regard to grazing farms carried unanimously. A clause was adopted in favour of the payment of the members of the Irish party.

In the discussion on the constitution of the central council Messrs. Healy, Metge, O'Don-nell, Rylett, Parnell, and Davitt took part, the latter urging that 32 should be the number returned. Ultimately it was decided that 32 should be elected by the counties and 16 by the Irish parliamentary party, the members of Parliament not to be eligible for election as

the county representatives.

The conference terminated at eight o'clock.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT WOOLWICH.

VISIT TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

A review of the troops at Woolwich by the Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, took place on Tuesday, a large and efficient force being mustered for the occasion by General the Hon. E.T. Gage, commandant of the garrison and district. The Duke, who was escorted to the Common by the local staff and a troop of Royal Hors Artillery, was also accompanied by the Adju-tant-General, Quartermaster-General, and other distinguished officers, and was received with a Royal salute of twenty-one guns. His inspection was most minute and critical, and praise and censure were alike unspared. ine consisted of a strong force of artillery and one consisted of a strong force of artiflery and one regiment of infantry, the 62nd Wiltshire, and in rear were the recruits and 500 mules just brought from the Mediterranean. His Royal Highness, whose practice it is to inspect every man who joins the service, and is consequently known to every soldier in the army first saw the recruits, and then had the mules paraded before him. They were mostly of the Spanish breed, sleek and of moderate stature, well fitted for the packsaddle work of the late campaign, but having among them a good many of the big draught animals from South America, and a few of the handsome Cyprus mules which are regarded as the best of the whole species. The animals were all in good condition, having greatly improved since their voyage; and after a little more nursing most of them will be sold. The horses purchased or the war were also examined. been obtained at a very slight advance upon the ordinary prices, and were pronounced by the Duke as fine a lot as he had seen. His Royal Highness having taken his place by the flagstaff, the troops marched past, the first in order being the Garrison Artillery, consisting of the 3d battery and depot battery 1st Lon-don Division, the 4th battery of the 1st Eastern Division, and the 4th battery of the 1st Northern Division. These were under the command of Colonel Spurway and Lieutenant Colonels Anley and Taylor. The 62d Regi-ment followed, under Colonel Green, and then came the smart-looking Riding House Squadron, led by Captain Annesley; and followed by the Royal Horse Artillery and the field brigades. The Royal Horse were commanded by Colonel Rideout and Colonel Hickes, and the field guns by Colonel King, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonels Leishman and Tweedie These consisted respectively of B and C Batteries of B Brigade, R.H.A., and both the depot batteries of the same branch; and classed as field batteries I-3, N-4, P-2, S-2, and X-1 Most of the guns were light 9-pounders, but there were a few 16-pounders, and one of the new 13-pounder breech-loaders, which is undergoing a trial of endurance in England, while the fellow guns are subjected to the more practical but less arduous ordeal in Egypt. The batteries were all manned and equipped on the nominal peace establishment, quires but four guns, instead of six to a bat-tery, but in two instances this minimum was one gun deficient. The Duke required not only the usual variations in the march past, but commanded the mounted troops to pass at a trot in a single file, in order that e man, horse, and gun might come individually under scrutiny. This occupied some time, but made the inspection a very searching one After two hours thus spent in wretched weather, the men were dismissed to barracks, and the Duke of Cambridge and his staff rode up the Hill to the Herbert Hospital to visit the sick and wounded returned from the war, Under the guidance of the principal medical officer, Surgeon-General Young, and Brigade Surgeon J. Wiles, who has special charge of the hospital, his Royal Highness went from ward to ward and from bed to bed, speaking to the invalids, inquiring the nature of the wound and the circumstances under which it was received, and endeavouring to elicit from the injured men the facts as to their treatment in the field, in the hospitals at Egypt, and on the voyage home. In nearly every case the answers to the latter interrogations were as satisfactory as could be wished. One after another protested that the arrangements for their comfort and care had been most admirable from first to last, and even in some few instances in which the reply came hesi-tatingly or in modified terms, further inquiry only resulted in the stereotyped declaration of "no complaints," To some of the officers who lingered behind in familiar converse with the patients they grew more communicative and frank, but even under some temptation to find fault the wounded men would not admit that they had suffered any hardships other than they might have expected in the nature of their business. The statement of one intelligent man, who seemed to speak with freedom and truth, may be taken as a sample. He was hit by a bullet on the leg during the assault at Tel-el-Kehir, and crept into a trench out of the way, not supposing that any one would look after him until the fight was over, seeing that it would have been, in his opinion, folly and waste of life to have done so; but within an hour he was carried away upon a stretcher to the field hospital, and then had to wait half an mentary party. English papers stated that

hour longer before his turn came to be

examined by the doctors. He was then carried to the canal and brought by boat to Ismailia. Some of his comrades had complained of having nothing to eat all day, but he had plenty of water, and he did but he had plenty of water, and he did not think about eating. The hospitals out there were not such pleasant places as this one at Woolwich, and the diet was not so luxurious; but soldiers expected to rough it in war time, and even the extra roughness of their life on board ship they could readily forgive. The medical officers and hospital corps were always kind and attentive, but corps were always kind and attentive, but there were too few of them. One of the nursing sisters from Ismailia, with whom the Duke of Cambridge conversed for some time, bore similar testimony, and said that as far as her experience went the men fared well, both in the hospitals and on the ship (Lusitania) which brought her to England. The want of orderlies to do the drudgery of the sick wards was in her estimation the only fault. Nearly all the wounds under treatment at this hospital are bullet wounds. There are only one or two caused by shells, and scarcely one caused by sabre or bayonet. Accommodation is provided altogether in the Herbert Hospital for 650 patients, and about 250 beds are now prepared awaiting invalids on their passage

#### LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "THE WORLD.") The proverbial recklessness and imbecility of painters and plasterers has added another charred heap of ruins to a long list of wanton destruction. Many are the regrets among those who read that this fate has overtaken Ingestre Hall, one of the most perfect examples of Inigo Jones that existed. As a country house, it combined mediæval grandeur with modern comfort. The disposition of the rooms was excellent, a peculiarity being the immense size of the bay-windows, lined with broad velvet seats, overlooking, on one side, a Dutch garden of trim pattern interspersed with yews, and, on the other, an undulating and well-timbered park. In bygone days (before certain regrettable family complicaions had arisen) I can recall no finer sight than a meet of the South Staffordshire Hounds there, especially that gala year when Lord Henry Paget (now Lord Anglesea) took them in the joint capacity of first whip and M.F.H.
What tankards of good old Staffordshire ale
foamed out of those hospitable cellars! Every nember of the family, down to the most farfetched collateral, was mounted by the late Earl of Shrewsbury, who (himself bestriding

nothing but the expansion of universal en-The Hunt would assemble on a round grass plot facing the northern entrance, over which there hangs a tradition that the eleven chil-dren of Charles, second Earl Talbot, were once extended full-length, and found to make a complete chain round the lawn. There were nine sons and two daughters, each measuring over six feet. Eheu! tempora mu-

chestnut of thew and sinew) cared for

Burning of Ingestre Hall: Sic transit gloria Mundy.

Is it not astounding that an edifice containing such treasures as Ingestre Hall was not considered worthy of more careful custody than that of three housemaids? There can be no doubt that if the services of a reliable night watchman had been retained the fire would have been discovered soon enough to check its ravages, and the interesting fabric and its contents would have been saved from destruction. It cannot be too strongly urged upon the notice of proprietors of similar treasures that a small glass panel in the doors of rooms which are under lock and key, a tell-tale clock, and a respectable night watchman, such as the Corps of Commissionaires can well supply, would reduce these calamitous fires to a minimum. And all this for an outlay of about £100 a year!

Marriage ceremonies are pretty things, but the least touch of joking or sarcasm about them and they shiver and fade like ghosts at cock-crow. The other day I noticed a cock-crow. The other day I noticed a brougham going at a rapid pace up to a rail-way terminus with a faded old white satin shoe (faded from its original blue-white to the now requisite creamy tint), tied to a spoke of the off hind-wheel. Everybody was grinning at this choice morsel of waggery, while the coachman and footman in front, and the happy couple inside, were unconscious of this honeymoon ticket at their back. And as for the rice shower. I once heard a scavenger, as the rice snower, I once near a seavenger, as he swept away a few pounds of it from the roadway, say, as he looked up at a non-pala-tial residence, "They'e better ha' kep' it for

the pudden they'll want to-morrer."

Club life in London is beginning to resume its normal aspect-the "Juniors" revel as honorary members with the "Seniors," or the Seniors no longer get rubbed up the wrong way by consorting with the Juniors. The denizens of Pall Mall have, in fact, now returned to their respective dens, if such the guilded salons of clubland can be called. The Carlton has been refurnished, externally at least, from top to bottom, and looks as good as new. Its façade is far and away the handsomest of all the clubs. The Naval and Military, with its customary good sense and progressiveness, has adopted the telephone, so that its members are now en rapport with the whole world. The dear old Rag is still waiting to see which is the best system before investing in an invention which has been fully established in America and elsewhere for more than three years.

The person who has issued the notice as extracted from the Sussex Express would appear to be an agreeable fellow:—
"Notice.—To the Master and followers of the Southdown Hunt.—I, the undersigned, hereby give notice, that from and after this date I intend to take legal proceedings against any person or persons found riding or otherwise trespassing on any portion of my farm, situate in the parishes of Poynings and Woodmancote.—(Signed) Thomas

Poynings and Woodmanton.

C. Gardner.
Poynings, 5th October, 1882."
To those who follow hounds, and who may inadvertently cross Mr. Gardner's land, I would recommend a course suggested, I believe, by Lord Bramwell under similar circumstances, "Throw the man a shilling, and say," adds the judge, "I claim no right." Proceedings for a malicious trespass would then be out of the question, and in any civil action such a tender would be a complete

answer, being probably elevenpence threefarthings too much. That was a gallant bit of pluck performed by a man and a boy at Dover last week in the endeavour to save a drunken soldier's life. They saw him roll off the extreme edge of the cliff to a ledge a little lower. The man held the boy by a handkerchief, while the lad trusted his lesser weight to sobriety above him, while trying, with all his youth's might, to hold up the dead weight of the drunkard below him. It was magnificent, but it was not equal warfare, and the soldier got the best and the worst of it, for he was killed by the ultimate fall. But if medals go for anything, surely the man and boy deserve them.

"Ilma" remarks that the monstrous

crinoline has, step by step, come upon us. The advance has been gradual, yet, from its resolute persistency, none the less sure. Already, before the summer was out, the swelling and bulging propensities of the so-called improver attracted the eye. Now its proportions have developed into the unwieldy petticoat. Many are the inconveniences it causes its patrons, while the advantages are nil. The crincline is a superfluity that can easily be dispensed with. At times its appeareasily be dispersed to a new is singularly grotesque, swinging backwards and forwards, as its victim moves, with the steady movement of a pendulum. In a carriage or theatre it unblushingly takes the place assigned for two, and the damage done by it in shops in knocking down the wares is

English farmers are eloquent on "depres-ion," and no doubt with much cause; but no such depression has visited them as that which No. 21,001.-FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1382.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

### Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18-19, 1882. FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR. If it is true, as was reported on Wednesday, that President Grévy refuses an audience to the Queen of Madagascar's Envoys, unless they acknowledge the injustice of the pleas to advance which they have come to Europe, the Franco-Malagasy dispute has reached an imminently critical stage. The story of European intercourse with the great African island is a monotonous chronicle of attempts to form settlements on the coast, and violent efforts to steal land from the native monarchs. " Marshals Hayo and Tayo "-Forest and Fever-as the Malagasy style their main defences, were always, however, too much for the invaders, and thus it happened that in 1861 the French were the only foreigners who had even a semblance of proprietary rights in the country. Even these rights had, during the Napoleonic wars, lapsed to England, and were confirmed to us by the Congress of Vienna; but, by a treaty passed in 1817, they were renounced by us in favour of Radama I. on the sole condition that he should suppress the export slave trade in his dominions. This left Madagascar in the absolute possession of the Malagasy. The Jesuit missionaries, however, managed to rouse such hatred that, in 1845, an ill-advised Anglo-French attack was made on the port of Tamatave. Meantime, the French contrived to seize the Islands of Nosibe and St. Mary, which they still hold, and to exercise a quasi-protectorate over the Sakalava country on the mainland. But the claim was never acknowledged by the Malagasy Government, who have invariably refused to permit foreigners to buy land, and, as late as 1865, paid a million of irancs to a French Company by way of compensation for the repudiation of some mining concessions obtained from Ranavalo I. The Protectorate about which we are now hearing so much was obtained from the Sakalava tribe during a brief rebellion against their rulers, and was unquestionably null and void, and as such has been regarded, up till now, by both the French and Malagasy Governments. Finally, as if to set the matter at rest for ever, a Treaty was entered into in 1868 by which the absolute sovereignty of Queen Rasoherina over the entire island was conceded by Napoleon III.'s plenipotentiaries; and, the French having thus formally renounced their old claims, the history of the whole affair was beginning to be forgotten, until it was necessary to soothe an amour propre, wounded in Egypt, by what a few weeks ago seemed likely to be an easy victory over the defenceless Malagasy. Naturally, it may be asked, how an act. compared with which the Tunisian episode

was almost honourable, is to be reconciled with the wording of a Treaty which acknowledges the indefeasible right of the Malagasy to their own country? The answer is simple. The treaty cannot be denied; but we are told that both it and a preliminary one, signed in 1863, "were badly worded," and left it in doubt whether Radama II. and Rasoherina were Sovereigns of the whole island or only of the Hovas. It is upon this generous plea that the French nation, which piques itself on the punctilious honour with which it conducts its public transactions, proposes to justify what the world at large must regard as an act of political piracy. It is difficult to believe that such a miserable quibble as this is put forward by the Ministers of a great nation, or that their conduct will be condoned by public opinion. As well might it be affirmed that the Queen of Great Britain is only Sovereign of the Anglo-Saxons, and not of the Welsh Cimbri and the Highland Celts. Considering that the first and only object of the Treaties in question was to deprive Europeans of the least semblance of claim to an inch of Madagascar soil, and to settle once and for all the absolute right of the Hova Sovereign to exercise his ancient authority over the entire Island, it is mere trifling to affirm that the wording of the campact leaves any doubt on that question. As a matter of fact, the Treaty is very explicit on this very point. In the document, which is signed by the French Consul, as Special Commissioner of the Emperor, and ratified by Napoleon III., the words "La Reine de Madagascar" occur repeatedly, and ever since the present Queen began to reign she had been addressed, not as "La Reine des Hovas," but as " Sa Majesté Ranavalona, Reine de Madagascar," and treated as such without any possible reservation. The Sakalavas are one of the finest of the numerous semiindependent tribes that inhabit Madagascar, and acknowledge, in a half-protesting way, the Government of the Hovas, or ruling race, who are most probably of Malay origin. In so extensive an island, permeated by few and very rough roads, without railways or other medes of rapid communication, petty rebellion, or mélées dignified by that name, are frequent. But the Sakalavas have never actually, or for any length of time, refused allegiance to the Hova Government, and have long paid their tribute with the most pacific regularity. It is, therefore, interesting to learn that a Protectorate must be established over the North-West Coast, " in order "-to quote the naïve remarks of the Liberté—that 4 our faithful allies, the Sakalavas, may not become tributary to the Hovas." Force is openly threatened; and, though the official world is still silent, it is hard to believe that there would be so much loud talk in the semi-official press if the fuglemen of the Government had not received their instructions. It is no part of our duty to counsel the French Government to act circumspectly in this matter. The " sanctity of Treaties," as the Conquerors of Tunis must be aware, is not quite so great as it once was. But there are certain depredations on friendly nations that are apt to arouse an indignation which no country can afford to disregard. We, also, have interests in Madagascar, and we are not inclined to see these wantonly infringed. Moreover, France must remember that M. Baudais is not the only Consul in the English and Egyptian ideas of evidence success.—On particular occasions, as at the sland. The United States representative would lead to constant disputes, which International Exhibitions of Paris, when im-

has expressed his indignation at recent acts, and, what may interest President Crévy more, Herr Kock is in this case at one with his colleagues in resenting an injus ice unworthy of a gallant people, and certain to seriously injure German trade

with Western Madagascar.-Siandard. THE LESSONS OF THE LATE WAR. Mr. Childers has seized on a legitimate opportunity to make the most of recent War Office exploits as exemplified in the rapid Egyptian campaign. He has replied to a letter enclosing a copy of eulogistic resolutions adopted by his constituents early in October. The answer is dated Tuesday, and we are enabled to publish it to-day, so that no time has been lost in giving all of us the benefit of reading the War Minister's "song of triumph." need scarcely say that the document will fall like a bombshell in the long service camp, if there are really any serious persons, military or otherwise, to live in its tents. Mr. Childers, so far as the test applied to the Army extends-and obviously it cannot be regarded as crucial-is perfeetly justified in his nearly unqualified remarks. To an administrator, burdened by a big responsibility, there must have been a positive luxury in the sensation that he could truly tell the world how, within seven weeks after the expedition had been sanctioned by Parliament, the army had landed, the enemy had been dispersed, and the capital of Egypt surrendered. It records an almost unexampled stroke of good fortune, which, we are often reminded, frequently follows on the heels of forethought, decision, and skill. We read with satisfaction that, including the troops at sea, no fewer than forty-one thousand men had been equipped for service. "without the embodiment of a single Militia regiment, and with the aid of less than one-fifth of our Reserves." Still more gratifying is it to have authoritative assurance-though how the new Radical school will like it we do not know-that more than eighty thousand soldiers " could be despatched from this country, leaving an ample force at home, within a month of the expedition being approved by Parliaand that so large an effort could be made "without its being necessary to embody more than half the Militia, or to obtain any aid from India." These are striking results of the reforms effected during the last twelve years by the aid of both parties in the State. The "new organisation" which made the triumphs of Mr. Childers possible should in reality have become, by this time, an old organisation. Lord Cardwell's schemes should have been rigorously carried out from the first, and at no moment, after they had been initiated, should the country have been without a large number of full battalions ready to embark at a few hours' notice. Perhaps the famous speech of Frederick Roberts, one of the most disintereste dand patriotic acts ever performed by a soldier, brought the truth frankly home to the official mind. Mr. Childers showed how he appreciated an honest utterance by raising the limit of service and beginning at once to bring up the infantry battalions to an effective degree of strength. The value of his decisive action is shown by the remark that had the Egyptian trouble occurred at a later period "the battalions of the line would have been in so efficient a condition as to render unnecessary any call on the Reserve when they embarked.' We trust the lesson taught will not be forgotten in some " cold fit " of economy; that the Minister will be supported in the resolve which he expressed in 1880; and that he will be enabled by a patriotic Parliament to attain his first object, which he said was to maintain our regular forces in the highest state of efficiency. The campaign, we are glad to see, though so strikingly successful, has yielded its crop of useful experiences. There are "weak

recorded pledge.—Daily Telegraph. THE FATE OF ARABI.

points" which a serious struggle would

make patent. The Minister is to be con-

gratulated on his determination to profit

by the past, and prepare for future contin-

gencies of a more arduous character; and

we heartily hope the country will back

him up when he sets about redeeming the

There seems to be some danger that the public interest in Arabi may be diverted from the real point at issue. That point is not whether Arabi shall or shall not be defended by English counsel, which is a mere detail, but whether or not Arabi shall be executed by the Egyptian Government, either as a rebel or as a criminal accused of massacre or incendiarism whose guilt has not been established by satisfactory evidence. That Arabi will not be executed as an insurgent may, we think be taken for granted. If the Khedive had made him a captive of his own bow and spear he might have treated him as he pleased. But the Egyptian Government cannot expect to command our services without losing to some extent its right to deal as it pleased with its revolted officers. The fact that Arabi had sufficient following in the country to necessitate the introduction of a foreign force removed him from the category of those mutineers whose lives are forfeit from the mere fact of their mutiny. Arabi was our prisoner, and we cannot divest ourselves from responsibility for his fate. The Government, we may take it, partly from the force of this argument, and partly from a conviction that public opinion will not tolerate the execution of Arabi as a rebel, have determined that Arabi shall neither be shot nor hanged as a punishment for his rebellion. That, we say, may be regarded as fixed and all who are anxious about Arabi's fate may set their minds at rest on that score. But, if Arabi cannot be shot as a rebel. he may be executed as a murderer. There is no need of a trial to prove him a rebel and a mutineer. That he is a rebel as a matter of law is indisputable. His trial, then, must be chiefly directed to the decision of the question whether or not he is to be regarded as guilty of massacre and incendiarism. But it is unfortunately too true that no reliance can be placed on the impartiality of the Egyptian court before whom he has to plead. What, then, must be done? The demand that an English counsel should be allowed to defend Arabi seems to be singularly inadequate, and not only inadequate, but surrounded by disadvantages which should not be needlessly incurred. If the Egyptian tribunal is determined to convict Arabi, it would be absurd to imagine that the pleadings of an English barrister will divert them from that purpose. The difference between

would bring the trial to a deadlock from | which it could only be rescued by the constant interposition of the British Consul-General. On the whole, the demand that Arabi's defence shall be conducted by an English barrister seems calculated to provoke the maximum of opposition for the minimum of advantage, and had much better be abaaconed. A much simpler and more efficacious method of preventing a miscarriage of justice would be to give the Egyptian Government to understand that, although they can try Arabi in their own way, no capital sentence shall be executed until the decision of the court has been reviewed by what will be practically an English tribunal. Whether this end can best be gained by insisting that Arabi shall have a right of appeal to a mixed court, in which his captors shall be represented, or that the minutes of the evidence taken at the trial shall be submitted to the review of the Erit'sh authorities, is a matter of detail which can be arranged on the spot. But, whatever may be the finding of the court, we may regard it as certain that no sentence of death will be executed until it has been passed in review by the Khedive; and when we say that we mean that the Khediye will take care to commute the sentence unless he is advised by Sir Edward Male that the evidence on which it was pronounced was sufficient to carry conviction to an English judge and an English jury. There are difficulties, no doubt, in the way of adopting this solution of the difficulty, but it is at least an adequate solution, which is more than can be said for the alternative proposals, and it is, at least, as free from legal difficulties as any other that can be named .- Pall Mall Gazelie.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

INTERVIEW WITH THE KHEDIVE. The Cairo correspondent of the Siandard telegraphed on Wednesday evening: The Khedive, Cherif Pacha, Riaz Pacha, and, indeed, the whole Ministry, continue to ex-press the deepest gratitude for English inter-vention, without which, as Cherif Pacha said vesterday, Christian and Turk alike, without exception, would have been obliged to clear out bag and bag rage from Egypt. All hope, however, that the British Government will not insist upon foreign advocates appearing at Arabi's trial, for unforeseen diluculties may arise, and already a French advocate, who is a member of the French Chamber, has applied to act for the prisoners. That the, native Court constituted to try Arabi is acting with fairness is certified to by the British Representative who was present at the proceedings. Arabi Pacha is free to choose his defenders from a list of eighty native advo-cates which has been submitted to him. Eaker Pacha's army reorganisation scheme, which will involve the employment of several thou-sand men, will be brought before the Council of Ministers to-morrow. I hear from the

1st proximo is already assured from the ordinary revenue. The reports of the correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, accusing British officers and soldiers of cruelty to the enemy's wounded after Tel-el-Kebir, were received here by today's mail, and have excited the most lively indignation. This person was received with the greatest courtesy and hospitality at the British camp, and this he has repaid by foul slanders. Having followed immediately behind our troops into the enemy's lines, aud seen on many occasions acts of humanity on the part of British soldiers to Egyptian wounded and prisoners, I can personally affirm that the statements of the correspondent of the Cologne Gazette are lies. On the 9th of September this person stood by my side, and watched the British troops carrying our wounded and the Egyptians together into hospital, and observed that they were treated with precisely the same kindness and care. I am unable to understand what motive the correspondent

Minister of Finance that the payments of the coupon of the Unified Debt falling due on the

can have had for these gratuitous and unfounded slanders. I had the honour of an interview with the Khedive to-day. He appeared strongly impressed with the necessity for condign punishment being inflicted upon the rebel leader who had brought ruin upon the country. In answer to my remark that a way out of the difficulty might have been found by the issue of a proclamation, immediately after the suppression of the rebellion, granting a general annesty, excepting only a few leaders, who might have been handed over to the British authorities for exile to the Andaman Islands or some other place of safe custody, his Highness remarked that some such solution was still possible. The Egyptian Gazette publishes a letter, well worthy of attention, from Rogers He argues strongly against the admission of English counsel, and, indeed, his sentiments may be taken as representative of those held in Egyptian official circles, and by the whole of the Anglo-Egyptian community. Their opinion is virtually unanimous as to the political necessity for the execution of Arabi and his associates, in order to ensure the tranquillity of Egypt. The attitude of ene British Government is to them absolutely unaccountable, and Egyptian officials with whom I converse are constantly asking me to explain the apparent determination to spare this man, who has already been a scourge to Egypt, and who, if not executed, will be the cause of equally disastrous troubles in the future. I can only reply that Arabi, Toulba, and Ali Fehmy Pachas are prisoners of war, surrendered to us during hostilities conducted according to the rules of civilised warfare; that two prisoners taken by them were well treated; and that it is difficult for us to surrender them to execution. In the course of our conversation to-day, the Khedive expressed his hope that when Egypt settled down he should be able to fulfil the ambition of his life and to visit England.

NEW ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS. Operatic composers, and in some cases even the composers of cantatas, write in the present day for such large masses and combinations of masses that the conductor often finds it impossible to make his influence felt among them in a direct manner. The chorus-master behind the scenes ought to reproduce exactly the beat of the conductor at his place in the middle of the orchestra and in front of the footlights. But he is often unable to do so and however carefully he may have rehearsed in company with the conductor and under his direction, little accidents of all kinds happen at public representations which may oblige the latter to hasten or slacken his beat; and thus the chorus-master may at times find himself suddenly put out. The desirability of establishing a perfect understanding between the conductor and those whose performances he has to direct was recognized and insisted upon many years ago; and first of all by Berlioz, whose choral and orchestral combinations, on an unprecedentedly large scale, might well suggest to him, by their very immensity, the necessity of making them move harmoniously together. Berlioz saw at once that the principle of the electric telegraph might be applied and he sought for some time, but in vain, an effective means for placing conductor and subconductors in magnetic relation. M. Hainl, conductor at the Grand Opéra of Paris, and M. Carvalho, director of the Opéra Comique,

made similar endeavours, but also without

mense bodies of chorus-singers and instrumentalists are brought together, the electric wire was indeed used to mark the time at the beginning of particular movements or for the realization of particular effects. The magnetic current was thus turned to account, not only at the great musical celebrations held in connection with the Paris International Exhibitions of the last quarter of a century or more, but also at the coronation of Alexander II. when the di charges of artillery which marked in rather a formidable manner the first beat in each bar of the National Anthem were regulated by electricity; the saluting batteries being placed at such a distance from the orchesira that if any a tempt had been made by the gunners to follow the movements of a conductor, conspicuously placed for the purpose, the sound of the cannon would not have been heard until considerably after the proper moment. It has been found easy enough, again, to reproduce by electricity the beats of the conductor, provided he beat time with the regularity of clockwork: a condition which would render expression impossible and limit the use of electric metronomes to dancemusic, for which, however, they would never be wanted. It has been reserved for M. Paul Samuel, musical conductor at the theatre of Ghent, to invent an electric apparatus by which the conductor from his place in the orchestra can communicate every indication of his baton precisely as he makes it to any number of sub-conductors, stationed no matter where. The conductor has before him, a little to his left, an instrument with three rows of keys-one of two, the second of three, and the third of four. When he is beating in two-four or six-eight time he touches alt rnately with his left hand the two keys of the first row in correspondence with the rhythmic strokes of his baton. In beating triple time he touches the three keys of the second row even as he makes the three strokes. In four-eight time he uses in like manner the four keys of the third row; and as he hastens, slackens, or emphasizes his beat, so the hastening, slackening, or emphasizing movement is communicated, through the keys and wire, to a baton behind the scenes. This magic implement, as it must seem to those who witness it in action for the first time, requires but little space for its evolutions; and it may be placed so as not to be in the way of the stage carpenters. M. Paul Samuel has tested the electric conductor at representations of Ambroise Thomas's Hamlet, of Verdi's Auda, and of Meyerbeer's Africaine; and we are told by the musical critic of the Paris Expresse that excellent results were in each case obtained. According to this writer, one eminent conductor who has been much interested in the attempts made to secure a perfectly harmonious performance, in cases where large choral and instrumental masses are employed in differen parts of the stage or behind it, is Sir Michael Uosta; and the necessity of some such apparatus as has now been devised, and apparently brought to perfection, may well have been suggested to him by the most colossa! musical performances ever giventhose of the triennial Handel festivals at the Crystal Palace.—St. James's Gazette.

ARMY ORGANIZATION. The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Childers to the chairman of a recent public meeting at Pontefract:-

My dear Milnes,-I returned from abroad a

few days a 70, and I found on my table Mr. Lyon's letter, enclosing a copy of the resolu-

ions adopted on the 4th of October at the

public meeting of my constituents over which you presided. I am much obliged to you for

the speech which you then made, and to the

meeting for their support of the Government

117. Piccadilly, Oct.

in its Irish and in its Egyptian policy, and also for their renewed expression of confidence in myself and approval of my acts as Minister of War. We have learned a good deal from the military affairs of the last three months. We have seen an army landed in Egypt (a country 3,000 miles away and containing about 5,000,000 inhabitants), the entire rout and dispersion of the enemy, and the surrender of the capital in less The Archbishop of Canterbury continues to weeks after the Vote for the expedition had been adopted by Parliament. Including the improve. troops on their way when the resistance to us collapsed, 41,000 men had been equipped for this service, without the embodiment of single Militia battalion, and with the aid of Gladstone at Hawarden Castle. less than one-fifth of our Reserves. It is now certain that twice that number of efficient nesday from Walmer Castle. soldiers could be despatched from this country (leaving an ample force at home within a month of the expedition being Bishop's Court, county Kildare. approved by Parliament; and this without its being necessary to embody more than half the Militia, or to obtain any aid from India. On the present occasion the battalions were not specially selected, but left the country as they stood on the roster. Including the men of the Reserve, the average length of service of the Infantry soldiers who fought at Tel-el-Kebir was about five years, and, but and friends. for the very short time during which the new organisation had been in force, the battalions of the Line would have been in so efficient a condition as to render unnecessary any call on the Reserve when they embarked. are satisfactory results; and when I add that the conduct of the troops has been excellent throughout the campaign, under the present rules of discipline-that is to say, without corporal punishment-we have every reason to congratulate the country on the Army reforms of the past twelve years. One unusual circumstance was greatly in our favour. The General commanding in Egypt and his second in command were also the Adjutant-General of the Army and the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and were daily engaged, up to the last moment, in discussing and arranging with his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and myself, and our advisers, every detail of the service in Egypt, whether affecting the personnel or the materiel of the expedition. But the soundness, or principle, of recent Army re-forms is not all that we have been taught by this expedition. The rapidity of our preparations, and the extraordinary nature of the blow which had to be struck in the very heart of a desert country, with a base little better than a deep ditch, have led to suggestions as to possible weak points in some details of our organization, to which our attention is being directed. The genius and skill of our Generals commanding men whose courage and endurance have never been supassed in the history of the British Army, and surpported by a Navy in the highest state of efficiency, rendered victory certain. But some future struggle may be of a more serious character, and the experience which we have now gained should be employed in rendering our small Army thoroughly prepared for such a contingency. When you re-elected me, on my acceptance of office in 1880, I told you that my first object would be to maintain in the highest state for the honeymoon. of efficiency our regular forces, which could only be numerically small. I still see no reason for increasing our Army. But if we have already done something to improve its organization, I hope that any lessons we may now have learned will enable us to carry that improvement still further .- Believe me to be,

my dear Milnes, yours very truly,
HUGH C. E. CHILDERS. Hon. Robert Milnes, Fryston.

BURGLARY IN MAYFAIR .- The police are trying to discover the perpetrators of a daring burglary at 22, Hertford-street, Mayfair, the residence of Colonel Goldsworthy. It appears that on Thursday evening the house was securely fastened, the inmates had retired to rest, and nothing unusual occurred to attract attention, but on the servants coming down in the morning it was discovered that the house had been broken into, and jewellery, consisting of rings, bracelets, and necklaces, to the value of over £250, had been stolen. At present the police have no trace of the

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS. The Monarch line hired transport Lydian Monarch, with the Household Cavalry on board, passed St. Catherine's Point on Wednesday morning. It is considered certain that the whole of the cavalry on their arrival in London will march along the Commercialroad, but that, as they are not all bound for one destination, their ways will divide north and south at some convenient point, in order to shorten the distance. The Royal Horse Cuards will go direct to their head-quarters the Albany Barracks in the Portland-road, Regent's Park. The 1st Life Guards, who are expected to arrive in the Assyrian Monarch next Monday, will be received at their head-quariers in Hyde-park Barracks. With the exception of the Household Cavalry and a battery of artillery for Woolwich, no other troops are proposed to be landed in the London district. Portsmouth is preferred on account of the saving of dock fees, all the transports being liable to be discharged at any port in the Kingdom. A crowded meeting of the tradesmen and other inhabitants of the vicinity of Regent's-

park was again held at the Chester Arms, Chester-gate, on Wednesday, for the purpose of receiving a further report of the committee as to the progress made for the reception and entertainment of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) on their arrival from Egypt. Mr. James Burley, chairman of the executive committee, presided, and a letter was read from the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, enclosing a cheque for £10 10s., and wishing success to the movement. Several other subscriptions were also announced, bringing up the aggregate to upwards of £500. The chairman stated that it had been determined that the banquet should take place on Tuesday next. Newitt, of the firm of Grimble and Co., distillers, of Albany-street, who had undertaken to preside, were introduced to the meeting, and Mr. Charles Colling, of Hampstead-road with Mr. Burley were appointed to be vicechairmen. The company would altogethe number 700, of whom the officers, non-commissioned officers and troopers of the Royal Horse Guards would number four hundred, and it had also been resolved to invite several corpor d-majors of the 1st and 2d Life Guards who had distinguished themselves in Egypt. A splendid buck has been presented by Lord Hardinge, and will grace the cross table, but it had been deter-mined that a large number of other things of a perishable nature are to be sent to the ma ried couples and their families in the barracks. The band of the Royal Horse Guards is to atiend.

The Dover Town Council have decided to invite Sir Garnet Wolseley to land at Dover on his return home from Egypt, and have authorised the mayor to seal an address of c' 1gratulation to him in the event of his deciding

At a meeting of the Brighton Town Council on Wednesday, the mayor, Mr. Alderman Hallett, announced that the 4th Dragoon Guards, now on their way home from Egypt, will arrive in Brighton on Monday or Tuesday. The arrangements for giving a public welcome to the regiment are progressing favourably, £200 having already been subscribed towards the fund for the reception of the men, which will include a barquet, probably about November 3.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Louis of Battenberg visited the Princess of Wales on Wednesday and remained to The Duke and Duchess of Albany left Ren-

frew on Tuesday night, and travelling in a special Pullman car, arrived at St. Pancras on Wednesday morning.

The Duke of Cambridge gave a dinner to a

small party at Gloucester House on Tuesday evening to celebrate the birthday of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who that day completed his 63d year. The Princess of Wates, the Grand Duke and Grand Duckess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, and the members in their suites were present on the occasion.

Count Munster has returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from paying a visit to the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs.

Earl and Countess Granville arrived at their residence on Carlton House-terrace on Wed-

The Earl of Clonmell has left town for The marriage of Lieutenant Ernest C. Penn Curzon, 3d Hussars, eldest son of Colonel Hon. Ernest George Curzon, with Edith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Baset, of Pilton House, Umberleigh, and Watermouth Castle, Ilfracombe, took place on Wednesday, by special license, at Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, in the presence of numerous relatives The wedding party assembled at the chapel at half-past twelve o'clock. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. Robert L. Curzon, as best man. The bride was attended by four bridesmaids-viz., Miss Mary Curzon, Miss Eleanor Curzon, Miss Caroline Alexandra Buller and Miss Mary Williams. The bride wore a dress of ivory white pink broché and satin, trimmed with Honiton point, pearl embroidery and orange blossoms, and over a wreath of orange blossoms a large tulle veil. Her ornaments were diamonds. The four bridesmaids were attired in dresses of crimson surah, with sashes and trimmings of pale pink moiré, pink satin bonnets with crimson tutts. wore a horseshoe brooch with the young couple's initials, the gift of the bridegroom. The Rev. Robert Simpson, M.A., the incumbent, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Alfred Malim, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, the bride being given away by her father, Mr. C. H. Basset. After the ceremony the wedding party reassembled, at Mr. and Mrs. Basset's invitation, at 31, Albemarle-street, for breakfast, when among the guests were the Duchess of Beaufort, Lord Zouche, Lady Edward Somerset, Colonel Hon. E. G. and Mrs. Curzon, Major Hon. William and Mrs. Curzon, Hon. C. E. Bingham, Hon. Henry and Mrs. Curzon, Hon. Assheton Curzon, Hon. Montague Curzon, Sir A. Eden, General and Mrs. Wodehouse, Colonel and Mrs. Hornby Buller, Colonel and Mrs. Hebbert, Colonel and Mrs. Courtenay Scott, Captain Walker, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Buckland and Misses Buckland, Mrs. Bagot, Miss Chichester, Mr. Robert Curzon, Mr. Arthur Curzon, Mr. Michael Williams and Miss Williams, Miss C. Buller, Misses Mary and Eleanor Curzon, Mr. Basset, Mr. Walter Basset, Miss Davie, and others. Early in the afternoon the newly-married couple left town tor Ravenhill Park, Lord Zouche's seat in Staff fordshire,

A New Metropolitan Theatre.—A new theatre, to be called "The Grand," is about to be built on the site of the Philharmonic Theatre, High-street, Islington, recently de-troyed by fire. Mr. Charles Head, the owner of the site and all that remains of the Philharmonic, has contracted with a firm of builders for the completion of the new house early next spring. It will then be opened, it is un-derstood, by Mr. George Conquest, formerly proprietor of the Grecian Theatre, City-road and now one of the lessees of the Surrey.

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—Cardinal Manning consecrated, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Newcastle, on Wednesday, Dr. Bewick Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, in the room of the late Dr. Chadwick. Cardinal Manning was assisted by the Arch-bishop of Glasgow and the Bishop of Leeds. Several other prelates and dignitaries were present at the ceremony, and about 120 clergymen. The sermon was preached by Bishop Healey, of Newport. A luncheon was subsequently given,

THE EXPEDITION OF PROF. PALMER, CAPT. GILL, R.E., AND LIEUT. CHARRINGTON,

Sir Beauchamp Seymour has been directed to send a vessel to El Arish, a small port on the coast of Palestine, in order to make in-quiries there and in the district as to the fate f the three missing Englishmen, Professor almer, Captain Gill, R.E., and Lieutenant Charrington, R.N. It may be interesting, Charrington, R.N. It may be interesting says the Times to give some description of Professor Palmer's former visit to that portion of the Sin Itic peninsula in which, when he left Moses' Wells on the 8th of August last, he intended to travel. In December, 1869, Professor Palmer left Suez with the object of making futher explorations in the comparatively unknown portion of the desert which lies between Judæa and the peninsula of Sinai. He was accompanied by Mr. Tyr-whitt Drake, whose object in going was to collect specimens of the plants and fauna of that country. Leaving Suez on the 16th of December, 1869, Professor Palmer and his companion passed down to the south of the Tih plateau, and then, after some difficulty, made their way to Nakhl, which, it will be remembered, was the place which Pro-fessor Palmer, Captain Gill, and Lieutenant Charrington intended to make the first halting-point of their recent journey. In the account which we gave yesterday of Professor Palmer's present expedition it will be seen that it is the governor of this place who is reported to have been concerned in the supposed murder of "two Englishmen." When Professor Palmer was at Nakhl in 1870 the governor of the place was an Egyptian named vernor of the place was an Egyptian named vernor of the place was in Figs plan hands. Effendi, and he appears to have received the Professor and his companion with courtesy and hospitality. From Mr. Palmer's description of the place it appears that it is a wretched square fort in the midst of a glaring desert plain, and that a few soldiers are maintained there by the Egyptian Government for the protection of the caravan of pilgrims which annually passes by that road on its way to Mecca. When at Nakhl Professor Palmer made the acquaintance of Mislih, the Sheikh of the Teyaha Bedouins, the man on whom he seems to have relied so much for assistance in the work which he recently visited that country to undertake. This Mislih Professor Palmer describes as being an "ill-looking, surly ruffian, wearing a scarlet tunic, his features being rendered mere hideous than their wont by a scowl of mingled cunning and distrust." However, it was with this man that Professor Palmer and Mr. Drake arranged in 1870 for the conduct of their journey through the Sinai peninsula to Palestine, and it appears that they had no reason to complain of the manner in which they were treated by him. Mislih, as we have said, is the chief of the Teyaha tribe, or, rather, that portion of it which does not hold to its allegiance to its hereditary Sheikh, who has been imprisoned at Jerusalem. Professor Palmer, in describing this tribe, says that "they occupy the central portion of the great desert of Et Tin. Their country produces scarcely any grain, and they are compelled to purchase all the necessaries of life from Gaza or some of the border villages of Pales-tine. Their camels furnish them with the means of subsistence, as they are employed in conveying the Haj or pilgrim caravan across the desert to Akabah, on its way from Egypt to Mecca, and they have also the right of conducting those travellers who select the long desert route to Palestine. Palmer adds that the Teyaba have for their neighbours the Terabin, a numerous tribe, whose territory extends from about forty miles south-east of Suez, on the Sinai road as far as Gaza, on the north; the Haiwatt occupy the mountains west of Akabah, and the Azazimeh inhabit the mountain plateau to the north-west of Nakhl. We understand that Captain Gill visited the desert near Kantara before leaving for Nakhl with Pro-fessor Palmer and Lieutenant Charrington, and that the cutting of the telegraph line which pas s through that country, and which became interrupted at the end of July last, was executed by him. Mr. Charrington, the brother of Lieutenant Charrington, leaves Englard in a few days for Egypt to assist in prosecuting the search for his missing rela-

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN ON THE SALVA-TION ARMY.

The Bishop of Lincoln commenced on Wednesday the visitation of his diocese by deli-vering his charge at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham. Speaking of the Salvation Army movement he said :- Are we to surrender our principles, and to accept a form of religion which preaches Christianity without a hurch, without a ministry, without Creeds, without Sacraments, without any definite sense of Holy Scripture-in a word, without the means of grace instituted by Christ, and by which the Holy Spirit has vouchsafed to work for eighteen hundred years? No; this we cannot do. We cannot accept such a religion as sets at nought these principles, and declares that it does not design or desire to gather persons together into the fold of Christ's Church, but forgets Christ's prayer that all may be one as He and the Father are one (John xvii. 21); and disobeys those precepts which are set down by the Holy Spirit, speaking by the Apostle St. Paul in the fourth chapter of his Epistle to the Ephesians, declaring that unity in the mystical Body of Christ is the aim and end of all true Evangelisation. We cannot accept such a form of religion as teaches people, especially at its "holiness meetings," sometimes (it is to be feared) tainted by the licentious sensuality of Gnosticism, to think that they can snatch salvation by some spasmodic act of personal self-assurance, and which seems to substitute religious emotions and paroxysms -produced by sensational music-and rapturous eestasies and enthusiastic rhapsodies, intermingled with the holiest names and most sacred words, set to the tune of comic ballads, and caught up by children playing in the streets, so as to grieve and provoke the Holy Spirit by irreverence and profaneness, leading to impiety and, it may be, to blasphemy. We cannot accept such things in the place of sound faith and holy worship, and of patient perseverance in well-doing and of "steadfast continuance in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship and breaking of bread and prayers," according to the primitive pattern received from the Holy Ghost Himself (Acts ii. 4.). We know that feverish excitement in religion is often followed by languor and exhaustion, and by an ague-fit of indifference, and by spiritual collapse and prostration; and we can-not ignore the truths declared by the Holy Ghost in Scripture, that the "Lord adds to the Church such as are being saved" (Acts ii. 47), and that He Himself is not to be looked for in the strong wind rending the mountains and tearing in pieces the rocks, nor in the earthquake and the fire (1 Kings xix. 11) of tumultuous meetings swayed by the hurricanes and tornadoes of violent passions, and exploding in the outbursts and thunderstorms of electrifying ejaculations and enthusiastic acelamations, but in the "still, small voice," of quiet prayer, breathed forth in reverential awe and humble devotion. But while for reasons such as these we cannot accept the overtures of the Salvation Army, placing itself on a par with the Church, and sometimes asking to be with the Church, and sometimes asking to be admitted to Holy Communion at her altars (without any evidence of faith, or even admission to Church-membership by baptism), we ought to thank God for awakening us by its means from our spiritual slumber, as by a startling alarum, to a sense of our shortcomings and our duties, and for provoking us to godly jealousy, and for warning us against heorising about the Church, her Episcopate, her priesthood, her Sacraments, and her Creeds, instead of endeavouring to convert these holy things into living realities and energising agencies. and to make the Church,

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Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 21,002.-FOUNDED 1814.

### PARIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

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LONDON, OCTOBER 19-20, 1882.

THE ARMY.

The British soldier of to-day has shown that he has not degenerated from his forefathers in respect of valour or endurance. The foolish libels upon his humanity have been refuted. The short service system has been tried and not found wanting; and our Generals have won the approval of the military critics of Europe. Last August the German military experts were saying that Sir Garnet Wolseley erred in not employing the services of a hundred thousand men; but the Commander of the Expedition has done promptly and decisively all that was wanted with considerably less than half that number. Moreover, as Mr. Childers reminds us, this is the first campaign since the abolition of corporal punishment, and the conduct of the troops has been excellent. Thus far we can all cordially endorse the remarks of the Secretary of State for War, nor is this the time at which any Englishman would care to be too curiously critical of the gratulatory language employed by a Minister in Mr. Childers's position. But when he tells us that the inference to be drawn from the success of the Egyptian Expedition is that between eighty and ninety thousand " efficient soldiers could be despatched from this country (leaving an ample force at home), within a month of the Expedition being approved by Parliament," it is necessary to examine the data on which he relies. "We have seen," he writes, "an army landed in Egypt (a country three thousand miles away, and containing about five million inhabitants), the entire rout and dispersion of the enemy, and the surrender of the capital, in less than seven weeks after the Vote for the Expedition had been adopted by Parliament." is unquestionably so. It is true, but is it the whole truth? The amount of the Vote was indeed only stated by the Government on the 22nd of July, and Arabi was a fugitive in the middle of September. Sir Garnet Wolseley accomplished his mission to the day and hour he had indicated, and will return next week after an absence of less than two months. But Mr. Childers, as Secretary of State for War, knows very well that the time which elapsed between the Vote and the despatch of the troops for Egypt would have been wholly inadequate if preparations had not been going on for several weeks previously. It is notorious that from the commencement of the year the arsenals and dock-yards of the country were full of the stir and bustle of movement, which betokened the imminence of a campaign. The Egyptian Expedition practically began, not from the moment when it was sanctioned by Parliament, but when it was first officially known to be inevitable. There may have been those even inside the Ministerial circle who hoped against hope for peace till the bombardment of the Alexandria forts. But the Government had not-and they would have been grossly culpable if they had-laid their account with such speculations. It is, therefore, necessary to accept with some reserve Mr. Childers optimist induction as to the readiness of England to take the field, from her performance on the present occasion. What has been accomplished is very gratifying: but it is neither Statesmanlike nor patriotic to underrate the preliminary expenditure of time which it has involved .-

### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Times in an article on the meeting of the International Association for the Substitution of Arbitration of War at Brussels, observes that the condemnation pronounced by the Association upon Mr. Gladstone's Government, especially by English members of the Association, is a sign how vague and unformed are the ideas of the patrons of international arbitration on the object to be aimed at. Englishmen who do not belong to the International Association believe generally that Great Britain in its Egyptian expedition has performed precisely the sort of duty which an international federation, working by arbitration Courts among its instruments, would have intrusted to it. Anarchy was triumphant in the Nile Valley. The preponderance of British interests in the restitution of security pointed to Great Britain as the agent of reform. Some Englishmen, and foreigners, may be credited with a sincere doubt of the force of this obligation. They hold that Arabi was a patriot, and that Great Britain has employed its might to crush a patriotic enterprise. An essential difference of opinion at once displays itself; the International Association should expound by what process it would have settled the dispute if referred to the tribunals it suggests. Great Britain, on the present hypothesis, must be supposed to have agreed to abide by the international award. A possibility is at least admissible that the award might have been in its favour. The possibility is equally admissible that the Egyptian insurgents would have refused obedience. If in that event the arbitrators had been obliged to authorize Great Britain to resort to arms, the issue would have been the same as now, except that an international judgment would have been first contemned. To anticipate that a nation would submit a grievance to umpires, and acquiesce in the violent deprivation of the justice judicially conceded to it, is to expect a more one-sided forbearance than even the meekness of a Peace society looks

for. Perhaps, a fair mode of testing the extent to which the International Association has enlightened its own mind on the nature of the means it would employ, if it had its way, for establishing the reign of peace and equity, might be for it to set up an image of the judicature it longs to see in operation. States have their autumn manœuvres, and barracks have their war game. Nothing could be more instructive than if this institution for replacing arms by arbitration were to erect a tribunal and refer to it all cases of international controversy, Some of the eminent jurists whom the Association numbers in its ranks would condescend to plead before it, and others to adjudicate on their pleadings. If the conclusions of inculpated Governments might not always agree with the determinations of the Court, the Association would at all events benefit by being able to excuse itself, as an actual Court could not, from the trouble of carrying out its sentences. Conferences of the Association are embellished by an abundance of eloquence and by the noblest sentiments. Their defect is, as telegraphed by our correspondent yesterday from Erussels, that "the practical business proceeds rather slowly." The construction of a working model of the judicature which the champions of peace wish to create would be as practical business as any they are likely to have for some time to come. Certainly the toy Court need never close its doors for want of real cases.

#### BEER A SIN.

We feel almost ashamed to use the arguments which naturally suggest themselves to every sensible Englishman upon the preposterous movement of which Sir Wilfrid Lawson is the champion. While we are by no means sure that a serious attempt will not be made to submit the usual privilege of eating and drinking what we please to the will of the majority, we may urge, as a sufficient reason why we require no extraordinary legislation to put down intemperance, the fact that already there is a very marked and steady improvement in the habits of the people, with which tectotal societies may possibly have had something to do, but which will certainly be impeded and disturbed if the law of Local Option is ever passed. Why cannot the people be let alone to advance into temperance? They are making such progress as begins seriously to disconcert the Chancellor of the Exchequer. For the greater sobriety among all classes of the people which is now the rule we are indebted, not to any Act of Parliament, but to the influence of society, the diffusion of knowledge, the spread of education. Why cannot we continue to put our trust in these wholesome and natural agencies for the suppression of the vice against which Sir Wilfrid Lawson so intemperately rails? The country at large is spending less upon liquor than it used to do; and the tendency is more and more towards moderation and a better taste in drinking. We have grown nicer as to quality, and that is one good sign of increased sobriety. But that good beer, honest beer-the liquor which serves the mass of our population for food as well as drink-is to be banished from use because some few and a constantly decreasing number are unable to use it in moderation, is too absurd a proposition ever to be seriously maintained. That any law that the House of Commons may pass will be strong enough to prevent Englishmen from drinking beer is one of the wildest delusions that even Radicalism has ever conceived. A man who believes in the possibility of such legislation, to say nothing of its reasonableness or its morality, is capable of believing anything; and that he does so is but small argument of his own sobriety.—St. James's Gazette.

### THE SENTENCE ON A BURGLAR.

Justice, with no lagging foot, has overtaken the burglar Saunders, who shot Howe, Mr. Munday's groom, at Highfield House, Hackney, early in September. A jury having found the accused guilty of wounding with intent to murder, Mr. Justice Williams sentenced him to penal servitude for life.

The punishment is not one whit too severe seeing that, as the Judge said, "the act of the prisoner was very little short of murder. Saunders was a professional burglar, "determined to carry out his schemes of plunder, by murder if necessary," and he has just escaped with his life, if that is any good to him, because the man he fired at has not yet died of a grievous wound. The incidents which occurred on the 5th of September reveal the professional character of the suburban brigand. Although a light was burning in the house, and two gentlemen were actually play-ing billiards, Saunders had the hardihood to enter an upper room by a window opening on to the garden. Why was he so daring? Because he relied on his revolver, every chamber of which was loaded. When discovered, he found the means of flight withdrawn, and he prepared to fight his way out. He shot at and missed the first persons he saw. Gallantly charged in front by Mr. Munday and his guest, he fired again, putting bullets through Mr. Munday's coat. The gentleman and the groom closed with the burglar, and it was when he was down that he shot Howe, sending clean through him a ball which broke a rib, touched the liver, and passed within three-quarters of an inch of the apex of the heart." The robber's excuse was that he fired, not to kill, but to terrify and that when on the ground the revolver 'went off by accident." No sensible persor could believe these pleas, nor, if true, would they avail. "It is intolerable," said the Judge, that such offences should occur so frequently; and we can only hope that the warning sentence will temper the predatory zeal of desperado burglars.—Daily Telegraph.

THE ROBBERY AND MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT RAMSGATE.—At the East Kent Quarter Sessions on Wednesday, the trial was concluded of James Walter, butcher, on the charge of stealing £150, the money of Mr. Charles Wagner, of Victoria Dock-road, London, the father of the young man who met his death so mysteriously at Ramsgate, in April last. jury returned a verdict of guilty. Lord Brabourne, in passing sentence, said there could not exist a doubt in the mind of any one who had heard the evidence that it was owing to the prisoner's agency that this unfortunate lad had met a most melancholy fate, that a beloved child had been taken from his parents, that a trusted son had been made untrustworthy, and that an existence which might have been an honourable and a useful one had been abruptly cut short at its outset. Neither court nor jury had the power to inflict upon the prisoner any punishment which would be or ought to be equal to the remorse which must now exist in his breast, if he was accessible to the feelings which actuated ordinary men. The sentence he was deputed to pass upon the prisoner was that he should be kept to penal servitude for seven years,

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

The Cairo correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Thursday evening:

Thanks to the conciliatory disposition of the Egyptian Government, the deadlock has terminated, and all difficulties respecting Arabi's trial are now at an end. Although I have reason to believe that the various Ministers of the Khedive have in no way changed their opinions as to the unfor unate effect of a trial in which England will, in the eyes of Egyptians, side with Arabi against the Khedive, and in which his acquittal will mean his rehabilitation and the defeat of the Government, yet they feel unable to resist the pressure put upon them by England. English counsel will, therefore, take part in the defence, with full liberty to plead in Court. Definite rules of procedure will be settled between Borelli Bey, the counsel for the prosecution, and the counsel for the defence, composed as follows-Mr. Broadley, of the sian Consular Court, senior counsel; the Hon. Mark Napier, junior counsel; Mr. Eve, Solicitor. The only stipulation made by the E2yptian Government is that in order to prevent an unnecessary protraction of the proceedings witnesses shall not appear in Court, which will only take cognisance of the written depositions. The cross-examination is to take place before the Commission of Inquiry, to which the Counsel for the Prisoner will henceforth have free admission.

The Khedive has sent a personal message to Mr. Broadley, expressing his satisfaction that a task so arduous should have been committed to a gentleman who has already gained experience and reputation in the East. I understand that among the various arguments brought to bear upon the Egyptian Govern-ment to induce them to allow English Counsel to take part in the trial, was the example of France in Tunis last year, where in numerous cases of arson, murder, and other crimes tried by a court-martial in the name of the Bey of Tunis, French Counsel were always admitted to plead, and often secured the acquittal of prisoners, as, among others, in the notorious case of Dulad Zerka. The exact date of the trial cannot be fixed, as the cross - examination of witnesses before the Courts of Inquiry will altogether change the nature of the proceedings of that body, and must greatly leagthen them. The trial will certainly not begin until after the Bairam holidays next week. The action of the British Government in submitting to the European Powers the reforms to be introduced into Egypt, instead of themselves deciding upon a programme and announcing it as settled, is severely commented upon here, and is re-garded as a renewal of that course of weakness and vacillation which prevailed prior to Admiral Seymour's arrival in the port of Alexandria. The French Consul-General paid a visit to the Khedive to-day.

The Times' correspondent at Cairo telegraphs:-

The statements made in the Cologne Gazette that helpless Egyptians were killed by our soldiers has created great indignation here. Two authorities are cited by the correspondent, Colonels Methuen and Thurneisen. Colonel Methuen writes:-

"I did not admit the charge. I told the correspondent that I had no desire to say his statement was untrue; but drew attention to the fact that the Egyptian wounded had shot at our men in passing. Notably one artillery officer was shot by a wounded soldier to whom he had given water. I added, that 'if wounded men shoot our men, you cannot expect the latter to ascertain before passing whether they will be shot or not. If you saw isolated cases I have no doubt it is the same in all wars, when men in heat of action are

fired at by the wounded.' Colonel Thurnelsen indignantly denies having ever made the statement attributed to him, having heard of or seen any such act; and bears warm testimony to the kindness shown to the Egyptian wounded. Finally, Baron von Hagenow, the German Attaché at Head-Quarters, declares himself perfectly convinced of the utter falsity of the charge, adding, Your great fault was over-humanity, for you ceased firing when the enemy turned their backs. In our army we should have considered it the moment of harvest, and have continued firing. As regards minor charges M. de Boissy, the correspondent of the Temps, foolishly picked up and wore a helmet belonging to one of the Black Watch. The Highlanders, not the Indians, mistook him for a spy and roughly treated him. Colonel Methuen recovered all his effects except his revolver and glasses, and expressed his regret, which was perfectly well received.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL CASTLE, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen drove out yesterday morning, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse, and attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by Lady Churchill, left the Castle for the Glassalt Shiel. The Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duke, the Hereditary Grand Duke, and Princess Alice of Hesse drove to Birkhall.

Count Karolyi is expected to arrive at the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, the first week in the ensuing month from Vienna, in order to resume his diplomatic duties. Countess is not expected to accompany his The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have

left town for the Continent. The Earl of Fife has left Cavendish-square for Scotland. The Bishop of Manchester is now on a visit

at Carylls, Faygate, near Horsham, the seat of his brother, General Fraser, C.B. The Marquis of Worcester has arrived at the Park Hotel, Park-place, St. James's, and will remain there a few days with the Duchess

Lord Abercomby has arrived at Thomas's Hotel from Airthrie Castle.
The Hon. R. Baillie Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton have arrived at Brown's Hotel from

Langton. The marriage of Lord George Nevill, third son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, and Miss Temple Soanes, only daughter of Mr. Temple Soanes, of Brenchley House, Tunbridge-wells, was solemnised on Thussday afternoon at St. Mark's Church, Broadwater-down, T inbridgewells. It was by special license at three o'clock, the service being choral. The bride was attended by eight bridesmaids, and the very young page, son of Lord Henry Nevill, was dressed in a Rubens costume of velvet. Bishop of Sodor and Man officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Townsend, of St. Mark's; and the Rev. J Burton, vicar of Eridge and domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Abergavenny. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white Genoa velvet, over a petticoat of satin duchesse draped with old point de Flandre; the paniers and train being trimmed with white ostrich feathers, one being also fastened on the left shoul-Her veil was of tulle arranged over a wreath of myrtle with a spray of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids wore Directoire coats of feuille morte velvet, over skirts of pale blue satin, blue chemisettes, and ruffles and jabots of Valenciennes lace, and velvet hats to match their coats, with pale blue feather aigrettes. The Marquis and Marchioness of Abergavenny, Lady Augusta Mostyn, Lady Dorothy Nevill, Hon. and Rev. Edward V. Bligh and Lady Isabel Bligh, Sir Walter and Lady Carolina Stirling, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Charles and Lady Cicely Gathorne-Hardy, Mr. James Noel, Lord and Lady Henry Nevill, Lord William and Lord Richard Nevill, and other relations and friends were present at the ceremony. The wedding presents, which were very numerous, were on view at Eridge Castle, and were inspected during Wednesday and yesterday. The tradesmen of Tunbridge-wells presented Lord George with a silver

epergne, and the servants of the West Kent Hunt presented him with a silver hunting horn. The Marquis of Abergavenny's tenants present was a silver claret jug and salver. A number of the troopers of the West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, to which regiment Lord George belongs, formed a guard of honour iside the church.

The infant son and heir of Lord and Lady Brooke was baptised on Thursday afternoon at the Chapel Royal, Si. James's. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany, is Excellency the German Ambassador, the Earl and Countess of Warwick, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn and Miss Maynard, and few other friends were present at the christening. The Rev. George Cressner Tufnell, M.A., rector of Little Easton, Essex, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Francis Garofficiated, assisted by the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., sub-dean of the Chapels Royal, the child taking the names of Leopold Guy Francis Maynard. The sponsors were the Duke of Albany, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Rosslyn, and Lady Margaret Char-

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

The Lydian Monarch, with the 2nd Life Guards and the Blues on board, arrived at Gravesend on Thursday morning. The Duke of Teck, who was on board, was quite well, as were all the 2nd Life Guards. The following is a list of the officers on board, in addition to the Dube of Technology. tion to the Duke of Teck :- Colonel Ewart, Lieut.-Colonel Milne Home, M.P., Major Townshend, Major the Hon. Oliver Montague, Major Lord Downe, Captain Wickham, Captain Brockleshurst, Captain Tennant, Lieutenants Smith, Cunningham, Lord Edward Somerset, Abay, Childe, Pemberton, Hon. B. Hanbury French, Lord Binning, Sir John Willoughby, Hon. B. Fitzpetrick, Surgeon Majors Hume, Spry, Veterinary Surgeon Rostson, Quartermaster Haines, and Commander Beckford, R.N. The voyage from Alexandria, with the exception of a slight rolling in the Bay of Biscay, has been excellent. Most of the men are very thin, though they state they are much stouter than when they came on board. The climate of Egypt and want of regular rations told a rather hard tale with them; but their courage under all difficulties would appear to have been very great. A trooper remarked, "We went out to do our work thoroughly, and I think we have done it." Tales of heroism and personal bravery are to be heard on every side, and there is but one constant song of praise for Colonel Ewart, whose popularity is immense. Many of the men are wearing the fez. The cold and chilly weather was much felt by men after passing Gibraltar, and many of them are glad to muffle themselves in great-coats. The horses, considering all things, are in moderately good condition, though several have died on the journey. All hands are only too glad to get back home. The welcome they are to receive is much appreciated, although, as a gallant giant remarked on being told of the banquets in preparation, "It would have been better if we could have had a few more meals out there."

Such is the enthusiasm throughout the whole of the East-end of London that large numbers, at an early hour, made their way to the West India Dock, where the vessel's berth had been prepared. Every precaution was taken against a rush of the

While the transport City of Lincoln, which on Thursday morning disembarked a battery of artillery, lay at Spithead on Wednesday night, eight of sixteen prisoners who also came home in her, and had been put in irons for safety, broke loose, and after disabling the sentry, forced an entry into the spirit store. There they drank a large quantity of wines and spirits, and became so intoxicated that a scene of the wildest character was experienced in taking them to the cells. When there, the medical officer had to remain with them, they being utterly incapable and senseless. The stomach-pump had to be applied in the worst cases, and with good effect; but Private Pearce, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, was so weakened by the operation that, in spite of the most vigilant care, he gradually sank and died on Thursday morning. Pearce had been brought home under a sentence of five years' penal servitude for being drunk while on sentry duty in Egypt. Great ingenuity must have been exercised by the prisoners in getting out of their irons, as, when the lights were put out, they all seemed perfectly secure. men have since been removed to the Portsmouth Military Prison, and will be further dealt with.

BRISTOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh attended on Wednesday the morning perfor-mance of the Bristol Musical Festival, of which his Royal Highness is President. The Royal party reached Bristol by the midday express, and were received with a guard of honour and by the Mayor and Corporation, who presented an address of welcome, in which reference was made to the efforts now being put forth throughout the country to promote the establishment of the Royal College of Music. The Duke of Edinburgh replied as follows :- " I have to offer to you the very Learty thanks of the Duchess of Edinburgh, as well as my own, for the warm welcome which you have accorded to us in the name of the citizens of Bristol. We have availed ourselves of your invitation to visist this old city with much gratification, and sincerely regret that the time at our disposal will be too short to permit our seeing more of it and its neighbourhood. The pleasure of our visit is much enhanced by the opportunity it gives us of attending the Triennial Musical Festival. Together with all who are interested in the future of the Royal College of Music, we owe our best thanks to the Committee who have announced their intention of devoting the proceeds of the Festival to the fund for establishing a Bristol Scholarship in connextion with the College. In this manner the city of Bristol and the district in which it is situated will greatly encourage and aid those who are doing their best to carry out a work of such great national importance. In conclusion we have to thank you, Mr. Mayor, very heartily for the manner i. which you have given expression to the loyalty and affection of the citizens of Bristol towards the Queen, and for your good wishes for the health and happiness of the other members of the Royal Family."

The Royal party then entered a carriage and drove through the crowded and elaborately-decorated streets, which were lined by Volunteers, to the Colston Hall, where they were received by the Festival Committee, and entertained at a luncheon. This concluded, the Duke and Duchess took their seats in the President's gallery, amid applause, and, the National Anthem and the Russian National Hymn having been sung, Rossini's oratorio of Moses in Egypt was proceeded with. Ma-dame Albani and Mr. Edward Lloyd sang the music of Anais and Arrenophis, and divided the honours of the oratorio between them. To Mmme. Trebelli was allotted the small part of Zillah, and Miss Williams relieved Mmme. Albani, who had an important role to sustain in the evening's performance, by taking the solos written for Anais in the early portions of the second part. For the same reason the heavy part of Moses, originally allocied to Mr. Santley, was transferred to Mr. Montague Worlock, a local artist somewhat new to this class of work. He interpreted the character with suitable dignity, and showed himself fully equal to the requirements of the part. The music of Pharoah was sung by Mr. Santley. Mr. Harper Kearton, also a local artist, a member of Wells Cathedral Choir, sang the tenor music of Aaron, and he may fairly be said to have distinguished himself. The chorus did their work very creditably.

On the conclusion of the performance the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who were

attended by Captain and Lady Monson, drove

to the station, and caught the evening express to Plymouth. The only new work produced at this Festival was performed at night. Jason and Medea was composed especially for the Festival Committee by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, who, the son of a musician, was born in Edinburgh in 1817, and sent to Germany to study music at ten years of age. Hitherto he has composed only part songs, anthems, and chamber music. The cantata of Jason is not only his mos pretentious, but also his most successful work. Its bright, melodious numbers will, in all probability, soon become popular. Jason is described as a dramatic cantata for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra. It is exceed-ingly clever in construction, and the orchestration is peculiarly picturesque in places. The libretto is the work of Mr. William Grist, who has done his part ably. The cantata is founded on the story of the Argonauts, and the various incidents of the action are well defined. Following the precedent of similar works, it has no overture; but it is unique in having a long instrumental intermezzo dividing the first and second parts, and occupying nearly nineteen pages of vocal score. The work as a whole reflects the highest credit on the composer. Its interpretation was entrusted to Miss Anna Williams, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Edward Lloyd, who, of course, sang their part; effectively. The choruses were also highly satisfactory, but there was a lamentable break down by the band; notwithstanding this the work was evidently enjoyed by the audience. The second part of the programme included songs by most of the principals. The attendance was not so large as might have been expected. There were only 1,320 present, against 1,817 on the corresponding day of the previous Festival, and 1,289 in the evening against 1,524; a total for the day in 1879 of 3,371 against 3,109 on Wednesday. The collection after the morning convert, in behalf of the local charities, reached £11, compared with £43 on the corresponding day of the last Festival.

#### THE BISHOP OF MEATH ON IRISH PATRIOTISM.

The Right Hon.Lord Plunket, Bishop of Meath, held a visitation of the clergy of his diocese in Christchurch Cathedral on Thursday, and in his charge observed: The retrospect of the last three years carries with it a special significance of its own. During that period our country and our Church have had to pass through a severe and unexpected ordeal. When I last addressed you, it was a time of comparative quietude and hopefulness. Since that date we have been enduring the throes of a social revolution. So, alas! has it ever been with this, our unfortunate native land. Possessing within itself many elements of prosperity, it would yet almost seem as if Ireland were, humanly speaking, doomed by its geographical position and political surroundings to become of necessity the prey of agite tors. Too near England to become a separate kingdom, and too far to admit of a complete oneness in feeling und interesi between the two countries, Ireland has been used by England's enemies from time to time as a convenient seed plot for disaffection. From among the Irish peosle themselves, from France, from Spain, from Rome, from America, have periodically started up hordes of malcontents, adventurers, visionary theorists religious enthusiasts, each in their tr'n heralding some new form of spurious patriotism, and each working thereby the imaginations and feelings of the Irish peasantry - peasantry naturally generous, moral, religious, and brave, but unstable, alas! as water, and pliable as the reed that is shaken by the wind. Nor is this all. Contending political parties in our own Imperial Parliament have not seldom aggravated the complications by bidding for the Irish vote, and by making weak concessions for party ends to the popular clamour. Again and again have we thought that at last we had reached the beginning of better days. Again and again we have been bitterly disappointed. Nor can the present phase of agitation be regarded as less formidable than its predecessor. On the contrary, it possesses certain features that must cause special pain to those who are jealous of the honour of their fatherland. It has not perhaps been attended with such dangerous and widespread outbreaks of violence as have characterised some former seasons of disturbance, but it has been marked by individual deeds of cowardice and brutality, the very thought of which makes the blood run cold. Above all, it has been the means of disseminating principles that cut at the root of all probity and morality. Other agitations have been carried on beneath the flag of nationality or of religion. In the aspirations of their votaries, however misguided, there has been, therefore, somewhat of noble The master principle of this motive. present movement, as every thoughtful man must see, is Communism, and that master motive whereby adherents are gained over to the ranks is cupidity. Such are the aims and such the weapons of this diastrous agitation, and what results? Simply these. One class of the community, and that by no means the poorest class-the tenant farmer-has been for the time being enriched. For the time being I say, for these men have secured their illgotten gains at the expense of those principles of honesty and independence which are essential to the acquisition and preservation of wealth in the future. Meanwhile every other class, including the poor tradesman, the poor artisan, and the poor labourer, has been cruelly impoverished. Capital has been driven from our shores; outrages have been committed, not merely upon rich landlords but upon poor peasants; women and children have not been spared; dumb animals have been mutilated; and, as a natural result of such dastardly deeds, our country has become a byword among the nations of the earth. A spirit of hatred meanwhile has been gendered, and a tide of demoralisation has overspread the land, the effects of which it may take centuries to drive back. And this is patriotism? If it be, God help the poor victims upon whose heads it pours its precious

### THE NEW IRISH LEAGUE.

The Organizing Committee of the National League held their first meeting in Dublin on Thursday. Mr. O'Donnell denies that the Parliamentary party ever made it a question of confidence that a number of nominee members should be placed upon the council of the new league. He deplores the clandestine course pursued at the conference, and reiterates his determination to support the national programme without compromise or conciliation. The Dublin Express predicts for the league an early and disastrous failure. No one,

it says, believes in the new programme. Mr. Louden, barrister, a prominent member of the late Land League executive, who was called a coward and a renegade at the conference on Tuesday, writes to the Freeman's Journal saying that the statement that he ran away when there was danger was simply a lie. He says:—"I cannot say what the exact motive of the attack was; but this I do say-that I have earned for myself the unconcealed hatred of the members of Parliament who were living, or who sought to live, at the expense of the Land League funds. Upon one occasion Mr. T. P. O'Connor endeayoured to obtain for a certain member of Parliament a salary of £700 per annum. Through my opposition he failed. Holding, as I always held, that the Americans subscribed the money for the furtherance of the agitation and for the support of the victims of landlord tyused to give bloated salaries to members of Parliament. For that opposition Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has never forgiven me. From that day he was my bitter enemy."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE BOMBARD-MENT OF ALEXANDRIA.—Replying for "The Navy," at a dinner of the Cutlers' Company on Wednesday, Lord Charles Beresford said: The bombardment of Alexandria was a very large affair; it was a very much bigger matter than any of those engaged in it thought it would be, and it was also a considerably larger affair, he held, than the Egyptians expected. The Egyptians fought most gallantly, and if they had been practised in the use of their guns, and had also fired their smooth bores, our doctors' list would have been greatly lengthened. Their round shot would have ricocheied over the water and damaged us in some way, whereas they stuck to their heavy guns, and their shots flew over the ships. The heavy 18-ton guns of the Inflexible had made terrible havec in the forts, making holes like chalk-pits. Wherever there was a target like a magazine for our men to get their sight on the effect of their fire was extraordinary. The conduct of the Egyptians was astonishing, and they stuck to their guns was astonishing, and they stuck to their guns for seven hours, or until they were disabled, and to give an idea of how plucky they were he would explain how difficult it was to disable a gun. Where forts were so well built as Fort Ada or Fort Meks, if a shot went into the earth below the gun the effect was as the earth below the gun the effect was nil, while, if a shot went just over the gun it hurt nobody, and thus to disable a gun became almost like placing a shot in the gun from a distance of 1,200 yards, for it was necessary to hit the gun to silence it. Lord Charles also referred to the services rendered by the landing parties. From July 12 to 16 370 men held two miles of lines against an army of some 9,000 men, with a mob of ruffians behind in the city. He could say that of the sixty blue-jackets and seventy marines acting as police there was not one who took off his clothes during those four days. After describing Captain Fisher's ironclad train and the good service it had done, Lord Charles Beresford gave an account of the nightly trip the blue-jackets made to the front, as they said, "To give Arabi his supper." On Aug. 5, during the reconnaissance, a blue-jacket, who was sitting on a rail firing at the enemy, was ordered by an officer to come down and not expose himself. He remarked that he could see so much better up there. Just then a bullet went through his hat. "That was very close," was all he said, and almost instantly another struck him. He was severely wounded, but his only observation to a messmate was, "Well, Jack, they've got the range." They had capital fun at Meks, where his comrades got up a story

Alexandria and prevented Arabi returning; and, if they had been allowed to land immediately after the bombardment, they might have dispersed the crowds laden with loot, have captured Arabi, Toulba Pacha, and other leaders, and saved the town; but the Government had promised that no man should land, and they were bound by the promise. THE TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED IN EGYPT. -Mr. Ernest Hartwrites in the British Medical Journal that he had this week the opportunity, by permission of the principal medical officer tley Hospital, of carrying out an examination of invalids now in hospital from Egypt and of obtaining from them their detailed personal statements as to the treatment which they received in the various field and base hospitals into which they were received in Egypt after wounds or in sickness, and of their impressions of the food, medical treatment, and general conditions of hospital administration both in the field, in the base hospitals, and on board the various transports on which they returned home. The whole tenour of the evidence (says Mr. Hart) which I have received in written communications from eye-witnesses, as well as of the verbal statements of sick officers and men, of nurses and orderlies, now in England shows that, in the main, and in all that medical officers could possibly do, the sick and wounded were tended with the utmost devotion, kindness, and with indefatigable zeal, and that, with some exceptions, very soon after the beginning the supplies were ample, and even luxuries were abundant in the field hospitals. In this war, however, as in so many others, there seems to been some ground for the complaint that there was inefficiency in some departments at tho

beginning; and as the war was nearly all

beginning, it is not surprising, nor is it to be

regretted, that these shortcomings have been

very loudly commented on-although it is un-

fortunate that they should have been so much

exaggerated-in the statements which have

that he paid the Bedouins to come out and

fight them. Speaking of the lessons to be

drawn from the war, his lordship said it was

proved, in his opinion, that where forts and

ships were at all nearly equal, forts would

beat ships. The great value of machine guns

had also been shown. With the Gatlings the

landing parties had cleared the streets of

THE CHARGE OF ARSON AGAINST A LADY .-At the County Magistrates' Court, Liverpool, on Wednesday, Mrs. Mary Forbes, of Great Crosby, was brought up on remand, charged with having set fire to her house and causing damage to the extent of £200. The furniture was insured for £1,000 in the Northern Insurance Company, and the house in another office for £400. The house was one of three office for £400. semi-detatched villas belonging to Mrs. Burnett, a widow, who lived next door to the prisoner. Mrs. Burnett gave evidence about perceiving the smoke and awakening one of her daughters, who got up and went to alarm the Fire Brigade. Mrs. Burnett's daughter said that on returning home from the fire station she went to Mrs. Forbes's house, and found Mrs. Forbes in her night-dress, wrapped in a sheet, standing near the door. Witness entered the house, and on the landing and in the two front rooms found shavings with newspapers under them. In one set of drawers in Mrs. Forbes's bedroom witness saw very few things. Subsequently she saw Mrs. Forbes lying on something in the coach-house, and asked her to accompany her to a neighbour's house, as she would catch cold if she remained there. Some one took Mrs. Forkes into an adjacent house, and witness followed. When witness saw her in the dining room she said, "Oh, how could you do such a cruel thing?" replied, "Do you think I could be capable of doing such a thing?" The witness said, "I don't know what to think." When first she saw Mrs. Forbes she was wringing her hands and seemed paralysed. In reply to a question, the witness said that she was not aware that Mr. Forbes, who was away from home at the time, was in difficulties. A niece was with the prisoner.—A constable described how shavings and newspapers were found in a continuous line from room to room.-The orisoner was committed for trial at the assizes, and bail was refused. THE STAMFORD HILL BURGLARY .- Sentence.

-The trial of John Saunders for the burglary and attempted murder at Stamford Hill took place at the Central Criminal Court on Thursday morning before Mr. Justice Watkin Williams. The prisoner had pleaded guilty to two charges of burglary, but not guilty to the other charge. Mr. Poland and Mr. Montagu Williams prosecuted for the Public Prosecutor; the prisoner was undefended by counsel. The prisoner, it will be remembered, was discovered in the residence of Mrs. Reynolds, Highfield House, Stamford-hill, on the night of the 5th of September, and in endeavouring to escape fired several shots from a revolver, one of which seriously wounded a groom one of which seriously wounded a groom named Howe, who was for some time in a critical condition. The prisoner was secured after a desperate struggle, and it was discovered that five shots had been fired from the revolver. Mr. Poland, in opening the case, particularly called the attention of the jury to the desperate conduct of the prisoner, and said that the safety of the public imperatively demanded that such crimes should be repressed by a stern administration of the law in all cases where such persons were convicted of

# Galignani's Messenger.

EVENING EDITION.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

PARIS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

significance of its own. During that period our country and our Church have had to pass through a severe and unexpected ordeal.

When I last addressed you, it was a time of

comparative quietude and hopefulness. Since that date we have been enduring the throes of

a social revolution. So, alas! has it ever been with this, our unfortunate native land. Pos-

### Great-Britain.

No. 21,002.-FOUNDED 1814.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19-20, 1882.

THE ARMY.

The British soldier of to-day has shown that he has not degenerated from his forefathers in respect of valour or endurance. The foolish libels upon his humanity have been refuted. The short service system has been tried and not found wanting; and our Generals have won the approval of the military critics of Europe. Last August the German military experts were saying that Sir Garnet Wolseley erred in not employing the services of a hundred thousand men; but the Commander of the Expedition has done promptly and decisively all that was wanted with considerably less than half that number. Moreover, as Mr. Childers reminds us, this is the first campaign since the abolition of corporal punishment, and the conduct of the troops has been excellent. Thus far we can all cordially endorse the remarks of the Secretary of State for War, nor is this the time at which any Englishman would care to be too curiously critical of the gfatulatory language employed by a Minister in Mr. Childers's position. But when he tells us that the inference to be drawn from the success of the Egyptian Expedition is that between eighty and ninety thousand " efficient soldiers could be despatched from this country (leaving an ample force at home), within a month of the Expedition being approved by Parliament," it is necessary to examine the data on which he relies. "We have seen," he writes, "an army landed in Egypt (a country three thousand miles away, and containing about five million inhabitants), the entire rout and dispersion of the enemy, and the surrender of the capital, in less than seven weeks after the Vote for the Expedition had been adopted by Parliament." That is unquestionably so. It is true, but is it the whole truth? The amount of the Vote was indeed only stated by the Government on the 22nd of July, and Arabi was a fugitive in the middle of September. Sir Garnet Wolseley accomplished his mission to the day and hour he had indicated, and will return next week after an absence of less than two months. But Mr. Childers, as Secretary of State for War, knows very well that the time which elapsed between the Vote and the despatch of the troops for Egypt would have been wholly inadequate if preparations had not been going on for several weeks previously. It is notorious that from the commencement of the year the arsenals and dock-yards of the country were full of the stir and bustle of movement, which betokened the imminence of a campaign. The Egyptian Expedition practically began, not from the moment when it was sanctioned by Parliament, but when it was first officially known to be inevitable. There may have been those even inside the Ministerial circle who hoped against hope for peace till the bombardment of the Alexandria forts. But the Government had not-and they would have been grossly culpable if they had-laid their account with such speculations. It is, therefore, necessary to accept with some reserve Mr. Childers optimist induction as to the readiness of England to take the field, from her performance on the present occasion. What has been accomplished is very gratifying; but it is neither Statesmanlike nor patriotic to underrate the preliminary expenditure of time which it has involved .-

Standard.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. The Times in an article on the meeting of the International Association for the Substitution of Arbitration of War at Brussels, observes that the condemnation pronounced by the Association upon Mr. Gladstone's Government, especially by English members of the Association, is a sign how vague and unformed are the ideas of the patrons of international arbitration on the object to be aimed at. Englishmen who do not belong to the International Association believe generally that Great Britain in its Egyptian expedition has performed precisely the sort of duty which an international federation, working by arbitration Courts among its instruments, would have intrusted to it. Anarchy was triumphant in the Nile Valley. The preponderance of British interests in the restitution of security pointed to Great Britain as the agent of reform. Some Englishmen, and foreigners, may be credited with a sincere doubt of the force of this obligation. They hold that Arabi was a patriot, and that Great Britain has employed its might to crush a patriotic enterprise. An essential difference of opinion at once displays itself; the International Association should expound by what process it would have settled the dispute if referred to the tribunals it suggests. Great Britain, on the present hypothesis, must be supposed to have agreed to abide by the international award. A possibility is at least admissible that the award might have been in its favour. The possibility is equally admissible that the Egyptian insurgents would have refused obedience. If in that event the arbitrators had been obliged to authorize Great Britain to resort to arms, the issue would have been the same as now, except that an international judgment would have been first con-To anticipate that a nation would submit a grievance to umpires, and acquiesce in the violent deprivation of the justice judicially conceded to it, is to expect a more one-sided forbearance than even the meekness of a Peace society looks for. Perhaps, a fair mode of testing the extent to which the International Association has enlightened its own mind on the nature of the means it would employ, if it had its way, for establishing the reign of peace and equity, might be for it to set up an image of the judicature it longs to see in operation. States have their autumn manœuvres, and barracks have their war game. Nothing could be more instructive than if this institution for replacing arms by arbitration were to erect a tribunal and refer to it all cases of international controversy, Some of the eminent jurists Association numbers in its ranks would condescend to plead before it, and others to adjudicate on their

pleadings. If the conclusions of inculpated Governments might not always agree with the determinations of the Court, the Association would at all events benefit by being able to excuse itself, as an actual Court could not, from the trouble of carrying out its sentences. Conferences of the Association are embellished by an abundance of eloquence and by the noblest sentiments. Their defect is, as telegraphed by our correspondent yesterday from Brussels, that "the practical business proceeds rather slowly." The construction of a working model of the judicature which the champions of peace wish to create would be as practical business as any they are likely to have for some time to come. Certainly the toy Court need never close its doors for want of real cases.

BEER A SIN. We feel almost ashamed to use the arguments which naturally suggest themselves to every sensible Englishman upon the preposterous movement of which Sir Wilfrid Lawson is the champion. While we are by no means sure that a serious attempt will not be made to submit the usual privilege of eating and drinking what we please to the will of the majority, we may urge, as a sufficient reason why we require no extraordinary legislation to put down intemperance, the fact that already there is a very marked and steady improvement in the habits of the people, with which teetotal societies may possibly have had something to do, but which will certainly be impeded and disturbed if the law of Local Option is ever passed. Why cannot the people be let alone to advance into temperance? They are making such progress as begins seriously to disconcert the Chancellor of the Exchequer. For the greater sobriety among all classes of the people which is now the rule we are indebted, not to any Act of Parliament, but to the influence of society, the diffusion of knowledge, the of education. Why cannot we continue to put our trust in these wholesome and natural agencies for the suppression of the vice against which Sir Wilfrid Lawson so intemperately rails? The country at large is spending less upon liquor than it used to do; and the tendency is more and more towards moderation and a better taste in drinking. We have grown nicer as to quality, and that is one good sign of increased sobriety. But that good beer, honest beer-the liquor which serves the mass of our population for food as well as drink-is to be banished from use because some few and a constantly decreasing number are unable to use it in moderation, is too absurd a proposition ever to be seriously maintained. That any law that the House of Commons may pass will be strong enough to prevent Englishmen from drinking beer is one of the wildest delusions that even Radicalism has ever conceived. A man who believes in the possibility of such legislation, to say nothing of its reasonableness or its morality, is capable of believing anything; and that he does so is but small argument of his own sobriety .- St. James's Gazette.

MR. STANLEY AND M. DE BRAZZA However, M. de Brazza and his annexations may be regarded in France, it is clear that another labourer in the same field, the celebrated Henry M. Stanley, has a very poor opinion both of them and of Indeed a large part of the address delivered by Mr. Stanley to the members of the Stanley Club on Thursday night was composed of observations extremely hostile to the other explorer, and most

contemptuous of him :—
In a general way, Mr. Stanley's facts may be all right-about that we know nothing; but however this may be it is certain that his account of the matter was not rendered in a gracicus or a graceful spirit. Language of this sort may be all very well for the interior of Africa, but it is generally held objection-

able in European communities:-When I met M. de Brazza in 1880, on the Congo, about forty miles from our lower station, I had not the least idea that I was about to en-Congo, about forty miles from our lower station, I had not the least idea that I was about to entertain one who would shortly exercise so much power over us. A shoeless, poorly dressed person, remarkable only for a faded uniform frock coat and a high topee, with a small following of men hearing little baggage, was not, as yourselves may imagine, an imposing figure or one likely to inspire a thought that he was some illustrious person in disguise. If judged, by the impression made on myself, that he was not likely to have made a flattering impression on the natives whom he might have met in his wanderings. I was very much surprised when I read in the Times and in Nature some months subsequently to our meeting to discover what an illustrious explorer had crossed my path, and to find the shoeless De Brazza, who had marched from Passa station, a distance of 160 miles to the Congo, cited as the wonder of the year.

"The shoeless De Brazza!" Mr. Stanley ought to be informed that there is a sad want

ought to be informed that there is a sad want of elegance in "epigrams" of this kind, and that the whole tirade opens him (doubtless without any real cause) to suspicions of an unworthy jealousy .- St. James's Gazette.

THE SENTENCE ON A BURGLAR.

Justice, with no lagging foot, has overaken the burglar Saunders, who shot Howe, Mr. Munday's groom, at Highfield House, Hackney, early in September. A jury having found the accused guilty of wounding with intent to murder, Mr.

Justice Williams sentenced him to penal servitude for life. The punishment is not one whit too severe, seeing that, as the Judge said, "the act of the prisoner was very little short of murder." Saunders was a professional burglar, "determined to carry out his schemes of plunder, by murder if processary," and he has just exceeded. murder if necessary," and he has just escaped with his life, if that is any good to him, because the man he fired at has not yet died of a grievous wound. The incidents which occurred on the 5th of September reveal the professional character of the suburban brigand. Although a light was burning in the house, and two gentlemen were actually playing billiards, Saunders had the hardihood to enter an upper room by a window opening on to the garden. Why was he so daring? Because he relied on his revolver, every chamber of which was loaded. When discovered, he found the means of flight with-drawn, and he prepared to fight his way out. He shot at and missed the first persons he Gallantly charged in front by Munday and his guest, he fired again, putting bullets through Mr. Munday's coat. The gen-tleman and the groom closed with the burglar and it was when he was down that he shot Howe, sending clean through him a ball broke a rib, touched the liver, and passed within three-quarters of an inch of the apex of the heart." The robber's excuse was that he fired, not to kill, but to terrify, and that when on the ground the revolver "went off by accident." No sensible person could believe these pleas, nor, if true, would they avail. "It is intolerable," said the Judge, that such offences should occur so frequently; and we can only hope that the warn ing sentence will temper the predatory zeal of desperado burglars.—Daily Telegraph.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS. THE WELCOME TO THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY. In spontaneous and widespread enthusiasm the welcome given to the Household Cavalry on Friday in their march through London has equalled every expectation. It is true that only a small detachment of the army shared in this popular reception, consisting of more than one troop of the Royal Horse Guards; but these were greeted as being fairly typical of all the forces who shared with them the honours of the victory in Egypt. Although it was not until between eleven and twelve o'clock that the troopers reached the City and the West-end, preparations had been commenced at a much earlier hour for their march to the barracks. At half-past four in the morning the réveille sounded for four in the morning the réveille sounded for the 2d Lite Guards, who were under orders to proceed direct by train to Slough, en route for Windsor. At half-past five the men of the Royal Horse Guards Blue were called up from their last night's rest on board the Lydian Monarch, and between six and seven busied themselves with stable duty. Breakfast was served at half-past seven, and threequarters of an hour later the bugles sounded "Boot and Saddle," being the signal that all must be ready to start in half an hour. Punctually at the appointed time—viz., a quarter-past nine—the Blues mounted their chargers and filed out of the shed which had during the night served as a temporary stable. Having formed line outside, the roll was called and other final arrangements were made for the start. Meantime the band of the 1st Life Guards had arrived, along with that of the Royal Horse Guards; and both took up a position in front of the troop, which was under the command of Colonel Milne-Home, Within the dock enclosure there had assembled a limited number of privileged spectators, whose interest and enthusiasm, unmistakeable as they were, gave but a slight foretaste of the remarkable demonstration which awaited the troopers on emerging into streets. All being ready, and the signal given to start, the band of the Royal Horse Guards struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes." The patriotic fervour which this well-known music excited on the part of all hearers was happily not damped by such unfavourable weather as the troopers had experienced im-mediately upon their return to the Thames. The early hours of the morning, it is true, were raw, dull, and foggy; but an opportune were raw, dull, and loggy; but an opportune glimpse of sunshine was enjoyed just as the troopers rode out of the shed. Under this genial influence the fog was soon dispelled, and the forenoon became bright and propitious. Skirting the edge of the dock, the Blues emerged into West India Dock-road, which the part of the strength care with a prowhich was not only extremely gay with a pro-fuse display of flags, but was also crowded on both sides by an enthusiastic throng anxious to give a first greeting to the victorious warriors. So sudden and enthusiastic was the outburst of popular acclamation at this point that it disconcerted the horses—certainly more than the music of the military band had done, and probably more than any volley from the enemy. They soon, however, became ac-customed to the cheering and the constant waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and flags; for the same scene repeated itself at almost every stage of their long march of about seven miles. When the Horse Guards band had ceased playing, the band of the Life Guards were prompt to take up the strain. Alternately the bands played a succession of lively airs. From West India Dock-road the troopers marched straight ahead into the apparently interminable length of Commercial-road, in the first portion of which there was but a sparse display of flags, although here and there might be seen mottoes inscribed by loyal East-enders with such words as "Well done, boys; welcome home." A certain proportion of the throng had evidently made up their minds to trudge through the muddy streets to the final destination of the troops, while others were content to watch from the side pavements windows, roofs, tops of omnibuses, or any other points of vantage, the necessarily slow progress of the Guardsmen. On first leaving the docks, the Guards, impressed by the requirements of military discipline, marched along with some show of stolidity. A warmth of the greeting which they received on every side made at last an obvious impression upon the troopers, who could not forbear smiling and waving their acknowledge-ments. By-and-by those of them who were in the rear ventured to indulge themselves in a still further relaxation of discipline. Not a few of them were recognized by friends in the crowd, who were only too pleased to shake hands with their soldier acquaintances and march by the side of their horses. Having rossed Shoreditch and passed through Great Eastern-street, the troop, who wore their white helmets and serge jackets, marched into Old-street, where they were still the subjects of demonstrations such as had been witnessed almost without intermission since leaving the West India Dock. At the rear of the cavalcade were two or three detached troopers, leading a mule which had been brought from Egypt, and also two or three Arab steeds of which is said to have belonged to Arabi Pacha. From Old-street to Albanystreet Barracks the route was lined by enthu siastic crowds, and all traffic was stopped. The cheering as the troops passed along was vociferous, and the windows of the houses were crowded with spectators. Albany-stree was profusely decorated with banners and bunting, and there were many devices and mottoes exhibited. So thronged was the street that the police had great difficulty in keeping a clear road for the troops, who received a most enthusiastic greeting as they marched into the barracks. The barrack yard was hung with flags, and at the entrance to the officers' quarters floated the Royal standard, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their three daughters having arrived a short time previously. The Prince wore the undress uniform of the Horse Guards The barrack-yard was thrown open to those who had friends in the regiment and to as many of the public as it would fairly accommodate. There were present many officers in undress uniform, and several members of Parliament. As the advance-guard entered the barracks, the Grenadier Guards

> regiment. Shortly afterwards the royal party left for Marlborough House, and the proceed ings were brought to a close.
>
> Soon after the departure of the Blues the 2d Life Guards placed their horses in a cattletrain and started, amid enthusiastic cheering from the crowd, for Slough, which was reached soon after twelve o'clock. were met by Colonel Marshall, Colonel don, and many officers and retired officers of

band, which was stationed just within the gateway, played "See the Conquering Hero

lomes," and the assembled throng cheered

loudly. The royal party then took up a posi-

tion in front of the officers' quarters, while

the detachment drew up in line immediately facing them. When they had halted, the

Prince of Wales advanced to Colonel Milne-

Home and shook hands with him cordially,

The ranks were then opened for inspection, after which the detachment advanced and

saluted, the band playing "God Save the

Queen." The troops then passed by in fours

and in squadrons, and having wheeled into

line were ordered to dismount and to proceed

to the Riding School, the band at this time striking up "Should auld acquaintance be

striking up "Should auld acquaintance be forgot." The officers of the regiment were

then each presented to the Princess of Wales,

who warmly congratulated them upon their

success. The men of the regiment quartered

at Albany Barracks took charge of the

horses; and the troopers having filed into the Riding School the royal party proceeded thither, and the Prince of Wales addressed a

few words to the men, congratulating them upon the success they had achieved, and re-

narking upon the fact that he said before

their departure that he felt satisfied they

would sustain the ancient reputation of the

the Guards. The band of the regiment was drawn up in the station-yard and played "See the Conquering Hero Comes" as the train approached. There was a large number of spectators, who cheered most heartily. Mr. Nash, chairman of the Slough Local Board, having presented an address of welcome, the troops saddled and marched to Windsor, troops saddled and marched to headed by the band. Slough was gaily decorated. The A and D Batteries of the 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, which disembarked at Portsmouth on Tuesday from Egypt arrived at Shorncliffe at morning, and were presented with an address of congratulation by the Sandgate local authorities. The transports
Marathon and Viking have arrived at Ports-Marathon and Viking have arrived at Portsmouth, with milita. j invalids. Eight deaths occurred on the passage. The Oxenholme and the Greece have arrived, with Engineers and Dragoon Guards. The Assyrian Monarch, with the second portion of the Household Cavalry, arrived at Spithead at seven o'clock on Evidey marning, and after disambarking a on Friday morning, and after disembarking a few artillery, left about noon for Gravesend where she will arrive about nine o'clock tomorrow morning. It is expected that she will dock in the South Dock on Sunday morning, when the men will march to quarters.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI. The Cairo correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Thursday evening :-Thanks to the conciliatory disposition of the Egyptian Government, the deadlock has terminated, and all difficulties respecting Arabi's trial are now at an end. Although have reason to believe that the various Ministers of the Khedive have in no way changed their opinions as to the unfortunate effect o a trial in which England will, in the eyes of Egyptians, side with Arabi against the Khedive, and in which his acquittal will mean his rehabilitation and the defeat of the Government, yet they feel unable to resist the pressure put upon them by England. English counsel will, therefore, take part in the defence, with full liberty to plead in Court. Definite rules of procedure will be settled between Borelli Bey, the counsel for the prosecution, and the counsel for the prosecution, and the counsel for the defence, composed as follows—Mr. Broadley, of the Tunisian Consular Court, senior counsel; the Hon. Mark Napier, junior counsel; Mr. Eve, Solicitor. The only stipulation made by the Ezyptian Government is that in order to present the prosecution of the present the second processes and the prosecution of the present the processes are processed to the processes and the processes are processed to the processes and the processes are processed to the processes are processes are processed to the processes are processes are processed to the processes vent an unnecessary protraction of the pro-ceedings witnesses shall not appear in Court, which will only take cognisance of the written depositions. The cross-examination is to take place before the Commission of Inquiry to which the Counsel for the Prisoner will henceforth have free admission.

The Khedive has sent a personal messag to Mr. Broadley, expressing his satisfaction that a task so arduous should have been committed to a gentleman who has already gained experience and reputation in the East. I understand that among the various arguments brought to bear upon the Egyptian Govern-ment to induce them to allow English Counsel to take part in the trial, was the example of France in Tunis last year, where in nu-merous cases of arson, murder, and other crimes tried by a court-martial in the name of the Bey of Tunis, French Counsel were always admitted to plead, and o'ten secured the acquittal of prisoners, as, among others, in the notorious case of Dulad Zerka. The exact date of the trial cannot be fixed, as the cross-examination of witnesses before the Courts of Inquiry will altogether change the nature of the proceedings of that must greatly lengthen them. The trial will certainly not begin until after the Bairam holidays next week. The action of the British Government in submitting to the European Powers the reforms to be introduced into Egypt, instead of themselves deciding upon a programme and announcing it as settled, is severely commented upon here, and is re-garded as a renewal of that course of weakness and vacillation which prevailed prior to Admiral Seymour's arrival in the port of Alexandria. The French Consul-General paid a visit to the Khedive to-day.

The Times' correspondent at Cairo telegraphs:-The statements made in the Cologne Gazette that helpless Egyptians were killed by our

soldiers has created great indignation here. Two authorities are cited by the correspondent, Colonels Methuen and Thurneisen. Colonel Methuen writes:-

"Idid not admit the charge. I told the correspondent that I had no desire to say his statement was untrue; but drew attention to statement was untrue; but arew attention to the fact that the Egyptian wounded had shot at our men in passing. Notably one artillery officer was shot by a wounded soldier to whom he had given water. I added, that 'if wounded men shoot our men, you cannot expect the letter to progressing before passing. pect the latter to ascertain before passing whether they will be shot or not. If you saw isolated cases I have no doubt it is the same in all wars, when men in heat of action are

fired at by the wounded.' Colonel Thurneisen indignantly denies hav ng ever made the statement attributed to him, having heard of or seen any such act; and bears warm testimony to the kindness shown to the Egyptian wounded. Finally, Baron von Hagenow, the German Attaché at Head-Quarters, declares himself perfectly convinced of the utter falsity of the charge, adding, Your great fault was over-humanity, for

you ceased firing when the enemy turned their backs. In our army we should have considered it the moment of harvest, and have continued firing. As regards minor charges, M. de Boissy, the correspondent of the Temps, foolishly picked up and wore a helmet belonging to one of the Black Watch. The Highlanders, not the Indians, mistook him for a spy and roughly treated him. Colonel Methuen recovered all his effects except his revolver and glasses, and expressed his regret, which was perfectly well received.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, WEDNESDAY. The Queen drove out yesterday morning, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse, and attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, In the her Majesty, accompanied afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by Lady Churchill, left the Castle for the Glassalt The Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duke, the Hereditary Grand Duke, and Princess Alice of Hesse drove to Birkhall.

Count Karolyi is expected to arrive at the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, the first week in the ensuing month from Vienna, in order to resume his diplomatic duties. The Countess is not expected to accompany his

Excellency.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have left town for the Continent.

The Earl of Fife has left Cavendish-square for Scotland.

The Bishop of Manchester is now on a visit

at Carylls, Faygate, near Horsham, the seat of his brother, General Fraser, C.B. The Marquis of Worcester has arrived at the Park Hotel, Park-place, St. James's, and will remain there a few days with the Duchess

of Beaufort.
The Hon. R. Baillie Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton have arrived at Brown's Hotel from

The marriage of Lord George Nevill, third son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, and Miss Temple Soanes, only daughter of Mr. Temple Soanes, of Brenchley House, Tunbridge-wells, was solemnised on Thussday afternoon at St. Mark's Church, Broadwater-down, Tunbridge wells. It was by special license at three o'clock, the service being choral. The bride was attended by eight bridesmaids, and the very young page, son of Lord Henry Nevill, was dressed in a Rubens costume of velvet. The Bishop of Sodor and Man officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Townsend, of St. Mark's; and the Rev. J Burton, vicar of Eridge and

domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Abergavenny. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white Genoa velvet, over a petticoat of satin duchesse draped with old point de Flandre; the paniers an train being trimmed with white ostrich feathers, one being also fastened on the left shoul-der. Her veil was of tulle arranged over a wreath of myrtle with a spray of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids wore Directoire coats of feuille morte velvet, over skirts of pale blue satin, blue chemisettes, and ruffles and jabots of Valenciennes lace, and velvet hats to match their coats, with pale blue feather aigrettes. The Marquis and Marchioness of Abergavenny, Lady Augusta Mostyn, Lady Dorothy Nevill, Hon. and Rev. Edward V. Bligh and Lady Isabel Bligh, Sir Walter and Lady Carolina Stirling, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Charles and Lady Cicely Gathorne-Hardy, Mr. James Noel, Lord and Lady Henry Nevill, Lord William ard Lord Richard Nevill, and other william and Lord Richard Nevill, and other relations and friends were present at the ceremony. The wedding presents, which were very numerous, were on view at Eridge Castle, and were inspected during Wednesday and yesterday. The tradesmen of Tunbridge wells presented Lord George with a silver epergne, and the servants of the West Kent Hunt presented him with a silver hunting horn. The Marquis of Abergavenny's tenants' present was a silver claret jug and salver. A number of the troopers of the West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, to which regiment Lord George belongs, formed a guard of honour outside the church.

The infant son and heir of Lord and Lady Brooke was baptised on Thursday afternoon at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany, his Excellency the German Ambassador, the Earl and Countess of Warwick, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn and Miss Maynard, and a few other friends were present at the christening. The Rev. George Cressner Tufnell, M.A., rector of Little Easton, Essex, Tutnell, M.A., rector of Little Easton, Essex, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., sub-dean of the Chapels Royal, the child taking the names of Leopold Guy Francis Maynard. The sponsors were the Duke of Albany, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Rosslyn, and Lady Margaret Charteris.

BRISTOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh attended on Wednesday the morning performance of the Bristol Musical Festival, of which his Royal Highness is President. The Royal party reached Bristol by the midday express, and were received with a guard of honour and by the Mayor and Corporation, who presented an address of welcome, in which reference was made to the efforts now being put forth throughout the country to pro-mote the establishment of the Royal College of Music. The Duke of Edinburgh replied as follows:—" I have to offer to you the very hearty thanks of the Duchess of Edinburgh, as well as my own, for the warm welcome which you have accorded to us in the name of the citizens of Bristol. We have availed ourselves of your invitation to visist this old city with much gratification, and sincerely egret that the time at our disposal will be too short to permit our seeing more of it and its neighbourhood. The pleasure of our visit is much enhanced by the opportunity it gives us of attending the Triennial Musical Festival. Together with all who are interested in the future of the Royal College of Music, we owe our best thanks to the Committee who have ion of devoting the proceeds of the Festival to the fund for establishing a Bristol Scholarship in connextion with the College. In this manner the city of Bristol and the district in which it is situated will greatly encourage and aid those who are doing their best to carry out a work of such great national importance. In conclusion we have to thank you, Mr. Mayor, very heartily for the manner in which you have given expression to the loyalty and affection of the citizens of Bristol towards the Queen, and for your good wishes for the health and happiness of the other members of the Royal Family.'

The Royal party then entered a carriage and drove through the crowded and elaborately-decorated streets, which were lined by Volunteers, to the Colston Hall, where they were received by the Festival Committee, and entertained at a luncheon. This concluded, the Duke and Duchess took their seats in the President's gallery, amid applause, and, the National Anthem and the Russian National Hymn having been sung, Rossini's oratorio Moses in Egypt was proceeded with. Madame Albani and Mr. Edward Lloyd sang the music of Anais and Amenophis, and divided the honours of the oratorio between them. To Mmme. Trebelli was allotted the small part of Zillah, and Miss Williams relieved Mmme. Albani, who had an important role to sustain in the evening's performance, by taking the solos written for Anais in the early portions of the second part. For the same reason the heavy part of Moses, originally allotted to Mr. Santley, was transferred to Mr. Montague Worlock, a local artist somewhat new to this class of work. He interpreted the character with suitable dignity, and showed himself fully equal to the requirements of the part. The music of Pharoah was sung by Mr. Santley. Mr. Harper Kearton, also a local artist, a member of Wells Cathedral Choir, sang the tenor music of Aaron, and he may fairly be said to have distinguished himself. The chorus did their work very creditably.

On the conclusion of the performance the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who were attended by Captain and Lady Monson, drove to the station, and caught the evening express to Plymouth. The only new work produced at this Festival was performed at night. Jason and Medea was composed especially for the Festival Committee by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, who, the son of a musician, was born in Edinburgh in 1847, and sent to Germany to study music at ten years of age. Hitherto he has composed only part songs, anthems, and chamber music. The cantata of Jason is not only his most pretentious, but also his most successful work. Its bright, melodious numbers will, in all probability, soon become popular. Jason is described as a dramatic cantata for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra. It is exceedingly clever in construction, and the orchestration is peculiarly picturesque in places. The libretto is the work of Mr. William Grist, who has done his part ably. The cantata is founded on the story of the Argonauts, and the various incidents of the action are well defined. Following the precedent of similar works, it has no overture; but it is unique in having a long instrumental intermezzo dividing the first and second parts, and occupying nearly nineteen pages of vocal score. work as a whole reflects the highest credit on the composer. Its interpretation was entrusted to Miss Anna Williams, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Edward Lloyd, who, of course, sang their parts effectively. The choruses were also highly satisfactory, but there was a lamentable break down by the band; notwith standing this the work was evidently enjoyed by the audience. The second part of the programme included songs by most of the princigramme included songs by most of the principals. The attendance was not so large as might have been expected. There were only 1,820 present, against 1,847 on the corresponding day of the previous Festival, and 1,289 in the evening against 1,524; a total for the day in 1879 of 3,371 against 3,109 on Wedneyday. The collection after the morn-Wednesday. The collection after the morning concert, in behalf of the local charities, reached £41, compared with £43 on the cor-responding day of the last Festival.

> THE BISHOP OF MEATH ON IRISH PATRIOTISM.

and in his charge observed: The retrospect

of the last three years carries with it a special

The Right Hon.Lord Plunket, Bishop of Meath, held a visitation of the clergy of his diocese in Christchurch Cathedral on Thursday,

sessing within itself many elements of prosperity, it would yet almost seem as if Ireland were, humanly speaking, doomed by its geographical position and the second secon graphical position and political surroundings to become of necessity the prey of agitators. Too near England to become a separate kingdom, and too far to admit of a complete oneness in feeling und interest between the two countries, Ireland has been used by England's enemies from time to time as a convenient seed plot for disaffection. From among the Irish people themselves, from France, from Spain, from Rome, from America, have periodically started up hordes of malcontents, adventurers, visionary theorists and religious enthusiasts, each in their turn heralding some new form of spurious pa-triotism, and each working thereby on the imaginations and feelings of the Irish peasantry — peasantry naturally generous, moral, religious, and brave, but unstable, alas! as water, and pliable as the reed that is chaken by the wind. Non is this all. shaken by the wind. Nor is this all. Contending political parties in our own Imperial Parliament have not seldom aggravated the complications by bidding for the Irish vote, and by making weak concessions for party ends to the popular clamour. Again and again have we thought that at last we had reached the beginning of better days. Again and again we have been bitterly disappointed. Nor can the present phase of agitation be regarded as less formidable than its predecessor. On the contrary, it possesses certain features that must cause special pain to those who are jealous of the honour of their fatherland. It has not perhaps been attended with such dangerous and widespread outbreaks of violence as have characterised some former seasons of disturbance, but it has been marked by individual deeds of cowardice and brutality, the very thought of which makes the blood run cold. Above all, it has been the means of disseminating principles that cut at the root of all probity and morality. Other agitations have been carried on beneath the flag of nationality or of religion. In the aspirations of their votaries, however misguided, there has been, therefore, somewhat of noble motive. The master principle of this present movement, as every thoughtful man must see, is Communism, and that master motive whereby adherents are thoughtful gained over to the ranks is cupidity. Such are the aims and such the weapons of this diastrous agitation, and what have been its results? Simply these. One class of the community, and that by no means the poorest class—the tenant farmer—has been for the time being enriched. For the time being I say, for these men have secured their illgotten gains at the expense of those principles of honesty and independence which are essential to the acquisition and preservation of wealth in the future. Meanwhile every other class, including the poor tradesman, the poor ariisan, and the poor labourer, has been cruelly impoverished. Capital has been driven from our shores; outrages have been committed, not merely upon rich landlords but upon poor peasants; women and children have not been spared; dumb animals have been mutilated; and, as a natural result of such dastardly deeds, our country has become a byword among the nations of the earth. A spirit of hatred meanwhile has been en-gendered, and a tide of demoralisation has overspread the land, the effects of which it may take centuries to drive back. And this is patriotism? If it be, God help the poor victims upon whose heads it pours its precious

UNVEILING OF THE BALFE MEMORIAL

THIS DAY.
On Friday, the twelfth anniversary of the death of Michael William Balfe, the eminent musical composer, a mural monument in his commemoration was unveiled in Westminster Abbey. This tardy tribute to the genius of one who stood decidedly in the front rank amongst English musicians, was at the close of afternoon service performed by the Rev. Robinson Duckworth, D.D., canon in residence. The posthumous honour took place in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen distinguished in the musical and literary world, amongst these being Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. George Macfarren, Signor Garcia, Mr. Barnby, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. John Thomas (harpist to the Queen), Mr. John Gill (secretary Royal Academy of Music), Mr. Duncan Davison, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Ella, Mr. George Osborn, Dr., Wilde, Signor Piatti, Mr. Weist Hill, Signor Schira, Mr. W. A. Barrett, Rev. Dr. Cox. Mr. Sutherland Edwards, and Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. But there was missing from the assemblage many familiar faces whose presence swelled the troops of friends that attended the funeral of the author of the Bohemian Girl a dozen years ago. The service was of the usual order, save that into it was introduced the anthem, 69th Psalm, "Save me, O Lord," composed by Balfe for King Louis Philippe in 1846, and which was on Friday rendered with admirable taste and precision by the choir. At the close of the service the congregation proceeded to the north-west aisle, where is placed the unpretentious but pretty tablet designed and executed by M. Malempré, and thus described in a printed document distributed amongst the

congregation:"The tablet is placed in the north-west aisle, almost side by side with the monuments to Henry Purcell, and Dr. Samuel Arnold, close to the tomb of William Sterndale Bennett, and opposite the monuments of Dr. John Blow and Dr. William Croft. The tablet is of pure white Carrara marble. the lower panel is the inscription:—'Michael William Balfe. Born in Dublin the 15th of May, 1808, died at Rowney Abbey, Hertfordshire, the 20th of October, 1870. On the moulding below are the words:—'Knight of the Legion of Honour of France, mander of the Order of Charles III., of Spain. Resting on the top of the panel is an oval medallion portrait of Balfe. On one side of the medallion are shown books of the scores of 'The Talisman,' and 'The Bohemian On the other side may be seen the ends of some musical instruments of the oboe type, and a page of a music book, opened at random as it were, at the song in The Bohemian Girl. The words exhibited convey

their own application—

"There may, perhaps, in such a scene
Some recollection be,
Of days that once have happy been
Then you'll remember me.

At the close of the voluntary Canon Duckworth conducted Mme. Balfe (widow of the deceased composer), who was accompanied by Count de Haro (Balfe's grandson) to the place close by where the memorial slab had been erected. The ceremony was in no way pretentious, but its very simplicity made it imressive, and there were not a few amongst hose present who were evidently affected by the loving recollections of the man which the occasion recalled. Having unveiled the tablet, anon Duckworth delivered a brief address ou the career of Balfe, and his claims to commemoration in the Abbey. He dwelt upon the characteristic qualities of the dead composer's music, and remarked that the mantle of his abounding melodiousness did not seem to have descended upon the shoulders of any of these laborious innovators who are building up the music of the future. He compared Balfe with Chas. Dickens as a benefactor of the masses, minister of the purest delight and recreation to his countrymen of every rank, and predicted that his simple flowing ballads, so full of mingled sunshine and pathos, would be the delight of "other lips and other hearts" than those of this generation. The visitors then slowly separated.

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Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 21.003. -FOUNDED 1814.

### PARIS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23-24, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

### Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21-22, 1882.

PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION. The House of Commons is about to meet to devote itself as exclusively as may be found possible to the new Rules of Procedure. It will not be possible that it should think and talk of nothing else, but the limits of its discussion on other subjects will not be large. The first thing that the Government has to do is to bring forward and carry its proposal that the consideration of the Rules of Procedure shall have precedence over all other business; and when once this is settled the House will have no choice but to devote its attention, or the greater part of its attention, to Procedure. It cannot be denied that the notion of getting the House together and letting it deal with only one subject for many weeks is a great innovation, and places the House of Commons in a new position towards the nation. There are therefore obstacles in the way of the Government confining the attention of the House to the new Rules, which are not to be overlooked; but the power of the Government to overcome these obstacles is necessarily very great in the special circumstances in which the Government is placed. If, a few months ago, Mr. Gladstone had chosen to adhere to his compromise as to closing debates, he could in all probability have passed his Rules almost in block, and without serious opposition or discussion. This would have saved the Government and the House a vast amount of trouble, and possibly, in a choice of evils, the choice making a great experiment blindly, and finding out subsequently how it worked, would not have been the worst. But, if the new Rules are to be discussed seriously and fully, they obviously need a very serious and a very full discussion. Practically, the most important of the proposals of the Government is the proposal to constitute large Committees which, on subjects thought to be unlikely to provoke party conflicts, shall save the House the nuisance of long debates in The concurrence of the committee. leaders of both parties as to closing debates, allowing Bills to pass unquestioned, and so forth, has practically been hitherto a powerful instrument in facilitating Parliamentary business; and the new Rules seem to mark a period when this instrument is to be abandoned. Its edge may have lately grown blunter and its force feebler; but if it is cast altogether aside, the House can never be again what it was. It may have new virtues, but it will have lost some old ones. The lines of party will be hardened; the field that parties have in common will be lessened; and the new Session that is to introduce a conspicuous move in this direction cannot be viewed without something of reasonable

anxiety.-Saturday Review. The Statist assumes that Mr. Gladstone bas abandoned long ago his sanguine hope that the Autumn Session will be wholly appropriated to the discussion of the Rules of Procedure. Nothing can be clearer than that Tuesday will see a House brimful of all kinds of oratorical explosives, and that it will tax all the ingenuity and determination of the Government merely to hold its own in the general scramble. The time for debate is not unlimited. Putting it at its longest, we must assume that the Session will come to an end in time for the Christmas holidays, and that leaves just about seven weeks as the ntmost extension of discussion. No doubt that is ample for all useful business purposes; indeed, it is far too much for the actual business. But as the House of Commons now-a-days conducts its affairs, at cannot be thought a too liberal allowance for the due ventilation of the variety of topics likely to be forced upon its attention. Even if the Opposition were to forego the pleasure of firing off the ammunition manufactured during the recess, the Radical wing of the Liberal Party would insist upon airing its opinions. It has pronounced views on the subject of occupation, and some of its members are particularly anxious to punish the audacious wickedness of investors in Egyptian Bonds. This zeal for righteousness would be inexplicable but for the reflection that money may be made by "bearing" Egyptians, as well as by upholding Egyptian credit. Ireland will claim her share of the time at the disposal of Parliament. Mr. Parnell has just Jaunched his new National League, and secured the position of the Parliamentary Party on its council. That position will have to be justified by activity in the House of Commons. The Opposition will be ready with arguments to show that recent legislation has dore harm rather than good. The Government will fall back upon considerations such as those mentioned a day or two since by Lord Northbrook. The Irish members will have vials of wrath to pour out upon the new valuers and Mr. Mitchell Henry will have no difficulty in finding people to back him in demanding money to drain bogs after the fashion approved at Kylemore. The Procedure Resolutions, as a whole, may, therefore, be regarded as in themselves sufficient to occupy the whole of the time at the disposal of the House before Christmas; and when we add an Egyptian debate, an Irish debate, and all the minor delays which these and other subjects will give occasion for, we shall see that the Autumn Session is likely to be a tolerably busy one.

THE NEW IRISH PROGRAMME.

The Economist says: -The real interest cof the Conference lies in the fact that it formally and publicly repudiated the ideas of Mr. Davitt in favour of those of Mr. Parnell. We need scarcely say that we have no desire to see the adoption of Mr. Parnell's scheme for the wholesale creation of an artificial peasant proprietary at the risk of the State, or of his interpretation of the true meaning of Healy's clause. But even these, which, Home Rule apart, may be considered the most revolutionary items in his programme, can hardly be said to be outside the pale of Parliamentary discussion, when it is remembered that the one is borrowed direct from the report of a committee of Tory peers, and that the other is founded upon a dictum of Mr. Gladstone. It is the same with the other objects of the new League. It seems strange at first that Mr. Parnell's programme, which, sagacious as it may be, is certainly tame and unambitious, should have been accepted with substantial unanimity by a body professing to represent all the extreme and irreconcilable

elements in Irish politics. The deliberate preference of the Conference for Mr. Parnell's uninspiring policy of piecemeal reform, to be achieved by strictly constitutional action at Westminster, is very significant. The people generally are fatigued with agitation, and longing for an interval of repose. The time is, in short, the worst that could have been chosen for initiating a " movement" of any kind.

The Spectator says :-- Mr. Parnell's programme, if read a little within the lines, is not dangerous. It means copyhold for the farmers, elective county councils with considerable powers, and boards of Irish education and public works, to be elected by those councils. Those proposals, whether wise or foolish, are practicable, and open to debate; but Mr. Parnell, in fear of the irreconcilables, may think it necessary to press them now, at once, and by his usual means. The English and Scotch members will not bear that. They must insist on some legislation for Great Britain, or they will lose their seats, the constituencies being much more angry at the paralysis of Parliament than is usually suspected; and if Mr. Parnell will not give way-will,

that is, obstruct, rather than accept any assurances as to the future—the inevitable struggle, which all Englishmen have been anxious to avoid, will commence at once. Mr. Parnell may, of course, be wiser than we fear, having in him a trace of that aristocratic fibre of mind which gives tenacity and hardness to political thought but, in that case, he will have to face a succession of rivals eager to clutch away

his sceptre. The Saturday Review says: -There is evident in the Irish party of agitation, to say nothing of personal feuds and differences, an important economic dissension, and a political dissension still more important. Mr. Davitt represents communism and the caucus; Mr. Parnell does not go so far. It is impossible to say who will win. The Irish tenant farmer, who has hitherto had the last word, has no reason to fall in love with Mr. Davitt's economic views, which promise to saddle him with a far more relentless landlord than any he has escaped. He has every reason to follow Mr. Parnell. But, on the other hand, there is "the man who has got no land " of whom the ominous voice spoke, and who may have something to say in the matter. These dissensions cannot but in themselves facilitate the government of Ireland by the strong and effective methods which have recently come once more into

#### THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

The Saturday Review says that the difficulties of creating an Egypt, with a nation and Sovereign feeling themselves independent within prescribed limits, and working out their own destinies under judicious and not overt or dictatorial supervision, has been much increased by the severe repression of the first attempt of the Khedive to act as if he really was allowed to govern Egypt as Egyptians understand government. This is so obvious that Lord Granville must have had very strong reasons for overriding objections of which he could not fail to see the very serious importance. The chief of these reasons may be supposed to be the perception that to let the Egyptian Government have its way now was only to postpone, and perhaps to intensify, the difficulties which the trial of Arabi creates for England. The decision of the court, whatever it may be, can only be carried into effect by the permission of England. The English Government cannot allow an unjust sentence to be executed, and if it permitted the sentence to be passed, and then inquired into its justice, it might have to do little less than try Arabi twice. If Arabi, after being defended by English counsel, is found guilty participation in the massacres, it will be reasonably certain that he did invent or sanction them, and he may be left to his punishment without hesitation. If he is proved guilty of nothing but rebellion, which needed no proof, the Eng-lish Government will have to face the serious problem of determining what is to be done with him; but, at any rate, it will be easier to know what to do with him when the suspicion that he did something worse than rebel has been thoroughly investigated.

The Spectator is of opinion that the very first task of the British Ministry, and it will prove the most difficult, must be to educate its fellowers and its subjects and its agents in Egypt itself in the conviction that the Foreign Office has no right to compel a "self-governed State to do justice to its own subjects, either in the British way or any other. That will be a hard lesson to learn, because English electors will allege that as they furnish the Khedive with power they are responsible for the use of it; but as they have decided-probably wisely, and certainly from a deep feeling of generositynot to govern, they must learn it.

EGYPT.—THE TRIAL OF ARABI. The Cairo correspondent of the Times has reason to believe that the following will constitute the chief counts in the in-

dictment against Arabi:—
1.—Having, in violation of the rights nations, hoisted the white flag at Alexandria, and under cover thereof retired with his troops and given up the city to fire and pillage. 2.—Having excited the Egyptians to arm against the Khedive. 3.-Having continued the war notwithstanding the news of peace. 4.-Having incited to civil war, devastation, massacre, and pillage in Egyptian territory. He adds:—The Egyptian Government made a formal offer to Sir E. Malet to leave the trial of Arabi in British hands, reiterating that their sole desire was to insure a fair trial. Upon meeting with a refusal, they invited Arabi's counsel to examine the evidence already taken in the preliminary proceeding, alling over 2,000 folios. Very little documentary evidence has been adduced beyond a file of Arabi's Official Journal, published at Cairo during the campaign. All the prisoners have been closely interrogated according to the forms of Egyptian procedure. Arabi has admitted nothing, nor did he imitate his colleagues in seeking to throw the blame on others. Counsel will be permitted to recall and cross-examine any witness and then call witnesses for the defence and then produce documents. Several modifications will be introduced in the proceedings. Some well educated natives will be added to the strength of the court, and some members of the Preliminary Commission will also take The indictments presented will contain part. several charges, some based on the Egyptian and some on the Ottoman military codes.

The first count will be hoisting a fictitious flag of truce at Alexandria. Counsel are promised free access to the accused from tomorrow. The Khedive and his Ministers are apparently doing all in their power to allow the prisoner a fair hearing and to facilitate

investigation in a manner becoming so important a State trial. It is now evident that the proceedings must necessarily be prolonged, and there is no fear of a decision being hastily

Arabi's counsel on Friday had satisfactory interviews with Ministers, who (the corre spondent of the Standard says) renewed their assurances that they were anxious to give them every facility they may require for Arabi's defence. Mr. Broadley expects to have access to his client to-day. He will be placed in presenting of the recording the statement. have access to his client to-day. He will be placed in possession of the reports of all the proceedings of the Commission and of copies of the evidence. As, however, these documents are extremely voluminous, and contain a great quantity of irrelevant matter, several days will be required for their perusal and consideration. The trial is not, therefore, expected to begin for at least a fortnight. expected to begin for at least a fortnight.

According to the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, there is the utmost necessity for hastening the trial of the rebel leaders, as the lives of returning Christians are by no means safe out of military protection. It now appears that, in spite of the protests of the Egyptian Ministry, European counsel will be permitted to defend Arabi and his fellow prisoners. No greater error than this forcing of Arabi's predilections down the conquered Egyptians' throats could be conceived, is the opinion of many here. The method of the trial is now arranged, but the date is not yet fixed. Mr. Broadley states that grave delays must continue, whatever may be the result of the court's investigation. This will be more injurious to the welfare of the country than can possibly be imagined by people in England.

Rumours are current at Cairo, the correspondent of the Standard says, to the effect that the Egyptian Government has decided to Control, but it need hardly be said that the report is an unfounded one; in-deed, the international character of that institution would preclude the possibility of the Egyptian Government taking any such step on its own behalf. "The attitude adopted by the Ministers here in regard to that and other similar political questions is, as far as I have gathered in conversation with them and from gathered in conversation with them and from other sources, a purely expectant one. They consider that in the position of absolute dependency upon English support in which circumstances have placed them, and which they fully realise, it would be impolitic for them to initiate proposals which, if not acceptable to the English Government it would be impossible for them to vernment, it would be impossible for them to carry out. They prefer, therefore, to await the expression of the views of the British Government, whilst in the meantime carefully studying the various questions certain to arise, in order that when a definite scheme is propounded to them they may be in a position, with the least delay possible, to make such observations as may be called for, and to lend their assistance in its execution. Among those questions, that of the Dual Control is of primary importance, and objections are entertained in Government circles to its revival and these are not likely to find official expression until our Government formulate their views. In short, the Egyptian Ministers prepare to follow with regard to all these questions the course they have already adopted with regard to the formation of the new army, wherein they have given Baker Pasha the fullest latitude to draw up his own scheme, reserving to themselves only the right to propose afterwards such modifications as their experience of the country may suggest."

I have reason to believe (says the correspondent of the Times) that the plan for the suppression of the Control emanates from Sherif. The Control has lessened taxation by two and a quarter millions yearly, and has still further lightened taxation by readjustment of incidence, it has abolished kourbash, protected the fellah from extortion and corrupt officials, and, from an Egyptian point of view only, has conferred more benefit on the people than any single reform, of all which, in fact, it was the origin and essence.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS. The transport Assyrian Monarch, with Household Cavalry on board, was, after a passage of fourteen days from Alexandria, berthed in the South Dock of the West India Docks at half-past nine o'clock on Saturday morning, and within an hour 181 horses were landed in the temporary stabling at the adjoining shed. It was not expected that the vessel would reach the docks until the afternoon, and under Admiralty orders arrangements had been made to have her docked by the evening tide. The passage from Portsmouth was, however, made more quickly than had been anticipated. At that port the artillery detachment and staff officers went In order to facilitate the homeward progress of the transport, Messrs. John Patton, jun., and Co., the managing owners, sent down their own pilot, who picked up the Assyrian Monarch lying off Spithead in a fog. mmediately after sailing the fog lifted, and a smart run completed the passage, Gravesend being reached at four o'clock this morning. The berth occupied by the Assyrian Monarch is the same as that at which the Lydian Monarch was moored, the latter having now been removed to the opposite side of the dock. The following troops have been brought to London by the Assyrian Monarch—namely 1st Life Guards: 8 officers, 123 men, and 135 horses; Royal Horse Guards. Blue: one officer, eighteen men, and 20 horses. The vessel also brought from Alexandria the siege train of the Royal Artillery, consisting of 2 officers and 129 men, who have been landed at Portsmouth with eight horses which have been brought to the Thames. There were also landed at Portsmouth six officers of the staff, including Gen. Dury Lowe, C.B.; and there are still on board nineteen men also belonging to the staff, with twelve horses and three men of the Army Hospital Corps. The troops will land tomorrow, and will proceed to the Hyde Park Barracks by the following route:—Leaving the South West India Dock at 12.30 p.m., they will pass along Commercial-road, through Leadenhall-street and Cornhill, thence by Queen Victoria-street, the Thames Embankment, and Northumberland-avenue, across Trafalgar-square to Pall-mall, continuing their march by way of St. James's street, Piccadilly, and the Knightsbridge-road to their barracks in Hyde Park. The Tyne troopship arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday morning with 248 invalids and wounded belonging to different corps, and three officers and seventy-four marines and seamen. The wounded and invalids made great progress during the voyage, and there were no deaths.
The Tyne also brought twenty women and

thirty-six children. The following is an additional list of expected arrivals at Portsmouth:—The Teviot, with siege train, October 25; the Olympus, with 240 of the Seaforth Highlanders, October 30; and the Ascalon, with the 17th company of the Commissariat and Transport Corps.

THE PUSEY MEMORIAL .- The first meeting of the Pusey Memorial Committee was held at Keble College last week, and it was announced that £1,000 had been received with out any public appeal, £500 of which has however, been contributed by Canon Liddon The first public meeting in support of the fund will (the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says) be held in London on Nov. 16, at the town residence of the Marquis of Salisbury, who, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, has consented to take the chair, and it is hoped to obtain the Prime Minister's attendance. The desire of trime Minister's attendance. The desire of many of Dr. Pusey's Oxford friends is to secure his library for the use of the theological students, and also to provide for the seven or eight orphan girls whom he supported, and who worked a private press for the printing

FASHIONABLE NEWS. Prince and Princess Christian started from Berlin on Friday morning on their return to

Lord and Lady John Manners are daily expected in town from St. Mary's Tower, Bir-

nam, Perthshire. Major-General Drury Lowe, who distinguished himself while in command of the cavalry, landed at Portsmouth on Friday from the Assyrian Monarch. Colonel the Right Hon. F. A. Stanley,

M.P., and Lady Constance Stanley are expected at their residence in Portland-place on Monday from Whitherlack Hall, Lanca-Mr. Charles Schreiber, M.P., and Lady Charlotte Schreiber have arrived at Lang-

ham House from a short tour upon the Con-

Sir George Osborne has left Brown's Hotel for Chicksands Priory. The death is announced of the Dowager Marchioness of Normanby at Mulgrave Castle, near Whithy, the family seat. Her ladyshlp had been lying seriously ill for the past six weeks, and death ensued on Friday afternoon. Prior to her illness the marchioness had taken almost daily drives, visiting the people in the neighbourhood, by whom she was sincerely respected. Lady Bloomfield, the Countes; of Ellesmere, Lady William Phipps, and the Rev. the Earl of Mulgrave have been constantly in attendance upon her during her illness. The deceased lady was the daughter of the Earl of Ravensworth, and the eldest of seven sisters. She married the late Lord Normanby, and resided with him in Paris while he filled the important post of British Ambassador, and passed through all the stirring events of the French Revolution in that city. Her ladyship also accompanied Lord Normanby to Jamaica, of which colony he was Lieutenant-Governor. He afterwards held the important post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lady Normanby fulfilled all the duties which developed when here high testing duties which devolved upon her high station with grace and dignity. She was much be-loved by her Majesty the Queen and the She was much bemembers of the Royal Family, and during her illness the Queen has frequently made most urgent and gracious inquiries as to her condition. At one time she held the position of Mistress of the Robes. Her ladyship was remarkably clever, and greatly excelled in many arts and accomplishments. She was a distinguishe l linguist, an accomplishe l musi-cian, clever painter, and a learned botanist. Her kindness to the poor was a household word. Lady Normanby leaves issue one son, the Marquis of Normanby, who is now Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

THE LATE CAMPAIGN. The Duke of Connaught is, it is stated, to be created a Grand Cross of the Bath, when the honours are given for the campaign in Egypt, in recognition of his services while in

command of a Brigade.
Colonel Ewart, 2d Life Guards, will receive her Majesty's commands to proceed to Balmoral on his return from Egypt, and her Majesty will express to him personally her sense of satisfaction at the admirable behaviour of the Household Cavalry under his

command throughout the recent operations.

Mr. Childers has decided that the most searching inquiry shall be instituted in reference to the charges made against the Army Medical Department in Egypt, in order that the statements published in the public press may be refuted, or steps taken to guard against the repetition of such scandals in

The Army and Navy Gazette understands that a substantial mark of the Queen's favour will be bestowed upon Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, K.C.B., in recognition of the eminent services he has rendered the country in the improvements he has introduced into the naval administration and organization while at the Admiralty, as made manifest by the success which has attended the recen naval operations in Egyptian waters. Admiral Sir William Mends, K.C.B., is also to be substantially rewarded for his valuable services in connection with the transport depart-

ment of the Admiralty.
Although, it is stated, some disappointment has been occasioned among the officers and men of the Indian contingent at the unmportant part the force under General Macpherson's command played in the recent operations in Egypt, it is intended to give the Staff Regimental officers their fair share of honours. The Army and Navy Gazette says that Major-General Macpherson will also have it in his power to recommend a number of native non-commissioned officers and men to receive the Order of Merit, in recognition of their services. The cases of personal de-votion and gallantry on the part of men of the Indian contingent have, from all accounts, been very large, especially in the cavalry.

THE STATE OF IRELAND. "One Who Knows," writing to the Irish Times, maintains that there is an under-estimate by Mr. Egan of the receipts of the general fund of the Land League of £25,986, and that he has over-stated the legitimate expenditure by £71,264. In round numbers. £98,000 is unaccounted for. The Dublin Express says :- A suspicion that the Parliamentary party have sold their political position to the Whigs, and a suspicion that the Parliamentary party have misappropriated the public funds of the League, works like poison in the minds of the people to-day, insuring the early downfall of that party and its chief. Michael Davitt has resolved to inaugurate movement for starting boys' national clubs throughout Ireland. Mr. Patrick Egan, throughout Ireland. Mr. Patrick Egan, treasu er of the Land League funds, has forwarded to the Lord Mayor of Dublin a cheque for £1,000 for the Irish Mansion House fund for the relief of evicted tenants, and promises a further cheque for a like sum. The Silver Easter Egg containing one hundred pounds from the Liverpool Ladies Land League, forwarded for presentation to Mr. Parnell in Kilmainham, but stopped by the gaol autho-rities, has been given to the fund. Two men have been committed for trial charged with being the murderers of the farmer Browne, near Castleisland. The principal witness against them is a woman named Brosnan, a neighbour, who in her examination before the magistrates, said she did not tell at the inquest who the men were whom she had seen go into the field where the murder was committed, "because she would like to save them as they were neighbours." She afterwards told her priest that she had taken a false oath, and he bade her not do so any more.

SPEECHES OF PUBLIC MEN. The Earl of Rosebery, speaking on Friday Liberal Association at Ayr, said that the leaders of the Conservative party had been lately visiting Scotland for no reason that he could discover, unless it was because political agitation was impossible for them els or else that it was a visit of regret and penitence to the scenes of their past misdeeds The Lord Advocate proposed a resolution which expressed satisfaction at the near prospect of a referm of the Procedure Rules of the House of Commons. This, with another resolution, approving the foreign policy of the

Government, was adopted.

Mr. Stansfeld and Mr. Shaw, the members for Halifax, on Friday night addressed their constitutents in the Mechanics' Hall. Mr. Stansfeld thought Lord Northbrook was not warranted in making the statement he made at Liverpool, that opinion was universal in favour of the late action of the Government in Egypt. This was too much to say. He protested against the indifference shown by Liberals when Mr. Bright dropped out of the Government, who considered that the war in Egypt could not be justified on moral or international grounds. He considered the only ground on which they could defend the war

by the Liberal Government was that it was inevitable. A vote of confidence in the members was passed, and a resolution in favour of the Procedure resolutions was also adopted.

Sir Donald Currie, speaking at Perth on Friday evening, gave it as his opinion that it was necessary to alter the existing rules, as the tyranny of a minority by obstruction had often proved more formidable and embarrassing than the claims to rule by a majority. He should feel it his duty to support the Premier in his effort to effect reform. Mr. Plunket, addressing a Conservative gathering at Brighton, said:—"They heard it said everywhere that now that the Government had this success in Egypt they had got a new lease of life, and that there was no use attempting to do anything against a Government which had been so successful. He advised them, however, to look forward to the time when the Government would be in the same position as they were before this lucky little war came to their rescue. What position were they in? Seat after seat they were losing throughout the country, and Minister after Minister was leaving the Government—aye, even the Cabinet. There were signs of rebellion within their own ranks, and altogether the great Liberal party occu-pied but a few months ago a very different position to that which they did in 1880. They must, therefore, look forward to the time when the passing effect of this military suc-cess should have gone by, and they had to confront, not a triumphant and elated Ministry, but a Ministry greatly sunk in the estimation even many of its own supporters, and still more in the estimation of the country." Regarding the closure, he said if there was any town where the closure ought to be well understood, it was in the bught to war town of Brighton, for even the Liberals of Brighton could not endure this foreign importation into an English Government. He portation into an English Government. sincerely hoped that, after all, the Prime Minister would not think it necessary to insist upon this particular form of closure.

Suicibe.-Major E. H. Webb, of the 8th Bengal Native Infantry, shot himself early on Thursday morning at 2, Norfolk-square, Brighton, where he and his sister had been staying for the last three weeks. At the inquest in the afternoon it was stated that the wife and three children of the deceased had died recently from diptheria. It was thought that this lamentable occurrence might account for the depressed manner of the deceased, and probably was partly the reason of his rash act. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of unsound mind." The deceased was 39 years of age.

AN ACT OF GALLANTRY .- An incident occurred in connection with the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh to the Bristol Musical Festival which reminded those who witnessed it of a passage in English history, when Sir Walter Raleigh performed a similar act. The heavy downpour of rain had rendered the streets very muddy, and upon the Royal visitors arriving at Colston Hall, a member of the Town Council, seeing that the Duchess, on alighting from her carriage, was about to step upon a very dirty pavement, pulled off his overcoat and threw it down that she might use it as a

A LADY AND ·HER DRESSMAKER .- A case came before the Brighton County Court judge on Friday, which caused much amusement, and in which a dressmaker sought to recover done for a lady named The defendant refused to pay because plaintiff had spoiled her dress. Plaintiff, in an indignant tone, said: "I did make the Plaintiff, in dress properly; but the lady has no natural figure whatever. She said she was suffering with her liver, and could not be squeezed, and how could I make her look like a Venus when it was all wadding ?"-Defendant : I did not want you to make it tight; I like my dresses loose.-Plaintiff: You should say how very deformed your arms are. - Defendant, excitedly; I am not deformed. I am a better figure than you; I have no deformity My husband is in court, ask him .- Plaintiff Will you allow me to try the dress on in court?—Defendant: Yes, before all the gentlemen.—His honour: You must put the dress on, and I must see it .- The then retired into the solicitors' robing-room, and after the plaintiff had put on the dress his honour was informed by a bailiff that she re-fused to come into court. His honour accordingly entered the robing-room, and on his return into court he said the work was very indifferently done. He did not, therefore, think the plaintiff had earned the money claimed, and the verdict would be for the de fendant.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL .- Reported Loss of Seven Lives .- After the arrival of the Royal Zecland Steamship Company's steamer Prins Hendrick at Queenborough Pier early on Salurday morning, a rumour got afloat that she had been in collision. This report was con-firmed by two French fishermen, who were without money and goods, and who were subsequently franked on to Dover by the pier superintendent. The steamship officials, on being applied to for information, admitted that collision had occurred in the North Sea between the Prins Hendrick and a French fishing vessel, but furnished no particulars. A correspondent obtained an interview with the two French fishermen, who stated that they belonged to Boulogne, and that the number of their vessel was 1,219; that the fishingboat had been run into by the steamer, and that seven of the crew were drowned, they being the only persons saved. They could not, however, give any intelligible account of how the collision occurred. Their statement was communicated to the steamship officials, who denied its truth, and stated that no lives were lost, but that after the collision the rest of the crew of the fishing boat were seen safe on board that vessel, which was not sunk, but quite capable of keeping affoat. They, however, declined to state how the Frenchmen came on board the Prins Hendrick, but they had apparently not been in the sea, as their clothes were dry. The coastguard officers have also failed to obtain particulars of the collision, the steamship officers declining to give information, and justifying their refusal on the ground that both vessels are foreigners, and, therefore, not under English

THE MISSING ENGLISHMEN IN EGYPT .- Mr. Wilfrid Blunt writes to the Times to express his willingness to go in search of Captain Gill, Lieutenant Charrington, and Professor Palmer, who have now been missing two in the east of Suez. There is, he says, still a hope of the missing gentlemen, though stripped and plundered, being still in captivity, far away from the scene of in captivity. Her away from the scene of the missing far away from the scene of their 'If the friends and relations of the missing gentlemen consider that my knowledge country, my some of the tribes, and such influence as I may possess with their chiefs would be of in assisting the search for them and bringing them relief, I should be prepared to go Arabia and help in such way as lay in my power."

A PSEUDO-CLERGYMAN. - An extraordinary charge of fraud came before the Aldershot magistrates on Thursday, Samuel Rabey Leigh, who was attired in the costume of a Church of England clergyman, and had the title of "Rev." on his card, was charged title of "Rev." on his card, was charged with having obtained by fraudulent means £20 worth of jewellery from Mrs. Cooper, of Odiham, Hants, on the 29th Sept. The prisoner, it appears, turns out to be a deserter form the Army Service Corps, and has trafrom the Army Service Corps, and has travelled England purporting to be a missionary from Africa. He has promoted religious revival meetings in many large towns, and has delivered lectures on African Missionary work. In the garb of a parson he obtained a quantity of goods from an endless number of peo-

ple. He was pawning a gold watch in London when the pawnbroker, suspecting him, sent for the police, on which the prisoner tore up a quantity of duplicates in the shop, which, when placed together, proved to be tickets of goods belonging to people in all parts of England. He has undergone two years' hard labour before for a similar offence. In order to give the police time to make further inquiries he was remanded for a week.

RITUALISM IN DUBLIN .- Much indignation (a Dublin correspondent says) has been excited among Evangelical Protestants in Ircland by the appointment of the Reverend D. Weldon, curate of St. Bartholomew's Church, Dublin, to a canonry in Christ Church Cathedral. Mr. Weldon took a prominent part some years ago in circulating a book called "Portal's Manual," which advocated confessions. sional and other extreme doctrines. The Protestant Defence Association have protested against the appointment, and also against a proposal to present the Archbishop of Dublin with a crosier.

DISTURBANCE AT A CHURCH IN SHEFFIELD. A dispute has occurred at St. Matthew's Church, Sheffield, between the Reverend Mr. Ommaney, vicar, and Mr. Winn, people's warden. The Rev. Mr. Ives, mission preacher from British or Friday with the description of the state of from Bristol, on Friday night advocated con-fession, and said priests had power to forgive On Saturday morning Mr. Winn prevented Mr. Ives from entering the pulpit, and he spoke from near the lectern. An altercacation took place between them, and Mr. Winn finally left the church, followed by the majority of the congregation. Mr. Winn has sent a formal statement of the circumstances to the Archbishop, who is to be at Sheffield to-night. St. Matthew's is a low church to which Mr. Ommaney, a Ritualist, was re-cently appointed by the Premier. A body of police were present to keep order. Further disturbances are anticipated.

THE REBELLION OF 1745 .- Just in front of No. 14, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, the Metropolitan Railway Company have sunk a large ventilating shaft, the upper portion of which is conspicuous from its size. The site of this shaft deserves a more respectable memorial. This plain piece of brickwork is in truth a cenotaph; the mould displaced by the rude spade of the railway navvy has been not unfrequently tinged with the blood of Stuart loyalists. The house No. 14 will always be the cynosure of the antiquary and the instructed sightseer. It was here that the victims of the rebellion of 1745, notably Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, suffered the condign penalty of their fated devotion. The Sheriffs hired the house for the reception of the doomed noblemen, who from its portals were led to the scaffold, "which was 30 yards in front of the house." This spot had been chosen for a scaffold and gallows in the first year of the reign of Edward IV. The Lord Mayor of the era was as prone to contention as he was proud of these symbols of justice. He complained of the gallows having been erected by Royal and not by civic authority. He insisted it should be considered the property of the citizens, and be maintained by them and their Mayor. His persistency carried the point, and the King allowed the claim, having first excused himself for the improper conduct of his servants.-Land.

THE RESTORATION OF CETEWAYO .- PROTEST OF JOHN DUNN. - John Dunn sends to the Times a "solemn protest against the restoration of Cetewayo, as being most injurious to the prestige of all Englishmen in Africa," He says:—What will the word of any English ernment he worth among the races of blacks in this country in the future if such an event as his restoration takes place? Surely the present Government of England cannot have the welfare of the English in Africa nor of the natives in view by taking such a step. Surely they cannot make so light of the words of one of England's first generals. We accepted our present position on the distinct understanding from General Sir Garnet Wolseley, as representative of her Majesty's Government in England, that Cetewayo should never return to Zululand, and now, to please a few agitators, we hear that Cetewayo is to be returned. The settlement made by General Sir Garnet Wolseley was the best that could have been made, and was working and would have worked well if it had not been for the constant meddling and agitation caused by Bishop Colenso and others from no other causo than from jealousy and notoriety. Cetewayo's restoration will again be the cause of a great deal of bloodshed, I am afraid, as some of us will have to hold our own, but I can hardly believe that any Government will persist in such a course.

"NERVOUS SPORTSMEN."-A contemporary observes:-" There are many sportsmen who, do what they will, are unable to avoid a painful trepidation, palpitation, or state of nervousness when walking up to the dog at its point, and the same if a bird or covey rises suddenly without being pointed by the dog. Such "nervousness" ought rather to be designated excitability. It is nearly always constitutional, and therefore incurable. In short, it is not a disease or morbid condition, but a state of impressibility. Of course, the condition may be temporary and connected with, or consequent upon, some exceptional deficiency or impairment of the power of con-Steadiness as regards the nervous trol. system is very much a question of reserve or accumulated force. The strong are 'composed' because they have within them that consciousness of force which gives buoyancy and self-possession in action. In some cases the so-cal ed nervousness' of the enthusiastic sportsman is a direct consequence of his enthusiasm. He is eager to a fault, and so anxious withal, that in his endeavour to acquit himself creditably in the field he is unable to make even a respectable appearance. The heart beats, the eyes dance, the hand trembles, or even visibly 'shakes,' and of course good shooting is out of the question. This is why many a man who is a fair shot when alone or with one keeper, is unable to hit a haystack—as the saying goes—when criticising eyes are upon him. It is so in everything and all the world over. Practice may in certain cases reduce the magnitude of the trouble, but 'nervousness' is constitutional with many a too 'enthusiastic sportsman,' and he will be increasingly 'nervous as his enthusiasm augments."-Lancet.

THE DEFENCE OF ARABI. -On the assum tion that the claim made on behalf of Arabi to be defended by an English barrister is to be decided according to the French law on the subject, the state of the case is tolerably clear. By Article 110 of the French Military Code, it is provided that the counsel for the defence must be taken either from among military men or from among the avocats and the avoués, unless the accused obtain the permission of the President to employ one of his relatives or friends as his counsel." Arabi has a right to employ an advocate or a brother in arms to defend him; but it is in the discretion of the President to allow a "friend" of Arabi's to act for him. The avocat or avoue which Arabi has a right to retain must clearly be a practitioner qualified according to Egyptian law: but" friend" is a word of much wider mean-Mr. Wilfrid Blunt is clearly Arabi's ing. friend: and a barrister employed by Mr. Blunt. and anxious to defend Arabi, is none the less his friend because he is a member of the English bar, and may never have seen his proposed client. The President of the Court-martial has, therefore, a discretion to allow Mr. Broadley or Mr. Napier, or both, to appear. According to the principles of English justice, no political motive ought to influence the judge, and the effect on the Egyptian people of the appearance of English counsel for the accused should be put out of the question. The judge's sole care ought to be to see that Arabi i, properly defended; and, as it appears that no Egyptian lawyer is willing to defend him, the English barrister for whom Arabi as s ought to be authorised to appear as his "friend."—Law Journat.

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 21.005 -FOUNDED 1814.

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### Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23 -24, 1882.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

Whatever may be thought of the flimsy excuses offered for conquest in Algeria or in Tunis, there can be no doubt that French rule in these places means a distinct advance in everything that can add to the dignity or happiness of man. Settled rule, just laws, increased wealth, spring up like new plants in the path of European or Western civilisation, when African or Asiatic communities are finally subdued by the valour and ruled by the skill of the West. If we consider the means and the methods of the conquest, and the new régime in all these cases, we find, both as regards India, Algeria, and Central Asia, black spots that no literary whitewash can entirely obliterate, but the broad and final result is invariably good. The worst alien despotism that ever flourished, provided it has force at its back, is less cruel in its incidence on a people than the continued anarchy and corruption which prevail among decaying or primitive nations or tribes. Therefore, there can be no real regret that Tunis is to follow Algeria and take its place in the path of progress. For France itself it may be unwise to increase her territory and augment the number of Mohammedans under her rule. Algeria has been a costly white elephant. The old idea that it supplied an excellent school for her Army has been in recent years signally disproved. The Prussian Army that beat Austria in 1866 were soldiers to a man entirely new to actual war; the French troops they defeated in 1870 had been trained in Algeria, and, according to many observers, brought into European campaigns the carelessness that was safe when Arabs were their only foes. On the surface it would appear that Algeria and Tunis are to France what India is to us. The ressemblance, however, is superficial. Our great dependency does much more than pay its way. The pensions remitted to England amount to many yearly millions, while a section of our Army is always maintained out of the revenues of the East. Algeria, on the other hand, has cost France vast sums from first to last in wars, public works, and general administration. To increase our possessions may be part of the necessity forced also on us in the East; for our frontiers have proved elastic again and again. But while we add to a paying concern France extends an unprofitable business. Were we to imitate in Egypt the Tunisian policy of France, the course marked out by her example is pretty clear. We should have to make with the Khedive a treaty such as M. Duclerc has arranged with the Bey. He would receive from us a fixed civil list, and in return hand over to our civilians and soldiers the collection of taxes, the administration of justice, and the defence of the country. Foreign consuls at Cairo and Alexandria would communicate with his Highness through an English Resident, and we should take upon ourselves the whole receipt of the revenues and the whole burden of the debt. It would be well for England and well for the Egyptians if the pear were ripe enough to allow of such a disposition of it. Lord Granville, however, probably finds that there are difficulties in our way which did not attend the path of M. Duclerc. Egypt is not, like Tunis, a country almost quite detached from Turkey, whose vague pretensions were only imperfectly recognised. She is, by treaty law, a fixed part of the Ottoman Empire. The European colonies in Egypt are large; and all the Great Powers have a diplomatic and a real interest the country. The land has been for generations a field for international rivalry, and every political step

will remain what Spain has been satirically called-an advanced part of Africa. When, however, we assent to the virtual annexation of Tunis, it would become France to agree to our much more moderate pretensions on the Nile. Such a compromise is certainly " on the cards," and if Lord Granville fails to carry it out, we can only apply to him Shakespeare's doubtful compliment, "Thou wert not wont to be so dull."-Daily Telegraph. The St. James's Gazette says with reference to the alleged Secret Treaty between France and Tunis :- Over this transaction, which it would be now

absurd to criticise seriously, there are

some things to be said which must strike

taken by the banks of the Nile awakens an

echo in every Cabinet in Europe. It is

for this reason that our recent war-

though insignificant if we simply consider

our actual foes-was momentous if we

remember that we directly disregarded the

sovereignty of the Sultan and indirectly

ignored the pretensions of all the other

Great Powers. In the "Iliad" the siege

of Troy is lifted above a mortal struggle

by the attitude of the gods, who look down

with vary emotions on the narrow field.

So Tel-el-Kebir was illustrious because

Europe and Asia were listening for the

stroke, and Princes and Prime Ministers

watched the issue. Our hands, there-

fore, are not as free as those of the

French in their obscure corner of Africa.

Nor are our necessities as great. We have

no territory marching with Egypt, and

even if we were as inventive as our neigh-

bours, we could not transform the Bedouins

into Khroumirs. Then we do not want to

rule the land. It is enough for us that we

keep others out, and that under our vir-

tual and understood protectorate Egypt

Egyptian campaign. We have had a great of excited talk about the designs of England upon Egypt. We have had to listen to some very animated denunciations of British cupidity and British selfishness, not to speak of British perfidy. Some of the most vigorous of the as-aults on England appeared in newspapers which enjoy the credit of being perfectly well acquainted with the conduct of affairs in France. If they had that knowledge, then all we can say is that their violence against England testifies loudly to their histrionic abilities, As to the Government itself, it may be remembered that during all these three or four months it has maintained an : titude of calmness which seemed magnanimity carried to the point of stolidity. Here, then, we have the explanation of the mystery. Many of us have been troubling ourselves, it is now clear, without reason, about compensation to France. We have asked ourselves whether we have not endangered the stability of the French alliance by our independent action in Egypt-a kind of action which, though taken by Mr. Gladstone, was at least open to the suspicion of being inspired by British interests. All this anxiety proves to have been superfluous. The French interests in North Africa had no need to be looked after. France had a very shrewd device for protecting herself; and it must have amused M. Duclerc and his colleagues, knowing what they knew, to read our fervent expressions of regret lest by any conduct of our own in Egypt we had forfeited the confidence of France. Even be-fore our Egyptian policy had taken or could take any definite shape the French Government had already provided compensation in North Africa for any possible extension of British influence in Egypt. The incident is, in this respect at least, fortunate-that it relieves us from all further anxiety in regard to French susceptibilities, and ought to resolve the doubts which seem still to perplex our Government as to what extent British authority shall be established in Egypt.

EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Monday: Professor Schweinfurth communicates the following news from the Soudan:—Last June 6,000 Egyptian soldiers, without provisions and tired, were surrounded by the followers of the Mahdi, or false prophet, and massacred. The news of September 15 is as follows:— Abdel-Kader is in despair at not receiving reinforcements. He asks for Remingtons and ammunition. Khartoum is fortified, but the soldiers demoralized by repeated defeats. The population is secretly adhering to the Eight thousand soldiers are believed to have perished in the combats of September 15. El Obeid, capital of Kordofan, has been 10 days besieged. Its capture is expected, and an attack on Khartoum will follow. Commmunication with Darfur has ceased. The Shutaurige tribe alone remains faithful. rber and Dongola are tranquil, but uncer-Dr. Schweinfurth's informants may possibly have somewhat exaggerated the facts, but the Professor is much impressed with the gravity of the situation, which, he declares, dwarfs into insignifithe situation. cance Arabi's miserable little revolt. The general belief through Islam is that the new prophet will be revealed on the 1st of Mohar-rem, or 12th of November next. If these tribes carry Khartoum, they may, in Dr. Schweinfourth's opinion, raise the entire upper country. As there seems some anxiety to understand the nationality of the parties, it may be as well to explain that this movement is directed against the Egyptians, and that the troops defeated and massacred are Arabi's Egyptian soldiers of the Soudan, who, in con-sequence of the recent movements of Arabi, have been left without sufficient reinforcements. One of the first acts of the military revolt, now called national patriotism, was the refusal of the Egyptian regiments to go to

the Soudan. Arabi has been occupied the whole of the day with his counsel in preparing his defence, which will be translated before trial. He is confident, and expresses his intention of making a clean breast of everything. Some start-ling disclosures are anticipated. He says that events have proved to him the folly of hoping in any further national movement, or of trusting to the Sultan, and that Egypt's future happiness necessitates the virtual go-vernment of the country by the English. I have reason to believe that the entire proceedings may be stopped by a decree of exile against the ringleaders, and a general amnesty to the rest, but I doubt whether the time for this course has not passed.

The correspondent of the Standard at Cairo telegraphed on Monday evening:-This is the first day of the Courban Bairam, and all official work is in consequence suspended, and Cairo is holding high holiday. The Khedive had a grand Reception at Ghezireh Palace, at which all the State officials and the members of the Diplomatic Corps were present. Until Saturday next, when the holidays terminate, no business of any importance will be transacted. Arabi is preparing a memorandum vindicating his public proceedings from February of last year up to the time when he surrendered to the British troops. He has drawn up a long list of documents which he requires from the Egyptian Foreign and War Offices in order to prepare his defence. His Counsel have not yet received the minutes of the proceedings and copies of the evidence taken, which should by this time, according to official promises, have been in their hands. The opinion is fast gaining ground that Ministers, fearing the revelations and possible consequences of the trial, will recommend the Khedive at the eleventh hour to put a stop to the proceedings by the proclamation of a general amnesty, sentencing only the chief leaders of the rebellion to exile from Egypt. Doctor Schweinfurth, the African traveller, has received letters from the Soudan, according to which the army of the False Prophet continues to carry everything before it. It is now marching along the White Nile, and has reached the neighbourhood of Khartoum and threatens to lay siege to that city. The greatest panic prevails there. Government gives an absolute denial to these reports, which are possibly only an exaggerated version of the state of things prevailing early in September.

Machine Guns in Warfare -The principal Staff officers, including Sir Garnet Wolseley, have been so favourably impressed with the splendid performances of the machine guns worked by the naval Brigade in Egypt, that the War Office authoritie will be now strongly recommended to consider the desirability of putting field machine guns to a practical test at Aldershot or elsewhere, with a view to their being adopted as an adjunct to our present field equipment. At the bombardment of Alexandria the practice of the machine guns was so effective that the Egyptian gunners were unable to stand by their guns. Naval officers speak of the Gatlings and Nordenfeldts in the very highest terms. It is felt by all competent critics that occasion might arise when machine guns might be found to be of the greatest possible value to an army in the field; and so many improvements have been introduced in the guns themselves since they first came to notice in the Franco-German war that all infantry officers are of opinion that the time has now arrived when the whole question everybody who has paid attention to the should be gone into attitude of our neighbours during the pendent committee. should be gone into and discussed by an inde-

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS. The officers of the 1st Life Guards entertained all the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment in the Riding-house at the Hyde-park Barracks on Monday night. With the walls draped in red and yellow trophies formed of cuirasses, helmets, and swords, the roof decorated with flags and brilliantly lit by a great number of lamps, the 1 'ge building made a handsome banquetting hall. After the usual loyal toasts, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Duncombe, commanding the regiment, proposed "The 1st Life Guards," and said that the behaviour of the Household Cavalry in Egypt would perhaps have disabused some of the notion that because a horse was black it was no good for war. Other toasts followed, and it was late before the men returned to quarters. The great event at Portsmouth on Monday

was the arrival of the Royal Marine Light

Colonel F. G. Le Grand, in the City of Paris.

The populace on both sides of the water had

been astir from an early hour, and when the

Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-

transport steamed into harbour about 11 the Marines were received with enthusiastic and ong-continued demonstrations of welcome. There are many reasons why their arrival should be cordially welcomed by the people of Gosport and Portsmouth. They are neighbours and fellow-townsmen; they are closely identified with both services; and there exists an universal impression in the dockyard towns that in all our recent wars they have been kept in the background, and denied the opportunity of distinguishing themselves. Then there is the important factor that the Marines have borne the brunt of the fight in Egypt, and that their conduct under fire has been pre-eminently excellent. Sir Garnet Wolseley has recorded his sense of their discipline and courage. As the Duke of Cambridge remarked at Chatham, the Royal Marine Battalion was "the largest battalion engaged, and they had a greater number killed than any other." Lord Northbrook has also praised the services which they rendered. It is thus easy to understand why the Marines should have received a cordial welcome home by the people among whom they reside. But the demonstration was probably heartier and more extensive than the most sanguine among them would have anticipated. As the City of Paris entered the harbour, the St. Vincent, the Duke of Wellington, and other ships of war manned the shrouds and yards and cheered, while the band of their own corps, which was allowed the exceptional privilege of playing in the Dockyard, planted itself on the Pitch House Jetty and welcomed them with "The British Grenadiers," "Rule Britannia," "Home, Sweet Home," and other familiar strains. The ransport had on board two half battalions belonging to the Portsmouth and Chatham divisions, Royal Marines, making a total of 23 officers and 531 non-commissioned officers and men. The names of the officers were-Oolonel Jones (Commandant), Lieut. Colonel Le Grand, Captains Frampton, Blox-land, Cross, Heathcote, Coffin, Edye, and Burrowes, and Lieutenants Roche, Darling, Money, Cochrane, Plumbe, Rysh, Palmer, Kellie, Harvest, Clarke, and Shewen. There were also on board Captain Sturgeon, Lieutenant Veal and 37 men of the Army Post-Office Corps, for the Tower of London Captain Knocker, Lieutenant Crumplin, and men of the Commissariat and Transport and three men the 4th Dragoon Guards. As soon as the Marines were landed they were formed into companies on the jetty, and, after answering the roll-call, they formed in fours and marched through the principal gate, headed by their own band and the bands of the Leicester Regiment and the Royal Marine Artillery, and the pipers of the Royal Highlanders. This he pipers of the Royal Highlanders. arrangement was an afterthought, as it was at first intended to convey them accross to the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard. This would have been the nearest route and would have relieved the troops from a great amount of popular pressure. But it would have circumscribed the demonstrations and have deprived the public of considerable gratification. The decorations on the Portsmouth side were no extensive. As it is the intention of the borough to entertain the Royal Marine Artillery and seamen of the Fleet at a banquet on the arrival of the Bolivar, the Mayor had recommended that the liberality of the inhabitants should be concentrated upon the entertainment. There were, however, a great variety of flags along the route to the floating bridge. It was with difficulty that the Marines could force a way through the dense throng which took possession of the Hard from the Dockvard gates to the Gunwharf; but their troubles here were nothing in comparison to the enthusiastic and patriotic obsiruction which they encountered as soon as, after crossing the harbour, they entered upon their own precincts and found themselves at home. The whole of the High-street was draped and overhung with flags, while at the entrance a triumphal arch had been erected bearing the inscriptions, "Welcome, Royal Marines," "Kassassin," "Tel-el-Kebir," and " Kassassin," Marines,' the motto of the Marine forces. At this point Mr. Charles Mumby and his colleagues of the Alverstoke Local Board of Health had stationed themselves with the object of presenting Colonel Le Grand with a congratulatory address. It was not, however until after a hard and obstinate struggle that sufficient space for the formality could be cleared. The police were utterly incapable of dealing with the mob, and it was not until Colonel Bennet, who, with Colonel Mcade, had ridden at the head of the troops, had succeeded in putting in four companies of Marines between the multitude and their representatives that the proceedings were enabled

were afterwards entertained at dinner by their messmates. As soon as the Calabria had been cleared out and drawn away from the jetty, the Arab, which had arrived at Spithead in the meantime, was ready to take her place; she accordingly steamed into harbour in the evening in readiness for disembarcation in the morning. The Arab left Alexandria on the 12th inst., and had four deaths on board during the passage home—namely, Private Davis, Cornwall Light Infantry; Gunner Rogan, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Lance-Corporal Rayne, 1st Manchester Regiment, and leading seaman M'Alpine. She has on board 295 invalids and 48 men in health. The following officers were also granted passages, of whom 23 were invalids on starting, but all are, with one exception, now able to join their friends:

—Lieutenant-General Willis, Brigadier-General Tanner, Lieutenant-General Hamley, Major Molyneux, Major Legard, Lieutenant Codrington, and Lieutenant Williamson, all of the General Staff: Colonel Chads, in command of troops; Captain Davis, Assistant in Command; Lieutenant Wingate, R.A., Veterinary-Surgeon Beach, Lieutenant D'Eyncourt, 1st Berks; Captain Chapman, Cameron Highlanders; Major Cottingham and Captains Cooper and Hughes, Royal Artillery; Major Ferret, 1st Shropshire; Lieutenant Alderson, West Kent; Mayor Cox, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieutenant Lyn, 60th Rifles; Lieutenant Lyne, Army Hospital Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland, Surgeon-Major Fortine, Major Carrie, Royal Artillery; Captain Day, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Gerdin, 19th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant Peters, 1st Devonshire; Lieutenant Colvin, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Lieutenant Burke, Bengal Lancers; Captain Jervis, 7th Dragoon Guards; Veterinary Surgeon Smith; Major Forbes, Army Pay Lepartement; Lieutenant Sykes, Indian Army; Captain

to take place. The address, which was

couched in highly eulogistic terms, was then

read by Mr. Charles Mumby. After a suitable

reply by Colonel Le Grand, the troops were

bands of their own corps and the Berkshire

Regiment, marched along a living barricade

to their barracks at Forton, where the men

again formed into fours and, headed by

Lye, Royal Irish Rifles; Captain Henley, Royal Rifles, and Surgeons Connolly and Roynolds. After discharging the Arab will return to Alexandria to bring home the 63rd

The City of New York, which left Alexandria on the 7th inst. with the head-quarters and the second portion of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and arrived at Spithead on Sunday morning, was brought alongside the railway jetty in Porsmouth Dockyard on Monday morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Shaw-Hellier, who h d been previously invalided home, met the regiment at Portsmouth. The wing brought to England by the City of New York consisted of Majors Dean and Ben iett, Captains Sandye, Darby, and Atherion, Lieutenants Wilson, Orr-Ewing, Myaors, Harrison, Cunningham, Waring, Petton, Bethune, and Lee barber, Lieutenant and Adjutant Willoughby, Quartermaster Williams, Surgeon-Major Barrow, Veterinary Surgeon Ma hews, Paymaster Lane, seven warrant officers, 16 sergeants, and 234 men.
The only death which occurred on
the passage was that of Private Rorrison. The weather was rather rough while crossing the Bay of Biscay, the motion of the ship telling very severely on the horses. Out of a total of 260, 49 died, including six officers, chargers. As soon as possible the horses were got on shore, and were walked to the railway siding at Fratton, whence the wing was conveyed to Shorncliffe and B ighton. The Times is requested to state that Colonel Shaw-Hellier, so far from objecting to a reception being accorded to the regiment by the people of Brighton, is only anxious that it should not take place prematurely. He considers it unadvisable that, as the regiment is arriving in driblets, the reception should take place until the whole of the men have arrived. It has therefore been agreed to accord the welcome to the troops on the same day as that on which it is proposed to give a banquet to

The Duke of Cambridge has decided to visit Plymouth and inspect the men who have returned from Egypt, and who form the troops The Egyptian battalion of the Royal Marine

division of Plymouth were entertained at a public banquet by the inabitants of Stonehouse on Monday. At 2 the men marched to the St. George's-hall headed by their band. The streets, which were gaily decorated, were crowded with spectators. The guests included Mr. Puleston, M.P., and Captain Price, M.P., and the Mayors of Plymouth and Devonport. The N Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, which arrived in Portsmouth harbour on Sunday night in the Calabria, disembarked on Monday, and was forwarded to Coventry. The battery consists of Lieutenant-Colonel Borradaile, Captain Tabor, Lieutenants Hick-mann and Hunter, Veterinary-Surgeon Ray-

having died on the passage.

The N Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery arrived at Coventry on Monday night from Porstmouth and were received with great enthusiasm, the citizens turning out by thousands to give them a hearty welcome, although they did not arrive until nearly 11 o'clock at

ment, Surgeon-Major Catherwood, and 148

men.

The number of horses was 140,36

MALIGNERS OF ENGLAND. Why are so many foreigners ready to jump at every opportunity of disparaging England? The bitter comments of the now famous correspondent of the Cologne Gazette on the conduct of our army in Egypt are only another reminder of a certain unpleasant willingness of the majority of foreign critics to make the worst of the errors and shortcomings of England. If all the charges made by th Cologne Gazette had been as well founded as the worst of them have fortunately proved to be baseless, the pleased alacrity with which the charges were brought would have been none the less mortifying. The correspondent in question had indeed a peculiar and very intelligible reason for his spleen. Unfortunately for himself and for us, he overslept himself on the night of Tel-el-Kebir, and only came up when the fight was all but over-a mishap which would have spoiled any man's temper for the day, and seems to have ruined the correspondent's permanently. The Gazette itself, moreover, has never forgiven the British people for having, in defiance of its advice, decided to call Mr. Gladstone to manage their affairs. So, as the reversal of that decision is apparently a very long way off, we must resign ourselves with what equanimity we can to remaining ont of favour at Cologne for some time to come. But these are special circumstances. They cannot account for the general acerbity of tone which has long characterized the press and, oddly enough, above all the Liberal press, of Germany, in its estimate of the motives of English policy. Things are, no doubt, a little better of late, since the French have begun to carp at us. But during the most critical period of our Egyptian difficulties it was customary in Germany to paint us in the blackest colours. England was not, indeed, roundly abused, as she was, for instance, by a portion of the Italian press. Good straightforward vituperation is not the literary fashion among our German neigh-The taste of the day rather prescribes a calmly cynical attitude, the matter-of-course assumption that one's neighbours must always be actuated by the basest motives. Bismarck-worship is partly responsible for this. The great Chancellor is as notorious for his contemptuous judgments of his fellow-men as for his skill in dealing with them. German political writers may not be able to catch the diplomatic genius of the master, but they can at least imitate his cynicism. If it is the Liberals who indulge this vein most freely at the expense of England, the reason is not far to seek. The Conservative and semi-official press finds full occupation for its spleen in misrepresenting the Liberals. The Opposition organs cannot afford to deal equally severely with the motives of the Government. They have, therefore, a large amount of spleen to spare, and England gets the benefit of a good deal of it. There is a certain degree of affectation in this harshness of judgment. In their hearts the German people—or as many of them as concern themselves about our doings—do not think quite as badly of us as the language of their public writers might lead people to sup-

There is some foundation, however, for the journalistic rabies against England in popular dislike; and that dislike is not confined to Germans, but is pretty equally distributed nations generally. among Continental some extent this dislike is due to a belief in the self-seeking and hypocitsy of English policy, a belief which certain high-minded utterances of British statesmen-Lord Salisbury's account, for instance, of the manner in which we came into possession of Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus-have done not a little to confirm. But the dislike of England is shared by many people who care very little about policies and are not over burdened by historical notions, correct or incorrect. It is due in their breasts simply to contact with the ubiquitous travelling Briton. That personage does not hate the foreigner. Far from it. either does not notice him at all, which is surely inoffensive, or takes a condescending interest in him, for which the foreigner ought to be grateful. Owing to a strange perversity of his nature, however, the foreigner not grateful. Indifference and is not grateful. Inditterence and descension alike excite his antipathy. He likes descension alike excite his own mode of foreign visitors to fall into his own mode of life, and to converse with him as with an equal. Now, there are various reasons why the travelling Briton, as a rule, cannot or will not oblige him in this respect. In the first place, he is generally quite ignorant of his language, an acquaintance with the tongue of the country one is about to visit being regarded superfluity by many Englishmen. There are, moreover, certain peculiarly English virtues the absence of which in the fo-

reigner he cannot get over and the presence | the first he admitted writing both letters of which in himself fills him with a pride in itself justifiable but occasionally inordinate. He is conscious, for instance, that he washes much oftener, and attends divine service, provided he can catch his English chaplain, with much more regularity than the people with whom he comes into contact. cleanliness and godfiness are no doubt excel-lent twin virtues. It is only a pity that they should give to their possessor an air of superiority which is a stumbling - block to friendly intercourse. When unaccompanied, moreover, by other graces of life - and there are other graces - they are not in themselves sufficient to dispel prejudice or win affection. And perhaps the animosity which the superior demeanour of the Englishman excites is heightened by the envy that in many cases the foreigner cannot help feeling for us fortunate islanders. It is not only that we are so rich. Americans are often much richer, and yet not half so much disliked. It is not only that we appear so exceedingly well satisfied with ourselves. There are certain advantages we enjoy, and that without apparent merit of our own, which in themselves excite a jealousy that is near akin to hatred. Not the least of these is our security. It is not always easy for Englishmen to realize how great a privilege in the eyes of Frenchmen or Germans is that protection from attack and interference which other European peoples have to purchase at so immense a sacrifice, while we enjoy it as a birthright by virtue of our insular position. And then, wherever the travelling foreigner

goes, and more and more the further he goes, he finds the Englishman comfortable and apparently at home, while he is made to feel himself in a strange land, and is treated more or less as an intruder. All this is hard for human weakness to bear, and it is made no easier by the fact that, while the foreigner is setting it down to the Englishman's good luck, the Englishman always unquestioningly sets is down to his own excellence, and presumes on the strength of it to preach constant homilies to the foreigner. all it is perhaps this unparalleled fondness for preaching which is the prime cause of the dislike with which we are regarded. The Englishman is nothing if not mortal. To other people he may seem to travel or trade or colonize for his own pleasure or profit. In his own eyes he has always a civilizing mission. At home, too, he is the self-constituted spiritual adviser of all England. He is for ever exhorting others to do what is convenient to himself, to buy his wares, for instance, or abstain from inte ference with his expeditions, for their own moral good. Like other spiritual advisers, moreover, he is not so stingy as to confine his exhortations to points in which his own character is irreproachable. But it is only in human nature to resent being preached at, and to attempt to retaliate by picking holes in the character of the preacher. Ordinary sinners are always delighted by any little bit of scandal about a parson, and sometimes perhaps even try to get ip a scandal out of rather flimsy materials .-Pall Mall Gazette.

THE THEFT OF AN EARL'S BODY.

Charles Soutar, a rateatcher, residing in Aberdeen, was placed at the bar of the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, on a charge of having by himself, or in concert with others, removed the be Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, from the family vault at Dunccht, Aberdeenshire, between April 1 and Sept. 8, 1881. There was a crowded attendance, amongst those present being a considerable number of ladies, who evinced throughout the greatest interest in the proceedings. The productions in the case, sixty-three in number, with the excep-tion of the oak coffin and shell and a few of the more bulky articles, were brought into court. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The prosecution was conducted by the Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr. Eneas Mackay, and Mr. Taylor Innes. The prisoner was defended by the Dean of Faculty, who had for his juniors Mr. D. J. Mackenzie and Mr. William Hay. Evidence having been given as to the loss of the body, John Mowat, overseer at Dunecht House, said that in his opinion two men could have displaced the slab of the vault, pulled the cossins out of the niche, and opened them, perhaps, in three hours. James Collier, formerly sawmiller at Dunecht and now a tramway conductor in Glasgow, deposed that he had resided at Dunecht the last thirty years. He knew the prisoner by sight. On May 27, 1881, witness had occasion to travel in a brake from Aberdeen to Dunecht. He saw Soutar on the top of an omnibus going towards Dunecht. He remembered the circumstance, because Soutar had newly come out of gaol, and he thought his term of imprisonment had not expired. Leith, innkeeper, Waterton of Echt, said Soutar alighted from the coach at her house on the afternoon of Friday, May 27, 1881. He went in the direction of the village of Echt, and would have to pass Dunecht House. Isabella Leith, or Leggat, a daughter of the above witness, stated that Soutar came to the inn in the month of July or August last. After getting refreshment he went towards Echt. William S. Lawrie saw Soutar in the inn at Echt in September, 1881, and in conversation Soutar asked if any person had disappeared mysteri-ously from Echt. Witness said there was not any. Soutar replied: "Aye, but there is." Soutar went on to say that he had come across two men taking away the body of a murdered Witness thought Soutar was telling "a parcel of lies "-(laughter)-and did not pay much attention to the story. Soutar's state ment was that he saw the dead body, and touched its hand. This he said took place in the woods of Echt. Elizabeth Mitchell, formerly a servant in the inn at Echt, deposed to hearing Soutar and Lawrie muttering about a body. At that time there had been no mention of the outrage at Dunecht. John Philip, shoemaker, Aberdeen, said that at the end of February this year he was apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the removal of Lord Crawford's body. He was liberated in the beginning of March, and shortly afterwards was accosted by Soutar in Castlestreet, Aberdeen. Witness did not know Soutar. but the latter said, "You must know me. I was rateatcher at Echt when you were drill instructor." Witness replied he remembered a gentleman of his profession-(laughter)-when he was Soutar proposed that they should adjourn to a place of refreshment, and they did so. When there Soutar asked witness about his arrest, and witness said that in his examination he had been obliged to say to the Sheriff that he (Soutar) was the party who perpetrated the outrage. It appeared to witness that Soutar was anxious to ascertain if his name had been mentioned in connection with the matter. George Machray, a gamekeeper residing in Aberdeen, stated that he became acquainted with Soutar fourteen or fifteen years ago. In March last witness went to Bremar. Before that he sometimes met Soutar, and he thought the subject of the Dunecht outrage had been mentioned between them. Soutar said once or twice that he could tell where the body was. He never said where it actually was, and witness did not think much about it. He returned from Braemar in June, and met Soutar in Aberdeen on July 14. They met in a public-house in Carmelite-street. Soutar invited witness there, and asked him to go and tell Castle, a detective that he (Soutar) knew where the body was, and would tell if he were granted protection. Witness went to Castle, but did not find him in. This witness was the only one cross-examined for the defence, and in reply to the Dean of Faculty said that Soutar stated that he was threatened by the men who had stolen the body. Sergeant Brandie, of the Aberdeenshire police, having spoken to several advertisements and documents, two declarations by the prisoner were read. In

signed "Nabob." He knew nothing of the body of the late Earl of Crawford, except that he discovered men concealing it when he was poaching. He was told by the men that if he breathed a syllable of had seen they have his life, no matter in what part of the world he might be. His impression was that a man had been murdered. In the second, after being shown where the remains had been found, he declined to say whether that was the place where he saw the corpse. Tho body which was shown him, he thought was the one he saw in the wood. This closed the evidence, and the jury were addressed by counsel. The Solicitor-General said he thought the facts and circumstances disclosed all pointed to the conclusion that the prisoner was one of the perpetrators of the outrageous crime. It appeared perfectly plain to him that it was committed by some one acquainted with the circumstances of the embalmment and burial, and that the motive was to obtain through the outrage on the affections of the family, a ransom or reward. It had been proved that the prisoner was in the neighbourhood of Dunecht on a nocturnal visit, which had not been explained, two nights before the first discovery that the vault had been tampered with was made. It was part of the scheme that the removal of the body should be found out, and it must have blighted the hopes of the perpetrators to see that the smell from the vault was misunderstood. The Dean of Faculty then addressed the Court for the prisoner. He con-tended that there had been a refining of evidence such as was unparalleled in a case for the Crown, and that there was nothing to bring home the charge to the prisoner. If the case had been left in the hands of the Aberdeen police, and had not been interfered with by amateur detectives and the Criminal Department in London, the perpetrators would have been found out long ere now. He was convinced that the Crown would not have presented such a case before a jury if some one had not been pulling at their coat-

tails. The court adjourned at six o'clock. ARABI AND HIS HOUSEHOLD.

Lady Gregory sends to the Times a long account, occupying more than two columns, in small print, of Arabi Pasha and his family. Lady Gregory warmly defends Arabi from the charges of cruelty and cowardice. She

As a matter of fact, I believe him to be exceedingly gentle and humane. An English official, one of the fairest of his class, said to me, "He has too much of the gentleness of the fellah, and too little of the brute in him to succeed. If he would take lessons in brutality at 100fr. a week, he would have a much better chance of getting on." . . . I do not understand Arabic, the only language spoken by Arabi, so could not judge of his eloquence. It is said to be striking, and his words well chosen. His intimate knowledge of the Koran and all the literature of his religion, including our own Old Testament books, will account for this, just as a life-long study of the English Bible is said to lend force and vigour to the language of one of our own great orators. He speaks very earnestly, looking you straight in the face with honest eyes. I have an entire belief in his truthfulness: partly from his manner; partly because from every one, without exception, who had known him long or ched his career-some of them members of the Viceregal family-I heard on this point the same report—" He is incapable of speak-

ing untruth. The first noteworthy action of Arabi's of which Lady Gregory has heard was in the

days of Said Pacha :-

Said devoted himself to his army, its drill and discipline. At one time he took it into his head that keeping the Fast of Ramadan was injurious to the troops, and he issued an order that the fast was not to be observed, After a few days he was told that some of the soldiers were neglecting his orders. nant at their disobedience, he himself went out, and, walking along the ranks, asked each "Do you?" man, "Do you fast?" confessed with fear and trem ling — many denied. At last a young soldier stepped for-ward and said very respectfully, "Oh, Effendina; I have read in the Commandment of God given in the Koran, that we must fast. If I neglect the commands of my God, how shall I be faithful to those of an earthly ruler?" "What is your name?" "Ahmed ruler?" "What is your name?" "Arabi." "Take him from my sight! one expected ever to see him again, but next day he was not only sent back to his regiment, but with the increased rank of corporal. This is' the man of whom we read in the despatches of last winter that the motive power of all his actions is cowardice. The following is condensed from Lady

Gregory's description of Arabi's domestic

It was not until the end of February that I went, with Lady Anne Blunt, to see Arabi's wife. They had moved some little time before to a new house, large and dilapidated-looking, and which Arabi was represented as having fitted up in a luxurious style—in fact, at that time the crime most frequently alleged against him was that he had bought carpets to tho amount of £120. I must confess that there were some pieces of new and not beautiful European carpets in the chief rooms, but I must add that if Arabi paid £120 for them he

made a very bad bargain. The sole furniture of the reception room of Arabi's wife consisted of small hard divans covered with brown linen and a tiny tablo with a crochet antimacassar thrown over it. On the whitewashed walls the only ornaments were photographs of him in black wooden frames, and one larger photograph of the Sacred Stone at Mecca. In the room where Arabi himself sat and received were a similar hard divan, two or three chairs, a table, and an inkstand covered with stains. His wife was ready to receive us, having heard an hour or two earlier of our intended visit. She greeted us warmly, speaking in Arabic, which Lady Anne interpreted to me. She has a pleasant, intelligent expression; but, having five children living out of fourten that have been born to her, looked rather overcome with the cares of maternity. She wore a long dress of green silk. "My husband hates this long train," she told me afterwards; "he would like to take a knife and cut it off, but I say I must have a fashionable dress to wear when I visit the Khedive's wife and other ladies.'

An old woman with white hair, dressed in the common country fashion-a woollen petticoat and blue cotton jacket—came into the room and occupied herself with the children. Presently we found that she was Arabi's mother. She spoke with great energy and wivacity, welcoming us and talking of her son with much affection and pride. "I am only a fellah woman," she said, "but I am the mother of Ahmed Arabi." She took me twice into another room to see an oleograph, of which she was very proud, representing him in staring colours. . . . . A day or two before we left I went again to see his wife. She ooked a little sadder, a little more anxious, than when I had last seen her. She seemed troubled, poor woman, because the Khedive's wife, who used to be kind and good to her, now says, "How can we be friends when your husband is such a bad man?" The old mother sat in the corner attending to the children and counting over her beads. I said, "Are you not proud now your son is a bacha?" "No," she said, "we were happier pacha?" "No," she said, "we were happier in the old days when we had him with us always and feared nothing. Now he gets up at daybreak, and has only time to say his prayers before there are people waiting for him with petitions, and he has to attend to them and then go to his business, and often he is not back here until after midnight, and until he comes I cannot sleep, I cannot rest; I can do nothing but pray for him all the tim e. There are many who wish him evil, and they will try to destroy him. A few days ago he

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI. Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 21,004 -- FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, tofr.; three months, 28fr.

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### Great-Britain.

FRANCE AND TUNIS. Referring to what it describes as most important statement with regard to French proceedings in Tunis" from its Paris correspondent which "cannot but receive the general attention of the political world," the Times observes :- In July last a draft treaty, or agreement, was concluded between the Bey and M. Cambon, the French Resident. Drawn up in Arabic, it was sent to Paris to be translated and approved by the Government as a preliminary to ratification by the Chambers. The fall of M. de Freycinet interrupted its progress, and when M. Duclerc took office its existence was unknown to him until he proposed to take steps of some kind for the better definition of the French position in Tunis. He was doubtless glad to find the work already done to his hand, and adopted the Draft Treaty as it stood At the opening of the session it will be submitted to the Chambers for ratification, which will, we are told, be readily granted. According to this treaty, France, recognising the difficult and equivocal position which the Bey now occupies, especially in respect to the collection of taxes, undertakes to become responsible for the payment of the Tunisian debt. It amounts to about five millions sterling, but, as the revenues of the country are adequate to meet the expenditure and capable of being greatly increased by good management, the operation will probably be rather profitable than otherwise. The immediate consequence of this transfer is that the Commission charged with the supervision of Tunisian revenues, or, to use a more familiar term, the Control, falls to the ground, its raison d'être having disappeared. The treaty further provide that a new French tribunal shall be organized in Tunis, to which France shall have the right of sending all suits of whatever nature or nationality. This, again, implies the abolition of the capitulations by which the rights of foreigners in Tunis have hitherto been protected, and the substitution alike for native and mixed jurisdictions of a purely French procedure. It may be asked what is left for the Bey after France takes over the debt, the administration of justice, and, as a necessary consequence of these things, the whole administration of public property. As far as the functions of government are concerned, the answer is, practically, nothing; but his compulsory retirement will be solaced with an allowance of 700,000fr. a year for himself, and a corresponding provision for his family. The part played by successive French Governments in Tunis has not commanded the unqualified approbation of Europe, and has even given rise to some sharp conflicts of opinion in France itself. We need not recall the exploits of M. Roustan and the series of events by which the sovereignty of the Porte and the independence of Tunis were alike abolished further than to remark that history furnishes cases in which intervention has proceeded upon more substantial and satisfactory grounds. As negotiations have been successfully carried on with the European Cabinets, doubtless including our own, with a view to obtaining their consent to the treaty, it may be assumed that France has demonstrated to their satisfaction the harmlessness of her acquisition. The treaty, at all events, deserves the respect due to an accomplished fact; and it may be admitted that it crowns the edifice in a sufficiently logical manner. M. Duclerc was perfectly right in his feeling that the division of authority between the Bey and the French Government was an essentially

nor permitted any M. Roustan to create. The St. James's Gazette says: -Over this transaction, which it would be now absure to criticise seriously, there are some things to be said which must strike everybody who has paid attention to the attitude of our neighbours during the Egyptian campaign. We have had a great of excited talk about the designs of England upon Egypt. We have had to listen to some very animated denunciations of British cupidity and British selfishness, not to speak of British perfidy, Some of the most vigorous of the assaults on England appeared in newspapers which enjoy the credit of being perfectly well acquainted with the conduct of affairs in France. If they had that knowledge, then all we can say is that their violence against England testifies loudly to their histrionic abilities, As to the Government itself, it may be remembered that during all these three or four months it has maintained an attitude of calmness which seemed magnanimity carried to the point of stolidity. Here, then, we have the explanation of the mystery. Many of us have been troubling our-

weak and provisional arrangement. We

may, perhaps, be permitted, however, to

express our amusement at the virtuous protests issued by our neighbours against

our doings in Egypt at the very time that

they had in their pocket this much more

thorough-going treaty. Had they not been

trammelled by the knowledge that this

interesting document would have to be shortly made public, the warmth of their

remonstrances must have been extreme.

However, we must congratulate our

French friends on the very quiet and

skilful manuer in which they have con-

ferred the blessings of civilization on the

Tunisian peasantry. As they now sit

upon the shore watching us struggling

with the waves, perhaps they will judge

leniently our efforts to cope with difficul-

ties which we assuredly neither sought

selves, it is now clear, without reason, about compensation to France. We have asked ourselves whether we have not endangered the stability of the French alliance by our independent action in Egypt-a kind of action which, though taken by Mr. Gladstone, was at least open to the suspicion of being inspired by British interests. All this anxiety proves to have been superfluous. The French interests in North Africa had no need to be looked after. France had a very shrewd device for protecting herself; and it must have amused M. Duclerc and his colleagues, knowing what they knew, to read our fervent expressions of regret lest by any conduct of our own in Egypt we had forfeited the confidence of France. Even before our Egyptian policy had taken or could take any definite shape the French Government had already provided compensation in North Africa for any possible extension of British influence in Egypt. The incident is, in this respect at least, fortunate-that it relieves us from all further anxiety in regard to French susceptibilities, and ought to resolve the doubts which seem still to perplex our Government as to what extent British authority shall be established in Egypt.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI. The Standard has received the following telegrams from its correspondents in

CAIRO, SUNDAY EVENING. Baker Pacha was yesterday officially ap-pointed Ferik, or Lieutenant-General of the Egyptian Army, the highest rank which the Khedive can confer. Owing to political and other difficulties concerning recruitment outside Egypt, it is probable that Baker Pacha will be obliged to reduce considerably the proportion of the proposed foreign contingent. This will be a matter of much regret to all Europeans here, who look to this contingent as the one force which will ensure the future peace and tranquillity of the country. The Ministers, after a protracted Cabinet Council lasting five hours, yesterday finally ratified the rules of procedure agreed upon between Arabi's counsel and the Public Prosecutor. The following are the chief points which have been conceded :- The counsel for the defence will have the right to recall and crossexamine all witnesses in presence of the prisoner. They will have the right to take the evidence of witnesses in foreign countries before a competent magistrate, the right to address the court, to submit a written statement, and to have the last word. They can demand copies of all evidence, and may have free access to the prisoner whenever they These conditions secure Arabi a fair trial, and it must in justice be acknowledged that as soon as the Egyptian Ministers recog-nised the fact that the British Government were determined that Arabi should have a trial resembling that which he would have in Eng-land, and that he was not to be sacrificed to the political necessities of Egypt, however

wishes of his counsel. According to the original plan, no witnesses would have appeared before the court-martial, dence supplied to it by the Commission, and the accused would, therefore, have had no opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses against him. Arabi's counsel this afternoon visited him in prison to receive his instructions, which will probably be a task extending over some days. Arabi fully confirmed the first report of the nocturnal outrage by Palace officials, of which he was a victim, but he stated that from that time, thanks to the intervention of Sir Charles Wilson, he has been comparatively well treated. expressed his hearfelt gratitude to Blunt, who, he says, although an Englishman, has not deserted him, when many of his Molsem friends have abandoned and betrayed him. He wrote a letter to Mr. Blunt expressing these sentiments. The nature of the instructions given to the counsel is, of course, kept an entire secret. These gentlemen to-day addressed a letter to Sir Edward Malet. thanking him for his valuable assistance, and her Majesty's Government for their firm sup-port in securing for their client a fair and proper trial. The Commission of Inquiry will meet again after the Bairam holidays to re-ceive fresh evidence, and for the cross-examination of the witnesses who have already ap-peared before it. The President of the Commission of Inquiry will sit as a member of the Court Martial, which will also include some other additional members acquainted with

pressing and important these might be, they

have shown the utmost willingness to meet the

the English language.

ALEXANDRIA, SUNDAY EVENING. It is now ascertained that the loss to the Domainial property by the burning of Alexandria will amount to fully a hundred thousand The York and Lancaster Regiment with a detachment of the Royal Engineers are on the point of embarking for England. The Malta Fencibles are also leaving for Malta. The good conduct of the British trops at Cairo and Alexandria is remarked upon by the whole of the European colony. According to the latest intelligence from Mecca, the health of the pilgrims continues The Daily News correspondent at Cairo

telegraphed on Sunday :-Mr. Broadley had a three-hours' interview with Arabi this afternoon. The prisoner is giving him full details and instructions. It s now conceded that counsel may call any witness, confront him with the prisoner, and cross-examine. This is perhaps the greatest concession, because hitherto Arabi has not known on what evidence the prosecution went, and had not the English Government interfered, would have been convicted with-out a chance of knowing his accusers. Secondly, it is allowed that witnesses may called from foreign countries, as well as Egypt, or their evidence be taken by commission. Thirdly, counsel may address the Court, and will have the right of final reply. Virtually the investigation will commence de rovo, but will not begin before the end of the Bairam holidays next Saturday. In spite of denials the statements of the illtreatment of the prisoners are absolutely correct. of the chief prisoners were beeten with slippers. Others were spat upon. Arabi himself did not escape from insults. The allegation that the officers of the gendarmerie and army are to have Indian pay is groundless. No more will be offered than sufficient to attract good men. The unsettlement of the pro-vinces is still manifested in the refusal of debtors to meet the claims of business. Many English firms are at a standstill in con-

THE SERVICES OF THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY, -A difficulty, we fear, will arise to prevent the Household Cavalry from obtaining the word "Egypt" on their standards, in commemora-tion of the part played by them in the recent operations, as a precedent was established lately in the case of the two infantry battalions which applied to have the word "Quebec added to their honours, in consideration of the excellent services rendered in Wolfe's famous action by their grenadier companies. It is ruled that the fact of a regiment having had representatives present did not establish for it any claim to have the engagement commemorated. On the same grounds the House-hold Cavalry men cannot fairly be allowed to bear "Egypt." The military authorities can-not play fast and loose. They are put into office to mete out justice all round, and they will be compelled either to yield the case in favour of the infantry corps, or else refuse point-blank to recognise the claims of the Household Cavalry,—Army and Navy Gazette.

A NEW TREATY WITH THE BEY OF TUNIS.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on Sunday. says:—
This morning, the Figaro publishes a short article on Tunisian affairs, in the course of

which it says :-"These negotiations have led to a first treaty with the Bey, on which the Chambers will have to pronounce, and which would be upheld by his successor if the Bey happened

Strange to say, not a single evening paper has quoted this correctly. I am now allowed to confirm the statement. On the 14th of September, M. Duclerc, knowing that I was conversant with this question and intended to speak of it, begged me to be silent for a short time, so as not to hamper the negotiations then going on, to which premature publicity might be detrimental. I readily complied, and your readers know that I have scrupulously kept my word. But the Figaro's article this morning precludes my remainining silent, and I am bound to say how the matter stands. In the first place, there is not what can be properly called a treaty. About the 11th of July, an agreement entitled "Projet de Traité" was concluded between M. Cambon, French Resident at Tunis, and the Bey. This treaty drawn up in Arabic, signed and sealed by Mohamed Es-Sadok and countersigned by his Prime Minister, was at once sent to France where it was laid before the Political Department of the Foreign Office, and translated into French, under the superintendence of M. Decrais, Director of Political Affairs. This treaty, which is subject to the approval of the French Government and to the ratification of the Chambers, was to have been submitted for their ratification before the last vacation but the submitting of it had been delayed owing to Parliamentary difficulties, occasioned by the Egyptian question, and M. de Frey cinet's fall prevented this being done. I shall revert to the very curious details of the nego-tiations which have been proceeding during the last five months, but all I shall say to-day is that as soon as M. Duclerc was installed at the Foreign Office he turned his attention to the false and ill-defined situation of France in Tunis. He conversed on the subject with the

competent official at the Foreign Office. We cannot," he said, "remain in Tunis in the position in which we are at present. It gives us only burdens and responsibilities, vithout the requisite strength and advan-

tages. We must settle that question."
"But," was the reply, "the thing is done.
A treaty exists which has been in our hands
for a month back, a draft treaty signed and agreed to by the French Resident in Tunis, a treaty drawn up on the instructions of your predecessor, which M. Cambon submitted to he Bey, which the latter signed, and which, after approval by the Government, was to have been submitted for the ratification of Parliament.

And the draft treaty was shown to M. Duclere. M. Duclere at first thought of modifying it, at least in form, but felt that such a document belonged, so to speak, to France, and that, once drawn up, none but Parlia-ment was entitled to suppress or even alter it. Negotiations, moreover, have since been going on with the European Cabinets, and, if all difficulties have not yet been surmounted those still existing are not calculated to excite the slightest anxiety. The least accommodating Powers are ready to accept a modus rivendi which enables France amicably to ect she is pursuing, and when at the opening of the Session the draft treaty, approved by the Government, is submitted fo ratification, no French Parliament would venture to reject it without, indeed, ordering the immediate evacuation and abandonment of Tunis as the logical corollary of such re-

According to this treaty, France, deferring to the Bey's request, and recognizing that since the French occupation he no longer possesses the requisite authority for carrying on the Government and for collecting the taxes essential for meeting his pecuniary engage-ments, undertakes to effect the redemption of the Tunisian dobt in a way which she reserves the right of settling in her capacity henceforth as the Power responsible for the debt. The debt amounts to about 130,000,000fr. This operation, if France abstains from organizing the collection of taxes in too complicated and costly a way, is rather advantageous than onerous, for the present revenue is sufficient to meet the expenditure, and the country, if well-governed, is capable of yielding a very large surplus, especially if pains are taken to encourage colonization and agriculture on its extremely fertile soil. Moreover, this treaty having been drawn up under M. Léon Say's administration of the Public Exchequer, the operation must have seemed profitable to French finances, otherwise a Minister so jealous of the national purse would not have given his assent to it. The immediate conse-quence of the transfer of the debt would be the bolition of what has been called the financial Capitulations that is to say, of the Commission charged with the financial supervision of

Tunisian revenues.

The second clause of the treaty stipulates for France the right of sending before the new French Tribunal to be organized and established in Tunis, conformably to the vote of the Chamber, all cases of litigation, whatever their nature or international character, and to do this under the procedure to be in force, implying consequently the abolition of the Capitulations properly so called.

As corollary to the foregoing stipulations that is to say, to the compulsory transfer of the debt, to the abolition of the Financial Commission, to the establishment of the Tribunal substituting a simple judicial procedure for the existing Capitulations and suppressing the latter-France has the right to organize or reorganize the administration of the public property, and to supervise and direct in the Bey's name the collection of taxes. The treaty, besides, provides a civil list of

700,000fr. a year for the Bey, and future allowances for the princes to the annual amount of 1,300,000fr.

The treaty, as will be seen, constitutes not a simple protectorate, but a kind of diplomatic annexation, which for France has the advantage of not saddling her with the burden involved in annexation—namely, the construc-tion of ports canals, roads, and numberless other obligations, which, now, at least, would be very onerous, but may be caried out when the country's ressources shall have been fully developed. Such is the treaty of the 10th of July, the Parliamentary ratification of which may he deemed a foregone conclusion. The two successive Cabinets have, moreover, taken an almost equal share there-in—the preceding Cabinet in preparing it by skilfe lly-conducted negotiations, by drawing it up, and obtaining the signature, with the Bey's free consent; and the present Cabinet, by pursuing with much tact and patience the delicate negotiations which in Europe have followed the signature of the treaty by conducting them to the present point, where they can present no further real difficulties or give rise to any well-founded objections.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS. The second detachment of the Household Cavalry, a squadron of the 1st Life Guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. R. Talbot, who arrived from Egypt in the Assyrian Monarch on Saturday, marched through London on Sunday, and received an enthusiastic welcome from the hundreds of thousands of people who filled the streets, and a gracious manifestation of interest on the part of members of the Royal Family the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck visiting the Knightsbridge Barracks to witness their re-When the 1st Life Guards Squadron left London on the 1st of August, there were

150 non-commissioned officers and men embarked. Of these nine were killed in action, ten were wounded, sixteen invalided from sickness, and 115 came back in the Assyrian Monarch. The loss of horses was curiously near in point of numbers to the loss of men. There were 127 (121 troopers' horses and six transport horses) taken out; nine were killed in action, six died from wounds, five from exhaustion, and six from disease-a loss of twenty-six, partially made up by six-teen bay remounts that joined at Cairo. Including the 117 of the 1st Life Guards, twenty of the Royal Horse Guards, and 18 belonging to the Staff, there were 189 horses embarked at Alexandria, of which 10 died on the voyage, one of them being Sir Garnet Wolseley's favourite charger. There was but one death among the men during the voyage, that of trooper Shaxted, of the 1st Life Guards, who succumbed to an attack of enteric fever on the 12th inst. The debarcation of the horses was effected with remarkable rapidity, all being landed and comfortably stabled in a long roomy shed on the quay within about three-quarters of an hour after the first horse was led off the ship. Taking advantage of the great height of the Assyrian Monarch 'tween decks, Mr. F. C. Ahlfeldt, the traffic manager of the South West India Docks, provided two large "brows," resembling in shape the railed gangway planks used on river steamboat piers. These large boarded Marines from the Plymouth, Portsmouth, and "ways" were run from the quay to the fore and aft ports of the main deck of the ship, and the horses were walked ashore as quickly as they could be led out of their stalls, those from the lower deck walking up an inclined "way" or "brow" through the unusually large hatchways. In this way the necessity for hoisting the horses in boxes was obviated. Admiral Sir William Mends, director of transports, has communicated to the Dock Company the satisfaction of the commanding officers of the Life Guards and Blues, and also of the Admiralty, with the arrangements made for the landing of the horses and troops.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday morning the band of the Royal Horse Guards having arrived accompanied by men with some led horses from the Albany Barracks for the Blues, the small detachment of that regiment left the docks, leading the sick and scarcely recovered wounded troop horses. An hour afterwards the 1st Life Guards formed up on the quay, and an opportunity was afforded of judging of their appearance. Both men and horses were, on the whole, in much better condition than those of the Blues. There was no flesh to spare, it is true, but the men looked muscular, springy, and full of life, and the bones of the horses were not as a rule so painfully defined. What seemed to run counter to a generally held theory was the good condition of most of the full-flanked, round barrelled, stout, half-bred horses, which seemed to have come through the campaign rather better than their higher-bred companions. This, at least, was true of so many as to be noticeable, whatever the explanation may be. All had undoubtedly picked up greatly on the voyage, and the result proved the soundness of the view Colonel Talbot is said to have taken with regard to their diet, and that, at all events with horses in such condition as these were, it is safe to feed generously even on shipboard. At 20 minutes past 12 the order to march was given, and, preceded by the bands of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), under Mr. Charles Godfrey, the Middlesex Yeomanry band, and the band of the 1st Life Guards, the troops started for inightsbridge. The men wore their white hel mets, loose tunics of red serge, blue trousers, gaiters of the same material swathed round the leg from knee to ankle, and high-low boots-the uniform they had worn throughout the war-and carried water bottles and canvas haversacks. A détour of about a mile had to be made through the docks and all here was quiet, but outside the dock gates there was encountered the forefront of such a demonstrative crowd as only a Royal visit on an occasion of great public interest usually attracts. From this point until Charing-cross was reached the Life Guards moved slowly along a narrow lane kept open by the police in wide thoroughfares that from a little distance seemed packed with people, and the whole way, although in the West-end there were fewer people out of doors, the cheering never ceased. In the East-end the excitement was, even to those who have seen many popu lar demonstrations, surprising. Quite regard less of a pelting downpour of rain that continued until the cavalcade was nearly out of the long line of thoroughfare from the West India Dock to Whitechapel, men, women, and bareheaded girls filled the streets, huzzaing and shouting their welcome, every window was opened and handkerchiefs were waved, boys ran along by the troopers' sides, men tried to shake hands with them, and women would try to pat the horses as they passed. As Aldgate was reached, the sun shone out brightly, and the rest of the way through Leadenhall-street and Cornhill to the Mansion-house, down Queen Victoria-street, along the Embankment and Northumberland-avenue to Trafalgar square, by Pall-mall and up St. James's-street into Piccadilly, and so to Knightsbridge. The club windows, though not crowded, were all occupied, and several of those in Pall-mall were brightened by the presence of ladies. Mr Gladstone, who saw the procession from Lady Ailesbury's house in Pall-mall, was himself cheered. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts had some friends out on the verandah of their house and at Apsleyhose there was a display of flags. From St George's-place to the Knightsbridge Barracks the street was gay with flags and the crowd densely thick.

The company assembled within the new barracks at Knightsbridge included many illustrious and distinguished personages. The Prince of Wales, who, as Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, wore the blue military frock and red-banded cap of a Guards officer, was accompanied by the Princess of Wales and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, with Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke and Miss Knollys in attendance. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were also present, and among the many friends of officers, past present, who came to welcome their returning friends were Colonel Keith Fraser, the Hon. Cecil Duncombe, the Earl of Pembroke, Earl Brownlow, the Countess of Pembroke and her sister the Countess Brownlow, both wearing Guards' colours, dark blue costumes, with ing Guards' colours, dark blue costumes, with scarlet trimmings; the Countess of Caledon, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Gerard Leigh, Lord Charles Bruce, M.P., Colonel Bateson, Colonel Sir Robert Lloyd Lindsay, V.C., the Marquis of Ormonde, Captain Grosvenor, Hon. Charles monde, Lindsay and Miss Violet Lindsay, Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville, the Hon. B. Fitzpatrick, M.P., Colonel and Mrs. Marshall, Captain Tully, etc. It was nearly 3 o'clock before the advanced guard of the home-coming squadron wheeled into the long, narrow barrack yard.
The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, with Colonel C. W. Duncombe, commanding the regiment, went forward to the middle of the ground, line was formed, the Royal salute given, and the men ordered to dismount, Their comrades, waiting in stable dress, ran forward, and, after a hearty shake of the hand, led their horses to the stables. Officers and men marched into the ridingschool, which has been prettily decorated for a dinner to be given by the officers to-night to the whole regiment, and the Prince of Wales then congratulated the squadron on their return, and expressed the pleasure it gave him to know that they had done their duty gallantly and had, by their good conduct in every way, set a fine example of courage and character. The men having been dismissed, his Royal Highness presented each of the officers to the Princess of Wales. Having walked through the stables to see how the horses looked after the rough work they have undergone, the Royal visitors left, and before

long officers and men had begun to settle

down in their old quarters. The 8th Company Royal Engineers arrived at Chatham from Egypt on Sunday evening. The company was brought by special train from Portsmouth, and on arrival at Chatham was met by the High Constable and Court Leet. The High Constable (Mr. H. Jasper), on behalf of the inhabitants of the town, gar the troops a hearty welcome, and expressed the pleasure of the townspeople at seeing them back again. Captain Sidney Smith, who was in command of the company, thanked the High Constable for his kind words of welcome. The march from Chatham station to Brompton Barracks was a most difficult one, in consequence of the immense con-course of people. It is estimated that at least 30,000 people were assembled. The town was fairly decorated, and along the line of route coloured fires were assembled. The reception of the men was of the most hearty description, the crowd of people cheering most lustily. The officers who arrived with the company were Captain Sidney Smith, Mentenant Huleatt, and Lieutenant Vidal, and the officers attached were Lieutenant Cockburn , Warwickshire (late 6th) Regiment, and Surgeon-Major Nash, Army Medical Department. The troops were played to the barracks by five bands.
On Saturday the Inman steamship City of

Paris arrived at Plymouth, having on board

Chatham Divisions—in all more than 600 men. Soon after their arrival the Plymouth divisions were transhipped to the steamtug Trusty, and on the way ashore the men were heartily cheered from the German men-of-war Hertha and Olga and the training brigs when the tug came along side the jetty. Ad-miral Sir Houston Stewart, Commander-in-Chief, and Lieutenant-General Pakenham, commanding the Western District, went on board and cordially greeted Colonel Jones and the officers with him. When the Marines had landed they were addressed in hearty terms by General Pakenham, and then marched through the town to the Marine Barracks and great crowds collected and as the Marines approached volley upon volley of cheering went up and drowned the music. It was with the utmost difficulty that comparative order was preserved, women crying with joy, and men excited by the scene, breaking into the ranks and hailing their relatives or friends. Durnford-street was gay from end to end with flags and festoons, and from the Marine barracks thousands of persons were gathered so closely that further advance was for some time impossible. A scene of singular excite-ment occurred at the barracks. The guard endeavoured to exclude the public, but after a brief struggle without weapons the Marines were for once vanquished and the spectators poured in an irresistible torrent into the grand square along with the Marines. Here the principal inhabitants had already been permitted to gather. The trespassers rushed en masse across the parade out of the reach of the soldiers. Ultimately the gates were barred on the parade, and the men of the Plymouth detachment were then drawn up, and as soon as the Egyptian detachment had struggled through they were drawn up in the same way, and a formal salute was given. Colonel-Commandant Blanckley then advanced to meet Colonel-Commandant Jones, shook him by the hand, and called for three for the Old Corps. When silence had been secured, Colonel - Commandant Blanckley addressed the Corps. In the course of his re-marks he said:—"It is not for us to say we have done well. Let us leave it to the country that honour us. I feel sure that you who have been nobly maintaining the hor the corps would show that you cannot only be but modest. One word more and brave. We have watched your perhave done. formances as they have been daily recorded in the Press, and now I am proud to be able to offer you a most hearty welcome and to wish you all life and happiness to enjoy the honour that the country will say you have richly earned." (Cheers.) A deputation from the

Stonehouse Reception Committee then read a complimentary address and invited the men of the battalion to a banquet, and Colonel Jones replied. The proceeding then terminated and the men were dismissed.

While the hired transports Marathon and Tower-hill were leaving the harbour for Spithead on Saturday morning to make room for the other transports the latter ship went aground on Southsea Beach, near the Castle. She was very light at the time and was under a low pressure of steam. It is also asserted that in consequence of her trim she would not answer her helm. Being caught by a gust of wind she slewed round and was taken on shore by the strong tide. Four Government tugs were despatched to her assistance, and after about an hour she was towed into deep water. The Tower-hill, which is the only one of the transports having twin screws, lost a blade on her homeward voyage, and she will be under the necessity of returning into harbour for repairs. There was also an accident on board the Marathon the same day. A seamon named Palmer, belonging to Liverpool, fell from the foreyard on tothedeck, and sustained such serious injuries that he died on being removed to the local hospital.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. It may be well briefly to describe, says

the Daily News, the state of public business which will confront the House of Commons when it meets to-morrow (Tues-There will, of course, be no ceremonial opening of Parliament. There has been only an adjournment; and though the adjournment has extended over more than two months, members will come together as they do after an Easter or Whitsuntide recess. On Thursday, the 17th of August, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on Tuesday, the 24th of October, he would move: That the consideration of the new Rules of Procedure have precedence of allorders of the day and notices of motion on every day for which they may be set down." There are Bills in various stages on the notice paper, but the carrying of Mr. Gladstone's motion will prevent their coming on. These Bills are the Wages in Public-houses Prohibition Bill, which has already passed through the Lords and is in Committee; the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Cornwall) Bill, which is also in Committee; the Purchase of Railways (Ireland) Bill, and the Markets Regulation Bill, which await their second reading, and are not likely to get it. The notice paper contains three questions for the opening day, which show that the Irish members are not inactive, and that Irish topics will not be allowed to slumber. Biggar of course enters an appearance. has a long and involved question on the paper about the bankruptcy of an officer of the renadier Guards through his Irish rents being several years in arrear, and about the niquity of his commanding officer in refusing to forward a statement of his case to the Secretary of State for War, proposes to ask the Irish Attorney-General for the details of an unseemly altercation alleged to have taken place in court between the members of the Sub-Commission sitting at Portadown. Mr. Tottenham has also a question about what he conceives to be the question about what he court site improper appointment of Mr. Fitzgerald as Court valuer by the County Court judge at Waterford. Mr. Tottenham's question imputes to Mr. Fitzgerald a bias of interest and feeling on behalf of the tenants such as Irish tenants attribute to the valuers generally on behalf of the landlords. Perhaps these two opposite grounds of mistrust neutralise each other, though they may show that it is difficult to find a valuer free from the imputation of bias on one side or the other. When these questions have been asked, and Mr. Gladstone's notice of his intention to move a vote of thanks to our forces in Egypt has been given, his

motion for giving precedence to the Procedure Resolutions will come on and may give occaion to a prolonged debate covering ground members of either side of the House choose to carry it over. On that motion being carried, the House will resume the consideration of the new Rules of Procedure where it was suspended in May. Mr. Marriott's amendment having been rejected, the first Rule of Procedure is before the House as a main question. It runs as follows:—"That when it shall appear to Mr. Speaker or to the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, during any debate, to be the evident sense of the House at the Committee that the greating he House or the Committee, that the question be now put, he may so inform the House or the Committee; and if a motion be made 'that the question be now put,' Mr. Speaker or the Chairman shall forthwith put such question, and if the same be decided in the affirmative the question under discussion shall be put forthwith provided that the question shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a division be taken, unless it shall appear to have been supported by more than two hundred members, or unless it shall appear to have been opposed by less than forty members and supported by more than a hundred members." The closure by a bare majority is therefore subject to two conditions. It cannot be carried by an affirmative vote of fewer than a hundred and one members, and this majority will only suffice when fewer than forty members have opposed it. If more than forty members oppose the putting of the question, more than two hundred members aust support it in order to its being carried. There are nearly fifty amendments on the paper to the first Procedure Resolution, most important of which is that of Mr. Gibson, which adds to the conditions already described the proviso that the motion for putting the question shall not be decided in the affirmaduestion shall appear to have been supported by two-thirds of those present." This is the amendment which some months ago Mr. Gladstone expressed, in a private letter to Sir Stafford Northcoto, his willingness to accept under conditions, however, which were not realised, and the nonfulfilment of which releases Mr. Gladstone from his undertaking, as he himself stated and as Sir Stafford Northcote admitted, shortly before the House adjourned. We should add that on the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the business of the House being read, Mr. Thomas Collins will move that the order be discharged. In the unlikely event of Mr Collins's motion being carried the business of the autumn sittings would be

DRAMATIC NOTES.

(FROM THE "OBSERVER.")

The Merry War, which, after various successful Continental experiences, has now found its way to the Alhambra, proves to have most of the qualities specially needed for the characteristic productions of this theatre. Its story has just sufficient interest to link together the pretty dance tunes of which Herr Strauss's music mainly consists, and to provide some sort of occasion for their introduction. Its chief ballet, which occurs at the commencement of the last act, is as brilliant and striking as need be wished, even by those accustomed to expect much from Alhambra performances of this order. As it was represented on its first night here, the Grand Mili-tary Ballet, arranged by M. Bertrand to the music of Mr. Jacobi, went as smoothly and effectively as though it had been danced very many times in public. So much as this can scarcely be said of The Merry War itself, which was obviously in need of liberal compression as regards its dialogue and of one or two important alterations in the manner of its representation. Its libretto, the English version of which is by Mr. Reece, had too much talk of a not particularly witty kind. Its dra-matis persona, allotted in one or two instances to foreign players, were not always presented in a way intelligible to an English audience. Now, on the Alhambra stage more even than on most others brevity and perspicuity are needed for the unfolding and development of a plot. One grave deficiency was, therefore, found in The Merry War when it was discovered to be lacking in the motive and action and humour which explain themselves readily to careless spectators. Of the story of the piece enough is perhaps said when its subject is described as a conflict between Genoa and Carrara for the services of a certain popular danseuse-a conflict in which the ladies naturally play a prominent part. Prominent amongst its characters is the Countess Violetta, who, on behalf of Carrara, fights against the Genoese under Umberto Spinola, is captured by him, and is tricked into becoming his wife. How Umberto personates the proxy of Violetta's affianced husband, the the proxy of Violetta's allianced husband, the Duke of Limburg; how he gets a comic peasant to appear as the Duke, and disgust Violetta with her supposed spouse; how the peasant's wife grows frantically joyous; and how in the end Violetta is delighted to find whom she has really married-all this need not be told in detail here. There is plenty of good and suitable material in the piece, and this is doubtless now employed to brisker and

more definite effect than it was at first The performance of a play of Shakespeare under the conditions of Saturday night's effort at the Imperial Theatre could not in any case have much interest as the exposition of the comedy in question. At the best it could only be an unlikely undertaking, tolerated as a whole for the sake of one or two of its component parts. The time, moreover, thus chosen for making of Shakespearian drama a corpus vile for the experiments of debutantes and their scratch supporters is by no means propitious, for London playgoers are full just now of reports or experiences of Shakespearian revival conducted in a wholly different spirit, Under these circumstances it is to the credit of Miss Calhoun, the Rosalind of the occasion, that she was able to make as favourable an impression of her general abilities as she did in a trying rôle by no means happily chosen. Neither the young lady's characteristic merits nor her deficiencies as displayed in the comedy of *Tom Taylor* suggested last week that she was fitted to deal with the poetry of life as it was lived in the Forest of Arden She might, perhaps, feel it, especially so far as the love of Rosalind for Orlando is concerned; but there was no evidence of capability to express it. The company supporting Miss Calhoun is assorted as oddly as is usual on such occasions. It includes a ponderous Jaques in Mr. T. Swinbourne, a Celia in Mis-Helen Matthews of more than average merit. and in Mr. Edgar an Oliver of all due brutality.

A little piece called Wedded Bliss, adapted from the French, has during the week been played as the lever de rideau at the Avenue Theatre. It chief characters are, as would be guessed from its title, a husband and wife, whose "bliss" is represented by mutual misunderstanding of the most violent kind. remedy this, an influential relation takes the bold step of casting the pair into prison on a fictitious charge. In confinement, they begin by behaving as unreasonably as they did by behaving as unreasonably as they did while they had their liberty, but after awhile they judiciously make the best of a bad business, discovering in one another virtues and charms which they had overlooked while the; were able to separate on the smallest provo-

The success both of Mr. Thomas Thorne's management generally and of his revival of Money in particular was marked at the Vaudeville last Wednesday evening, where Lord Lytton's comedy was played for the 100th night. On this occasion, also, the opening of a new green room and dressing rooms, carefully designed for the comfort of the company. was celebrated. The members of the com-pany associated with Mr. Thorne, headed by Messrs. William Farren and Henry Neville. took the opportunity to present to him a silver tea-service, together with an illuminated ad-

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No. 21,006.-FOUNDED 1814.

### PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

### Wreat-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24-25, 1882.

THE OPENING SKIRMISH IN THE HOUSE.

The objection on constitutional grounds to the assembling of Parliament after the adjournment, which we mentioned as likely to be raised, was brought forward on the meeting of the House of Commons by Lord Randolph Churchill. It is probable that until a few days ago no thought of this alleged difficulty entered into the mind of anybody actively engaged in public life. Certainly it had not occurred to any of the leading members of the Opposition in the early part of August, when the Prime Minister announced that the House would adjourn till towards the end of October, or, subsequently, when, in spite of this arrangement, the Appropriation Bill was allowed to be carried through all its stages without a protest. The point on which Lord Randolph Churchill insisted germinated, we believe, in the vacation studies of an ingenious lawyer. It looks, at first sight, a telling one; but it lacks the foundation of precedents and decisions which is necessary even to support a point of law. Lord Randolph Churchill denounced as "a grave departhre from constitutional practice" the convocation of the House of Commons for the transaction of business long after the passing of the Appropriation Act. When the Royal Assent had been given to the Appropriation Act, he contended, the business of the session was "absolutely closed." In support of his contention, he cited three very high authorities, Sir George Cornewall Lewis and Sir Erskine May, and the former Speaker, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, now Lord Eversley. Undoubt-edly, these authorities agree in affirming, as Mr. Gladstone himself maintains, that the whole financial arrangements of the year should be included in one Appropriation Bill, which should bring the business of the session to a close. For the security of the control of the House of Commons over the supplies voted from time to time, the Appropriation Act is usually returned from the House of Lords and only brought up to receive the Royal Assent by the Speaker when the prorogation is actually about to be aunounced from the Throne. But is is one thing to admit and to maintain the general expediency and convenience of this arrangement, and quite another thing to assert that between the passing of the Appropriation Act and the close of the session there is an inseparable and inevitable connection. The Prime Minister was able to meet Lord Randolph Churchill's charge with a crushing retort; for if by the unbroken usage of Parliament the business of the session was " absolutely closed " when the Appropriation Act was passed, an ordinary motion for adjournment on Tuesday could not be said to apply an adequate remedy to the

error into which the House, was being led by the Government. If Lord Randolph Churchill really believed that the resumption of the proceedings of the House was unconstitutional, it was his duty to move for an address to the Crown praying that Parliament be prorogued. But there are other and more conclusive arguments against Lord Randolph Churchill's contention. It is not the fact that there are no precedents for an adjournment after the passing of the Appropriation Act. There is one strikingly parallel case, which Mr. Gladstone quoted, but to which Lord Randolph Churchill did not refer, though Mr. Gorst, with more courage than logic, described it as the strongest precedent against the Government. In 1820, the House of Commons, after the Appropriation Bill was passed, adjourned for a month; met, transacted business, and again adjourned; and on two subsequent occasions went through the same process. Three successive adjournments and assemblings between the passing of the Appropriation Act and the prorogation were then allowed without challenge on constitutional grounds. It requires Mr. Gorst's microscopic eye for "points" to discover even the semblance of a difference in principle between the present adjourned session and that of 1820. But, says Mr. Gorst, the Ministry in 1820 did not dare to bring any Government business before the House, and thus in substance recognised the constitutional doctrine for which Lord Randolph Churchill contends. A more unfortunate attempt to get rid of a difficulty by ignoring the facts was never made. The House of Commons adjourned from time to time in the autumn of 1820 because the House of Lords was then engaged upon one of the most extraordinary of Ministerial measures-the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline. The Lower House was kept formally in session in order to be prepared to receive the Bill after it had passed the Upper House and to enter upon the discussion of it. As a matter of fact, the House of Commons never had an opportunity of dealing with the Bill, although it was read a third time in the House of Lords; but this was not on account of any constitutional objection to the adjourned session, for, as we have said, the point never suggested to itself any member of the Opposition at the time. The Bill was abandoned because the Ministry found, by the divisions on the se-

to the ordinary arrangements of business. The Daily News says: —Sir Stafford Northcote, to do him justice, did not throw much heart into his support of Lord Randolph Churchill. He was evidently forced into the position which he took up on Tuesday. His noble friend was not to be talked into quiescence, and was deter-

cond and third readings, that the measure

was rapidly losing support. Lord Liver-pool, however, declared that if the majo-

rity for the Bill had not largely fallen off

it would have been sent down in due

course to the other House, where un-

doubtedly it would have been considered

in the usual way. But this is not all.

The House of Commons, while awaiting

the result of the proceedings of the House

of Lords, did transact business from time

to time on re-assembling after each ad-

journment, receiving petitions and actually

dividing upon motions. It is impossible

to distinguish in principle between the

proceedings of the adjourned House in

1820 and the business of the Procedure

Resolutions. Mr. Gladstone's refutation

of Lord Randolph Churchill's constitutional

argument was complete, though we cannot

follow him in his attempts to show that the

adjournment to an autumn session is pre-

ferable on grounds of practical convenience

mined to," walk his own wild road whither that led him," and, as Sir Stafford Northcote could not venture to throw him over, and was not willing to lead, he had nothing else to do but to follow, with more or less reluctant steps. The Conservative party as a whole did not show to great advantage in Tuesday's discussions, and perhaps the Conservative leader showed to least advantage of all.

TURNING THE TABLES. In the beginning of our era the heathen tortured the Christian. In the nineteenth century the Christian tortures the heathen. Christian missionaries exposed themselves to pain and death in savage lands. Now

they inflict them there:—
A telegram from Sierre Leone gives us an account of the trial, conviction, and sentence of four wretches, who by some unfortunate accident got into the employment of the Church Missionary Society, for the wilful murder of a young native servant girl of theirs at Onitsha, on the Niger. These people—William John and John Williams, and their wives-tied together two runaway native girls, and subjected them to the mos barbarous whipping at their own hands and at those of any well disposed neighbour who might be willing to contribute his passing stroke. The girls were then exposed naked in a broiling sun, and pepper was rubbed into their wounds. The fiends who inflicted these tortures were convicted, not of murder, of which they were morally guilty, but of manslaughter. They were sentenced, Williams and his wife to twenty years' penal servitude, John to eighteen and a half years' penal servitude, he having been already in prison a year and a half, and his wife to two years' imprison-ment with hard labour. The most shocking element in the case is not that monsters of cruelty could be found to perpetrate the ini-quity now tardily and insufficiently punished. These cruel sports of nature now and then present themselves, and until they have committed the crimes which display their character, that character is not easily detected. The most terrible feature in the business is that fifteen years have passed between the offence and its punishment; the neighbours having been themselves so implicated in the misdeed as to make conclusive evidence difficult. The depravity of an entire community is more terrible than the extremest wickedness in one or two individuals. But for the courage and exertions of one man, Mr. Haarstroop, the now convicted criminals would be still at large and, it may be, in the service of the Church Missionary Society.—Daily News.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON. Under the heading of "Letters to Eminent Persons" "Kosmos" addresses Sir Henry Thompson in the last number of the World. In this letter he says :- An inflexible total abstainer, and now very nearly a complete vegetarian, you have one of the best cellars and cuisines in London. A gourmet in the true sense of the word, you are one of the few Amphitryons who convey the idea to their guests that a dinner, such as you understand it, is an essential part of a liberal education.

The social genius of the age is that of a bright eclecticism. Some years ago it was reproachfully said of society, in the words of a famous and deceased tailor, that it was a "little The fusion may now be regarded as mixed. complete, and the mixture is, on the whole harmonious and artistic. You have illustrated this process with great felicity, and you are one of the men to whose pleasing examples its wide diffusion is largely due. Few persons have travelled more extensively outside the limits of their avocation. In every quarter you have made incursions, and returned victorious from the intellectual sortie. You have painted some charming pictures; you write a clear incisive style. Your wife was write a clear incisive style. one of the most accomplished of musicians. Your daughter is not the least distinguished of lady artists, and has a scientific and historical acquaintance with pictures, exemplified in a handbook, which is without a rival for skill in execution and practical usefulness. You may, therefore, fairly claim to have improved, so far as an individual can, the general culture and the higher social civilisation of our time. The opportunities you have enjoyed have been considerable, and you have turned them to the best account for the embellishment and delight of existence. Such a man is a henefactor to his species. What more can a benefactor to his species. What more can be said, unless, inded, it be the expression of a hope that as he has gladdened and improved them in life, so he may emancipate them from the thraldom of unspeakable horrors in death?

The connection between the Power and the wish to give pleasure to the living, and the desire to ameliorate the condition of the dead, seems to be characteristic of the cultivated surgeon. Mr. Seymour Haden is one of the first of living etchers, and does not impress those who meet him at dinner as the ort of person whose heart is wholly given to the gloomy mysteries of the charnel. like yourself, he has made the disposal of the bodies of the dead a subject of special study. He is not a cremationist, but he believes in the virtues of flowers and wicker baskets, and some years ago he wrote an account, so gentle and poetic, of a funeral conducted upon those æsthetic principles, that if there had been a touch or two prophetic of an impending tragedy one might have mistaken it for the narrative of a marriage. In fact, as Shelley said of the burial-ground at Rome, it made one in love with death. Cremation cannot claim this peculiar charm. None the less it is not only more desirable in itself, but more suited to the temper and thought of the time, than the æsthetic sepulture of Mr. Haden. The main argument against consuming the bodies of the dead by fire is the danger that cases of poisoning might sometimes pass undetected. But surely the resources of science would be equal to the task of inventing a process by which the bodily vessel that receives the poison should be spared the flames? The general recognition of cremation as the most humane, civilised, and healthful method for the disposal of the dead, and its ultimate

triumph, are merely questions of time. The fact is often ignored that, independently of its physical recommendations, it has a specific, if to a certain extent a speculative, attraction for a public steeped in the ideas of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. It will not only save us from torture in death, not only minimise the risk of disease, the infection of which comes from decaying animal matter, but will give greater definiteness to life. Mors ultima linea rerum, and in proportion as men and women know that when the breath has left their body certain and almost instantaneous physical annihilation awaits them, existence will seem a more compact, and certainly not a less satisfactory, affair. The knowledge that the mortal frame will, in a few minutes, be reduced to dust and ashes will help and console the imagination. The feelings which the prospect of immortality awakes will always differ in different temperaments. But there is no reason to suppose that the desire for the boon is likely to grow, as the complexities and exigencies of life increase. The soul which sighs for rest-rest only, not more life and fuller—may be par-doned, and the symbol of this rest may be seen in the peaceful urn wherein the silent

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. - The Times understands that the following have been appointed to serve on the committee to inquire into the working of the Army Medical Department:—Lord Morley (chairman), Admiral Sir William Mends, Major-General Hawley, Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, Sir William M'Cormac, and the Assistant Director of Supplies and transports. gentlemen not sitting upon this side of the to attain a higher point still.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY. THE COURSE OF BUSINESS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at twenty-five past four o'clock, when Earl Granville and Lord Northbrook occupied the Ministerial benches, and the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Carnarvon sat on the Opposition bench. About 30 Peers were present. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold sat on the cross-benches, and the Grand Duke of Hesse occupied a seat in the

EARL GRANVILLE said : I beg to give notice that on Thursday next I shall have the honour to move a vote of thanks to the commanders and officers and men of her Majesty's forces in Egypt, and that the House adjourn until November 10, there being no business to bring before their lordships.

The Marquis of Salisbury gave notice that in consequence of the noble Lord's intention not to furnish any explanation on the policy of the Government in Egypt, he would put a question to the Ministry on Thursday, after the proposed vote of thanks. The House then rose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

THE ADJOURNED SESSION.

The House re-assembled this afternoon for the adjourned Session. The Speaker took the chair at a quarter to four. There was a good attendance of right hon, and hon, members, both front benches being we'l filled.

NEW MEMBERS. Mr. Shaw, introduced by Mr. Stansfeld and Sir M. Wilson, took the oath and his seat for Halifax; and Mr. Craig-Sellar, who was brought up by Lord R. Grosvenor and Lord Kensington, took the oath and his seat for

Haddington Burghs. A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION. Lord R. Churchill, who was greeted with cheers on his re-appearance after a severe illness, rose in his place at the corner of the front Opposition bench below the gangway, and said:—I rise, Sir, to move that this House do now adjourn. I have to call the attention of the House, Sir, with great respect, to a grave departure from Constitutional practice, which is now occurring by the fact of this House, being now re-assembled for the purpose of deliberating on the proposals of the Government at a period long subsequent to the Royal assent having been given to the Appropriation Act, and the business of the ssion having been thereby absolutely closed (cheers). It is in order to prevent the continuance of so grave an irregularity, and to suggest to the House a protest, remedy, and safeguard against the attempt on the part of the Prime Minister, or any future Prime Minister, to disregard vital and well-established principles of Parliamentary Government, that propose to move that the House do now adjourn (laughter). The noble Lord proceeded to say that, if he had been in his place before the House adjourned, he should at that time have called attention to the impropriety of this prolonged adjournment. The Prime Minister had said there were precedents for it; but he joined issue with him in this. It had been the invariable practice of the House of Commons never to part with the Appro-priation Bill until the business of the Session had been, to all intents and practically concluded (hear, hear). When they parted with that Bill they extinguished all control and supervision over the public moneys. Sir Erskine May had written:-"The Resclutions of the Committee of Supply are reserved until all the supplies for the service of the year have been granted, when they

are embraced in the Appropriation Act at the

troduce any clause of appropriation into a Bill

and of the Session; and it is irregular to in-

passing through Parliament at any earlier period;" and again, "When the Appropriation Bill has passed both Houses, and is about to receive the Royal assent, it is returned into the charge of the Commons until that House is summoned to attend her Majesty or the Lords Commissioners in the House of Lords for the prorogation of Parliament When it is carried up by the Speaker to the Bar of the House of Peers, and there received by the Clerk of Parliament for the Royal assent." This was also laid down by the highest authority known to Parliament, the late Sir Geo. Cornwall Lewis. He (Lord R. Churchill) had searched through the Records of the House and had found no precedents for its ever parting with its right to withhold supplies from the Crown, so long as it continued its deliberations. (Cheers.) From the days of the Plantagenets the Commons had always jealously insisted that all the aids to the Crown, after receiving the assent of the other House, should be returned into their keeping, and be submitted by their Speaker for the Royal assent, when, and only when, all grievances should have been heard, and in the opinion of the House redressed. (Cheers.) The noble lord pointed to some examples in former reigns of the singular jealousy of the Commons in this nd their strong determination not to part with their only shield of defence against Monarchical or Ministerial tyranny. (Loud cheers.) Although, as a rule, it was unprofitable to speculate upon motives, in the present instance the motives of Her Majesty's Government in adopting this unconstitutional step were well known. Had Parliament been prorogued in August in the usual manner, and summoned again in October, there must have been a long debate upon the Address in reply to the Royal Speech-a course which would, no doubt, have been inconvenient to the present Ministry. Her Majesty's Government had entrapped the House of Commons into the first recorded instance of a departure from this vital Constitutional custom in order to avoid a statement of popular grievances. (Cheers.) Even though the Angel Gabriel occupied the Prime Minister's seat on the

Treasury bench, the House of Commons should not, under these most favourable auspices, relinquish one jot or one tittle of its rights and privileges. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. GLADSTONE, who was received with loud Ministerial cheers, said: Mr. Speaker, I have to express my own satisfaction, and am sure the satisfaction of the House on seeing the noble Lord again in his place, after what, I am afraid, has been a tedious, if not a severe, illness. I have to thank the noble Lord for having kindly given me, a few hours since, notice of a Motion that he was about to make on the subject. The speech of the noble Lord, Sir, I will say in certain parts of it, might have been with perfect propriety as warmly cheered on this side of the louse as in his own immediate neighbourhood (hear, hear). I am ready, were it called in question, to defend to all extrimeties the conduct of Mr. Shaw Lefevre in the matter with which the noble lord has dealt, but that matter has no connection whatever with the subject that is now before The question touched by the conduct of Mr. Shaw Lefevre is whether the whole drafts of the year should or should not, as a matter of regular practice, be associated together in one and the same Appropriation Bill, and I will venture to say that there is no man who has oftener impressed upon the House, and I might say who has oftener wearied the House, with laying before them the essential importance of dealing with the financial affairs of the year as one matter under one comprehensive Bill, than the humble person who has now the honour of

addressing you. Let us, therefore, now, sir,

dispense altogether, and dismiss from our

memories, and clear from the matter now be-

fore us, these references to Mr. S. Lefevre,

which have nothing whatever to do with the

question-(cheers)-but which bear upon a

question exceedingly important, and a question

to which I must say I have often witnessed

with regret a very great indifference among

House (laughter); but with regard to which I am very glad to see that on the present occasion, although it has no connection with the subject of the debate, their minds are fully alive to its momentous character. That is so far au fait. Now, Sir, with regard to the censure of the noble Lord, I must observe that it was passing censure, not upon the Go-vernment but upon the House (hear, hear.) The course taken by the House in August last was not a course taken unawares. It was not a course taken by a thin and empty Ho se, without notice, but by a full Honse. At a very considerable period before the adjournment, unless my memory greatly deceives me, I announced to the House, on the part of the Government, the course that we intend to pursue; that we though the subject of Procedure ought not to be handed over to the next year or the next session; and that having examined what should be the most convenient methods of approaching it, we were disposed to think that the most convenient method would be that we should wind up the ordinary business in the ordinary way and could then adjourn the House for a considerable p iod to enable members to refresh them; ves after the severe labours they had undergone, and then met again for the purpose of considering Procedure. Well, Sir, is this censure deserved, or is it not? I my observe that, if it is not deserved, the Motion of the noble Lord appears to me to be wholly out of place and quite unequal to the purpose which it contemplates. (Hear.) The doctrine of the noble lord is that the passing of the Appropriation Act and the Prorogation are inseparably connected; and he therefore interferes with a Motion at this particular moment in order to prevent the House from transacting other business, and to maintain this inseparable connection. (Laughier.) The inseparable connection is not maintained by moving the adjournment of the House. (Hear, hear.) It is quite evident that if there be anything in the principle laid down by the noble lord, the Motion which he should have made is not a Motion for the adjournment of the House, which leaves the matter as open as before the adjournment, but one praying for the proroga-tion of the House, in order to maintain that connection which the noble lord takes to be so vital and essential. The Premier, in conclusion, showed that there was a precedent for the present meeting of Parliament in what occurred in 1820.

Sir Stafford Northcote supported Lord R. Churchill's motion, which, however, was rejected by 209 to 142 votes. The Parnelli'o members voted with the

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT. Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that on Thursday he would move a vote of thanks to the commanders, officers, and men of her Majesty's forces in Egypt.
Sir Wilfurd Lawson intimated that he would

move the previous question. THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. GRAY. Mr. GLADSTONE moved the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the imprisonment of Mr. Gray, an Irish member, and announced that the Government intended in the course of the Session to present a bill to amend the powers conferred upon the Judges with respect

to the imprisonment of persons guilty of contempt of Court. motion was agreed to without a divi-

sion. THE RULES OF THE HOUSE. Mr. GLADSTONE next moved that priority be given to the Bill to amend the Rules of the House, reserving to the Government the right to alter certain clauses of the measure.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT. In reply to several questions put by Sir

STAFFORD NORTHGOTE, Mr. GLADSTONE said the correspondence on Egyptian Affairs would be presented to the House within the next five days, and would include the despatches exchanged during the greater part of September. With regard to the Government policy in Egypt, the situation had been considerably modified, the affairs of the country having been in the hands of England, her Majesty's Ministers being no longer bound, as they were six months ago, by engagements accruing from the relations which then existed. There remained, nevertheless, various delicate questions which would come up for solution, and which presented serious difficulties. He did not anticipate that he would be able to introduce a complete measure on the subject during the present session, but the leader of the Opposition would have ample opportunity to criticise the policy of the Government. No statement had yet been prepared with regard to the cost of the expedition. The expenses, however, so far as the Indian Con-tingent was concerned, would not materially exceed the original vote of credit.

The Premier's resolution was adopted, and the House adjourned.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, TUESDAY. The Queen walked out yesterday morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse. The Grand Duke of Hesse, with the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse, left the Castle yesterday for London, attended by M. Muther. Viscount Bridport attended his Royal Highness as far Ballater, where a guard of honour of the Seaforth Highlanders (the Duke of Albany's) received the Grand Duke of Hesse at the station. In the afternoon her Majesty drove with Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught. Lord Carlingford and the Hon. Victor Spencer had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

The Duchess of Cambridge has given a donation of £200 to the fund for aged and dis-A marriage, says the Post, is arranged between Viscount Curzon, eldest son of Earl and Countess Howe, and Lady Georgiana

Churchill, fifth daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. Viscountess Combernere and Hon. Mrs. Hunter arrived at Warrior-square, St. Leonards-on-Sea, on Tuesday, from Brighton.
Lord and Lady Mount Temple and Miss de Burgh arrived at their residence in Great Stanhope-street from Broadlands on Tuesday

afternoon. An unfortunate accident took place at Brechin Castle on Tuesday, to the second son of the Earl of Dalhousie, aged three years. He was playing in the breakfast-room when he fell, and by an unaccountable mishap broke the bone of his left thigh about halfway down. Two medical men from Brechin were soon in attendance and the limb was set.

The Earl and Countess of Dalhousie are at present in England, but by good fortune the lowager Countess of Dalhousie is staying at

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH October, which began favourably for farmers, has not realized its promise. Heavy showers, drenching the land and flooding the grass fields, have (the Sussex Advertiser remarks) interrupted wheat sowing and autumn ploughing, and put agricultural arrangements out of gear altogether. Grass continues plentiful, as plentiful, in fact, as stock to eat it is scanty. Roots are producing heavy crops, some of which are already being taken for storing. There are more complaints again of potato disease, and moreover the land has become too wet for raising potatoes. Hop-growers who took advantage of the first good prices have now reason to regret their rashness. The first prices were good, but they have improved since, and evidently, hav-ing left the farmers' hands, they are destined ARABI'S DEFENCE.

DISCOVERY OF IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS. The Cairo correspondent of the Standard

elegraphed on Tuesday night :-Acting upon instructions given to him by Arabi, Mr. Broadley has succeeded in securing the whole of Arabi's private papers, consisting of letters from members of the Khedive's family, confidential advices from the Sultan, minutes of meetings of the Egyptian Cabinet at Cairo and Alexandria, and many other documents of the very highest impor-These have been initialed by Sir Charles Wilson, and deposited at the British Agency. The mos important of these documents are letters from Sheik Mahmoud Essaad, who was a member of the Turkish mission, and chief depositary of the Sultan's Pan-Islamic designs. These letters deeply com-promise the Porte.

The task of getting possession of these papers was one of no ordinary difficulty, as the Egyptian Government were aware of their existence, and were also endeavouring to lay hands on them. Their researches, however, although most minute, had fai' to discover their hiding-place. Mr. Broadley was accompanied in his reresches by Arabi's son. Many of the docun at had been secreted by Arabi's wife.
Nowthat these documents are safe in the hands of the Counsel, it is considered probable that Arabi will himself insist upon a full investiga-tion, even if the Egpytian Government are inclin d to stay proceedings. He states that he fully recognises that the future of Egypt now depends upon England, and considers therefore, that it is the duty of this country to sift thoroughly all events connected with the National Movement, in order to be able to judge as to the real motives of the various actors on both sides .- The incident of the discovery of these most important ducuments confirms a statement in a letter which I re-ceived this morning from a trustworthy correspondent at Constantinople, to the effect that Faadri Bey, the sole member of the Turkish mission remaining here, has been instructed by the Sultan to use his utmost influence to prevent public proceedings being taken against Arabi. Another question demanding inquiry is the treatment of the prisoners. Some of the female relatives of these men have been subjected to gross indignities by the palace eunuchs.—The Duke of Connaught to-day took part at a meeting of Egyptian Masons, and was installed Grand Warden of the Lodge of Egypt. He also paid a visit to the Arab wounded in Lady Strangford's Hospital.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

The grand banquet to the 2d Life Guards took place on Tuesday evening in the Riding-school of the Cavalry Barracks at Spital, Windsor. The Mayor (Mr. J. Devereux) presided, and the guests, who numbered about 530, included Prince Christian, Colonel Ewart Colonel Ferguson, the members of the Corporation, the Rev. A. Robins, Chaplain, Major Townsend, Mr. R. Richardson Gardner, M.P., Colonel Gordon, Major Curzon, Captain Wake, Mr. Thorton, and the Rev. S. Hawtrey. The Riding-school was very prestily decorated. The toasts of "The Queen" and "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members nk with enthu-The toast of the evening, proposed by the Mayor, was the health of "Colonel Ewart, the officers, and non-commissioned officers, and men of the 2d Life Guards. Colonel Ewart returned hearty thanks for the toast, and dwelt upon the pride which it gave him to command the regiment, whose conduct and discipline throughout the campaign had been most exemplary. The toast of two Houses of Parliament" was responded to by Mr. Richardson Gardner, M.P. During the evening the band of the regiment played a selection of music under the direction of

Mr. Winterbottom, the bandmaster.
The banquet to the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), which was to have taken place on Tuesday night, was unavoidably postponedtill the following day owing to the marquee, erected in the square of the Albany Barracks, being blown down during the gale of Monday. The small contingent of the 24th Middlesex

Post Office) Rifle Volunteers, who formed he Army Post Office Corps in Egypt, reached London on Tuesday, and on their way from the Waterloo Station to the Tower had a very hearty popular reception, while at the General Post Office, where they stopped for a few minutes, Mr. Fawcett was waiting to give them a few kindly words of welcome. Owing to a delay in getting their baggage out of the City of Paris, they had to stay a night at Portsmouth, and did not get to London until the afternoon. There were crowds of people both inside the Waterloo Station and the street waiting to see them, and on the platform were Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor, commanding the Post Office Voluncers, Major Kane, of the Buffs, Adjutant of the Corps, and other officers. The men looked well, and, with the exception of a little trouble caused by bad water, have on the whole en-joyed good health. They had their white helmets on, but wore the dark gray cloth uniform of the corps, instead of the thin jackets they had in Egypt. The contingent, under the command of Captain Sturgeon, the Army Posimaster, and Lieutenant Viall, Assistant Army Postmaster, consisted of four sergeants. four corporals, and 38 privates, of whom all have returned but six—a corporal and two men left at Cairo and file of men at Alexandria. Altogether 100 men from the corps enlisted into the First-class Army Reserve for this service. but it was not thought necessary to call them all out. By a special clause in the form of attestation, on joining the Army reserve they had the guarantee of the Secretary of State for War that within six months after the proclamation of peace they should be allowed to leave the colours in order to return to their occupations in the Postal Department. Headed by the fife and drum bands of their regiment and of the East and West India Dock Company and followed by a muster of the Post Office Volunteers in undress uniform, they marched along Stamundress uniform, they marched along Stam-ford-screet, over Blackfriars-bridge, and via Ludgate-hill, the Old Bailey, and Newgate-street, to the General Post Office, where, having been formed in line in one of the corridors, they were addressed by the Postmaster-General, among those present being Mr. Stevenson A. Blackwood, C.B., Secretary to the Post Office, Mr. Algernon Turnor, Mr. Langton, Mr. Fischer, Mr. Rea, Captain Car-din, Mr. Mitford, Mr. Churchill, and other o icials. Mr. Fawcett, in welcoming the officers and men back, remarked that it seemed but yesterday since he had the pleasure of saying a few words to them when they were on the point of leaving to undertake very important duties in a distant land. He had then wished them a safe and speedy return, and he was delighted for their sake and for the sake of the country that both wishes had been realized. They were to be congratulated on their safe return, and the country was to be congratulated on the speedy and most suc-cessful termination of the war in which we had lately been engaged. He was delighted to be able to tell them that on all sides he had heard their conduct spoken of in terms of the warmest comment tion. He had also heard on all sides of the importance of the services they had rendered to the Army, and he believed this experiment of sending a Post Office Corps with an English army in the field had been so successful that it would be always repeated whenever unfortunately it might be necessary for us to engage in hostilities. He could not describe the way in which they had done their duty better than in the words in a report by their commanding officer, Captain Sturgeon, who said that all the men

without a single exception, had discharged

their duty, often under trying circumstances,

with cheerful willingness. It was impossible

all accounts which had reached the department of the manner in which their duties had been performed, he was sure that Captain Sturgeon had not said one word more than was justly their due. He trusted that when they had enjoyed a short rest after their arduous duties they would return to their work and discharge their duties with as much assiduity and ability as they had shown before they left, for it was, he thought, most important they should prove that doing outside work, such as they had lately been engaged in, would not in the slightest degree interfere with the performance of their duties in the administration of that department. After expressing his conviction that if ever again called on to do similar work they would do it with as much advantage to those they

had to serve and with equal credit to themselves, Mr. Fawcett took occasion to ascribe the credit of suggesting that a Post Office Corps should be sent to the field to Colonel Du Plat Taylor. A few words of welcome and commendation having been spoken to the men by Mr. Stevenson Blackwood, Colonel Taylor told them it was the intention of the regiment to entertain them at dinner on some night in this week shortly to be announced. Amid much cheering the contingent then marched out of the building and proceeded through Cheapside, past the Mansion-house, and along King William-street and Eastcheap, to the Tower, where they are to remain in barracks for two

The Chatham Detachment of Royal Marines who went through the Egyptian campaign arrived at Chatham on Tuesday amid great public rejoicings. On reaching the barracks they were inspected by the Duke of Edinburgh, who was accompanied by his son Prince Alfred. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at the Chatham Railway Station by special train, having come from Eastwell-park. The High Constable of Chatham and Court Lect were present at the railway station to welcome the Duke, and the High Constable (Mr. H. Constable) presented him with an address. A number of naval and military officials were also present to receive his Royal Highness, among them being Vice-Admiral Rice, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore; Admiral Watson, Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard; Major-General Adair, Deputy-Adjutant General Royal Marine Forces; General Monck, in command at Chatham; and Captain Lord Walter Kerr, R. N. The Marines landed at the Dockyard, and reached the barracks about half-past twelve, passing through a crowd of several thousand spectators, who loudly cheered the troops as they marched along. The barrack-square was decorated, and there was a pretty triumphal arch over the gateway. Unfortunately, the weather was very unfavourable. When the men reached the barracks they were inspected by his Royal Highness, who after-wards addressed them. He gave them a hearty welcome home, and referred to the conspicuous part they had played in the cam-paign, telling them they had added further

honours to their corps, which was previously distinguished for its gallantry. Colonel-Commandant Hunt, A.D.C., then called upon the men to give three cheers for the Duke of Edinburgh, "similar cheers," said the gallant colonel, "to those you gave at Tel-el-Kebir." The cheers were very heartily given. The men were also addressed by Major-General Adair and Colonel-Comman of whom spoke in high terms of their gal-lantry. The High Constable then presented, on behalf of the inhabitants of Chatham, an address of welcome to the troops, for which Colonel Jones, who commanded the battalion, returned thanks. The men afterwards sat down to a banquet which had been provided for them. The Duke of Edinburgh left Chatham about about half-past three under a Royal salute. The detachment consisted of ten officers and about 330 non-commissioned officers and men. The officers were Colonel Jones, Captain Blaxland, Captain Burrowes, Captain Coffin, Captain Cross, Captain Edye, Lieutenant Plumb, Lieutenant Money, Lieutenant Roach, and Lieutenant Harvest.

### POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

In each of the three divisions taken in tho House of Commons on Tuesday night—the first on Lord R. Churchill's Motion for the adjournment of the House, and the others in connection with the Premier's proposal to give precedence to the Government's Procedure Rules-the Irish members voted, almost without exception, against the Government, Mr. Parnell and Mr. M'Carthy leading them into the Opposition lobby. Not only the Land League members, but several of the moderate section of the Third Party, such as Mr. M'Coan, went with their colleagues against the Government, as did also Mr. J. Cowen. Mr. E. Dwyer Gray was present in his place, and took part in the divisions. Mr. Mellor was accidentally shut out from voting in favour of Mr. Gladstone's Resolution.

The Government will not material modification of the First Rule as it now stands; but it is inferred from Mr. Gladstone's language last night that they would agree to any change which would meet the general sense of the House, and would not seriously impair the value of the Rule. It is probable that steps will be taken to obtain from the moderate supporters of the Government an expression of opinion in favour of some relaxation of the Resolution. The expectation among members on both sides undoubtedly is that some compromise will be

arranged. The length of the Autumn Session depends entirely on the course of the Government with regard to the First Rule. Should anything in the nature of compromise be adopted, it is elieved that the prorogation will take place in less than a month; but if the Cloture Resolution is to be fought out in its present form

the Session will last six or seven weeks. We believe that the Irish members, though they have not adopted any formal resolution on the subject, will support a Cloture by a simple majority in preference to a Cloture by

majority of two to one. The War Office and the Admiralty have not yet received all the details necessary to en-able them to estimate the precise cost of the war in Egypt, but from the information already obtained it is believed that it will be close on four millions. This is exclusive of the expense of the Army of Occupation and of the Indian Contingent.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "THE WORLD.")

Apartments for the occupation of the young Princes have been taken at the Beau Rivage Hotel, Ouchy; the large suite on the first floor, with the long balcony over the terrasse, being engaged. A better selection could scarcely have been made, as in Lausanne there is nothing very tempting in the shape of hotels-the Gibbon being old and musty, and the Richemont inconvenient, whilst both are too far from the lake whereas at Ouchy their Royal Highnesses will find everything they can possibly desire—boating, fishing, and a splendid garden to ramble about in at their leisure; and Lausanne is very accessable, especially by the funiculaire railway,

which goes up in five minutes. The difference of character between the Prince of Wales's two sons was very remarkably evidenced at a dinner given in their honour in Queensland by the Arthur Kennedy. Prince Albert Victor was silent and thoughtful, Prince George all vivacity. The waiters were all Chinamen: and whenever the Governor was not looking, Prince George gave hard tugs at their pigtails. The Chinamen, with true Oriental politeness, maintained an imperturbable

gravity. Just as the Lydian Monarch was steaming past Gravesend, a small boat was seen making towards the steamer, and, regardless to pay them a higher compliment, and, from

Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 21,007.-FOUNDED 1814.

### PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

#### NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

### AGreat-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25-26, 1882.

MR. GLADSTONE'S NEW RULES. The meeting of Conservative members which was held at the Carlton Club on Wednesday was practically an act of revoltagainst Sir Stafford Northcote's leadership; and indeed, against the conduct of business by the front Opposition Bench as a whole. It had instantaneous effect. Sir Stafford Northcote and his colleagues have consented to follow. The proceedings of the House of Commons in the morning sitting on Wednesday have diminished the hope of any speedy despatch of the business for which it has been called together. The debate on the Closure resolution was opened by Sir H. D. Wolff, who moved to omit the words which give "the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House" the same power of putting the closure in motion as is given to the Speaker. Mr. Gladstone refused to accept the amendment for the obvious reason that the opportunities for obstruction are greater when the House is in Committee than they are when the Speaker is in the Chair. In a debate of the House a member can speak but once; in a debate in Committee he can make as many speeches question as he pleases. The amendment was not one which promised a very lively discussion; but it soon became evident that antagonism to Mr. Playfair was to be brought into it. Lord John Manners, however, started the question, which ran through the debate, as to the powers to be given to chairmen of the proposed Standing Committees; and Sir Richard Cross, reminding Mr. Gladstone of his promise to consider the regulations under which occasional Chairmen of Committee were appointed, demanded to have these proposals at once, before the House divided on Sir H. Wolff's amendment. There was no reason for making this demand. The resolution expressly dealt with the powers of the Speaker and the Chairman for the time being of the Committee of the whole House. Mr. Dodson, however, announced that on consideration of Mr. Raikes's amendment, should be made. The concession was in

which stands next, some statement about the Chairmen of Standing Committees vain. A little later in the debate Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government would accept Mr. Raikes's amendment which limited the power of originating the closure to the Chairman of Ways and Means. At the same time he promised to provide a simple way in which the House could control the appointment of substitutes for the Chairman, and said that he would at the same time consider, what power they should have in respect of the Closure. This concession satisfied Mr. Raikes, who prominently dissociated himself from the course taken by his party, and complained of the aspersions which had been thrown on an office he once held. It soon became evident, however, that any concession the Government might make would be only the occasion for fresh objections. Lord Randolph Churchill flungout the stanuard of indiscriminate resistance to all and everything the Government proposed, and Sir Stafford Northcote immediately took service under his leadership. He objected to Mr. Raikes's amendment now that the Government had adopted it. His contribution to the wisdom that the discussion had evoked was that a couple of resolutions should be framed-one dealing with the business of the House when sitting with the Speaker in the Chair, the other applying to the House when in Committee. Mr. Gladstone's reply to this feeble suggestion was that, as it was now clear that the resolution was to be met by an obstructive use of all the forms of the House, its division into two would simply necessitate the fighting of the whole battle twice over. The Opposition then fell back on mere obstruction. Lord Folkestone was put up to stammer and struggle through a speech of a quarter of an hour, and end by moving the adjournment of the debate. Thus the time was occupied, the division on the question of adjournment was being taken when the quarter to six was reached, and as soon as it had been announced that the adjournment had been defeated by 199 to 136, the debate stood adjourned by the rules of the House. Such has been the first day's work on the amendments to the Government proposals. In a whole morning's sitting the first amendment is not nearly disposed of. Omitting mere repetitions there are between thirty and forty amendments to the first rule on the paper besides Sir Stafford Northcote's motion for its entire rejection when all the amendments have been discussed and disposed of. In voting for the adjournment motion on Wednesday, the whole Conservative party. with a large contingent of Irish members deliberately adopted the policy which Mr. Gladstone described with perfect fairness as that of meeting the resolutions, not by argument and reasoning, but by the obstructive use of the forms of the House.

The Standard says :- The Leader of the Opposition contended on Wednesday, with some show of justice, that the Government scheme was even now incomplete, that nobody knew how they would carry it out in Committee, and that in asking the House to sanction the first Rule before they were fully instructed on this point they were asking for a blank cheque to fill up for what amount and in favour of what persons they pleased. Mr. Gladstone, however, declined to accept the suggestion of Sir Stafford Northcote to divide the question into two parts, though the Speaker last year had recognised the necessity for doing so. He did not pretend that it would not be better so divided, but urged that to divide his Resolution would be to give double opportunities for bigoled obstruction to it. After a Motion for the Adjournment of the Debate had been defeated by a large majority, time came to the aid of the Opposition, and adjourned the debate of itself at Five minutes to Six.

They seem bent on giving the country a

final and effectual demonstration of the

absolute necessity of the changes the Go-

vernment have determined to make in

Parliamentary procedure .- Daily News.

As we pointed out a fortnight ago, if the Gove nment persist in conducting the debate in the spirit which they exhibited on Wednes lay they will hardly finish it this side of Christmas. Even if they had fully prepared their plan, and were armed at all points against the criticisms of their opponents, they would find it difficult enough to force it down the throats of the House of Commons. But that, after such ample opportunities for perfecting their scheme at every point, they should come down to the House with the slipshod proposal which met with such rough usage on Wednesday-a proposal which they do not even stay to explain and defend, but contemptuously leave for the House to discuss by itself-seems to show that, to say the least, they are not sufficiently sensible of the magnitude of the task they have undertaken.

THE FLOODS. The autumnal rains of the past week or two have brought their usual accompaniment of disastrous Floods, involving destruction of property and occasional peril to human life, and reminding the community of the need of the Rivers Conservancy Act, which has long been promised and never yet accomplished. England, it is true, suffers less than Continental countries in the matter of Floods, and our disasters seem small in comparison with those which desolate other parts of Europe; but it must be remembered that we are also exempt from the tremendous rainfalls of other climes, and our rivers and streams are supposed to be under better control. Unfortunately, the practical management is very imperfect, and the extension of agricultural drainage is rendering the situation decidedly critical. Every provision is made by the farmer to get rid of the rainfall as quickly as possible; but the care thus exercised is limited by the owners and occupiers to the task of getting the water away from each individual farm or estate. The water runs readily through the soil, falls first little drains and then big ones, until finally it enters some brook or river which is sepposed to be capable of carrying it whither it will never be heard of again. In moderate weather the process works with tolerable smoothness; but directly there is an extra fall of rainwhich need not be by any means exceptionally large-we have the melancholy tale of whole tracts of country laid under water, farming produce swept away, live stock drowned, railways flooded to a dangerous depth, country roads rendered impassable, and perhaps a few bridges destroved. All this happens with unfailing certainty, as if the population had simply resigned itself to its fate. We do not allow fire to desolate our cities, but nothing effectual is done to save the country from the plague of waters. Whether it it a wise procedure to send the rainfall away with a rush may well be looked upon as doubtful. But if the water is the to be flung off as a nuisance, it shoul at least be seen that the channel for its c nvevance are adequate to the task. These Land Floods, which sweep over the broad acres of the lowlands, do an incalculable amount of mischief. They damage the quality of the grass, and carry off the manure from the arable land, for it is notorious that rivers in flood are often enriched with nitrogen that has cost the farmer much money, and which is worse than wasted There is also a converse to this view of the case. When we get into the eycle of hot, dry summers, which is probably in store for us, the land will be found emptied of its aqueous treasure, and unable to withstand the arid influence of a cloudless sky. We shall then hear something more about a subject now well-nigh forgotten-the storage of water. A large expenditure is incurred to get rid of the rainfall, and by and bye it may be found needful to expend money in another direction, so as to preserve for our fields some portion of that which is now being allowed to waste itself in hurtful Floods. It is a reproach to the age in which we live that a day or two of steady downpour is sufficient to put a large portion of the country under water. The evil, instead of lessening, is growing greater, and the loss incurred becomes a national question. There can be little doubt that the success of sewage-farming some few weeks back was due in a large degree to the advantage, in the hot summer. of having a quantity of water ready at hand. When we add that Floods, in addition to the desolation which they oceasion in the lowlands, also damage the water supply of many of the towns, it will be seen that the subject is one of widespread importance.—Standard.

### FRANCE AND TUNIS.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says in the course of the pourparlers which preceded the conclusion of the new Franco-Tunisian Treaty, M. de Freycinet was informed that Germany would not oppose the final plans contemplated by France in Tunis. Austria and Germany gave similar assurances. Later on Prince Bismarck authorised Count Hatzfeld to declare that Germany would not only refrain from opposing the proposed action of France, but was disposed to advise other Powers to adopt a similar attitude. The French Government, on being informed of these declarations, prepared the draft of the treaty and authorised M. Cambon to obtain the Bey's assent and signature. The Times says England recently intimated that she would not oppose the abolition of the Capitulations in Tunis nor the creation of French Tribunals, in which she had the fullest confidence, but that she could not approve of ayy measure which would be prejudicial to any treaty of commerce now in force between England and the Regency. The French Government thereupon gave the Brish Cabinet the most satisfactory assurances, promising that the relations between England and Tunis would be

scrupulously respected. MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S NEW PICTURE. -Holman Hunt has (the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says) a'most completed his great picture of "The Flight into Egypt." This work is larger than Mr. Hunt's pictures usually are. It was begun at Jerusalem six years ago. The scheme of colour is based on a brilliant moon-light effect, such as is rarely seen even in the East. The figures are not numerous, and are most skilfully worked out. Perhaps the most striking, and to many the most poetic, incident in this picture will be the group of child angels which surmount the principal group. These are very beautifully wrought, and are intended to represent, or rather symbolize, the souls of the massacred infants. It is not yet decided how the picture is to be brought before the public.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-WEDNESDAY. The Speaker took the chair at a quarter-

past twelve. The House commenced the discussion of

the Procedure Resolutions. On the first resolution. Sir H. Wolff moved an amendment (which was under discussion all the afternoon) striking out the words which give the power of initiating the Cloture to the Chairman of the Committee of the whole House. In support of it, after some general observations on the danger of intrusting this power even to the Speaker, he arged that the Chairman was not an officer of the same dignity and responsibility, that he is always a party man, taking an active part in politics, looking for promotion, and therefore more exposed to the influence of the Government of the day. It would be unwise, therefore, and dangerous to give him the power of closing the debate.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in opposing the amerdment, argued that the speakers had often been party men, with Ministerial ambitions-for instance Lord Grenville and Lord Sidmouth; and they retained the power of giving effect to their opinions by voting. There was no reason, he asserted, why this power should not be given to the Chairman of Committees, though he admitted that he did not stand on the same level as the Speaker, and that there ought to be some provision for the case of those gentlemen who occasionally took the chair in the absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means. Moreover, he pointed out that the Chairman was Deputy Speaker, and in that position would be able to exercise the power now proposed to be taken from him as Chairman, and asserted that it was chiefly in Committee that these stringent powers for checking obstruction were required.

Lord JOHN MANNERS asked whether these powers were to be conferred on the Chairmen of the Grand Committees which were to perform the functions of the whole House; and on this being denied by the Prime Minister, he asked further what then was the use of

these Committees.

Mr. Annold remarked that the amendment would leave the House without any power of dealing with obstruction in Committee; and Mr. Chaplin insisted that the House ought not to come to a decision on that point until the Government had disclosed its intentions with regard to the Chairmen of Grand Committees and the occasional Chairmen of Committees.

Sir W. HARCOURT said it was not asked that the Chairmen of Grand Committees should have these powers, and argued that it would be of no use passing the Resolution at all if the proceedings in Committee were excluded

Sir R. Cross complimented the Home Secretary on his complete conversion on this point, and contrasted his present attitude with his opposition to the efforts of the late Government to deal with obstruction. He also conended that, before proceeding further, the Government should explain its intentions with regard to the new Chairman. Sir W. Barttelot spoke in a similar strain, and warned his Conservative friends that if the Resolution were passed, they would be "howied down" by the Ministerialists, and would have to as the Irish members to get a hearing.

Sir W. Barttelot, maintained that the House had as much share in electing the Chairman of Ways and Means as in electing the Chairman. Mr. Hicks, in supporting the amendment, mentioned various instances in which the Chairman had made mistakes, and at this point Mr. Gladstone intimated that the Government would accost Mr. Raikes's amendment, strictly liming the power to the Chairman of Ways and Means, and would subsequently propose a plan for appointing casual Chairmen of Committees, reserving to themselves, however, to consider whether

Mr. Popson, in reply to an observation

this power should be extended to them. E. Colebbooke remarked it would be much easier to decide the point at issue if it had been settled by what proportion the Cloture was to be put in force; and Mr. Walter, taking a similar view, urged that the Government were putting the cart before the horse in asking the House to say who should exercise these powers before it was settled in what circumstances they were to be exercised. If Mr. Gibson's a.nendment were accepted, as he hoped it would be, the particular point now t issue would become of less importance but as the question now stood he could not

vote either way. Mr. RAIKES, without entering into the general question, took the opportunity of correcting the misapprehension which seemed to evail on the Opposition benches that the Chairman of Committees was the creature of the Minister of the day. On the contrary, he held it to be his duty to cultivate equally confidential relations with the leading members

supported the amendment. Mr. Dawson vindicated the conduct of the Irish members, Mr. Balfour pointed out that of the three Liberal members who had spoken, two had opposed the Government, and Lord Churchill commented on the apathy and the

Mr. Clarke, Mr. S. Leighton, and Mr. Pell

Silence of the Ministerialists.
Sir S. NORTHGOTE also complained that the Government had absented themselves from the debate, and that the word had been passed through the Ministerial ranks not to take part He did not lay much stress on the personal difference between the Speaker and the Chairman of Committees, but he thought there ought to be a distinction between the regulations for the whole House and for Committees and that the two states should be dealt with separately. It was evident from the debate that the Government had not half thought out their own plan, and, in the ci . imstances of the case, this was, he held, lite show of an insult to the House.

The Attorney-General replied, and Lord FOLKESTONE moved the adjournment of the debate on the ground that no answer had been given to Sir S. Northcote's proposal to deal separately with the two states of the House. Mr. Gladstone, upon this, remarked, amid loud cheers from the Ministerialists, that it would be the height of folly thus to double the opportunities for obstruction.

motion for adjournment was negati ed by 199 to 136, but it being now close upon 6 o'clock, the debate stood adjourned by the

Rules until to-day. THE ACCOUNTS OF THE LAND LEAGUE .- The Morning Advertiser says:—Some lurking critic, with an inconvenient turn for the auditing of public accounts, quietly took note of Mr. ligan's figures according as they appeared and now comes out with a correction of a very striking kind indeed. He shows that the sum of Mr. Egan's public acknowledgements is £271,000, and not £244,000. This is a difference of some £27,000 at the ugly side of the book. But this is not all. Mr Egan makes out in his latest statement, lished last week, that he spent £213,000, leaving a bance in hand of £31,000. This pestilent auditor, however, goes over his previous figures, and shows from them that whereas the chancellor of the Land League exchequer acknowledged the receipt £271,000 he estimated the expenditure at only £141,000—that is, he overstated the real, or at least the legitimate, outlay by £71,000.
Again, his balance in hand should be, not £31,000, but £129,000. In other words, and in round numbers, according to this authority of the £271,000 collected under pretence of furthering the patriotic cause, no less than £98,000 is unaccounted for. This astounding exposure is no wild rumour. It appears in black and white in the Irish Times. is the missing money? That is a simple question. It is a very plain issue, too-nearly £100,000 is alleged to be unaccounted

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS. Wednesday, which was the 28th anniversary of the Balaclava Charge, the inhabitants of Knightsbridge gave a grand banque, to the lst Life Guards "on their victorious return from Eg,pt." The banquet was given in a large iron building called "Humphrey's-Knightsbridge gave a grand banque, to the opposite the Knightsbridge Barracks. In a short space of time the interior of the great place and been converted into a handome dining hall. Flags and banners of all nations hung from the roofs and sides, the he l of the hall bore across it the words
"Kassassin," "Cairo," "Tel-el-Kebir" while at the opposite end the words "Penin-sular" and "Waterloo" brought to mind the historical glories of the regiment. The troopers, to the number of 330, in undress, marched into the hall from the barracks, and were received by the Committee, of whom Mr. Cowley, Mr. Birch, and Mr. Barnes were the representatives. There was a large gathering of civilians and officers in private dress, and later in the evening the Duke of Teck and a distinguished company were also present. Mr. Mitchell-Henry, M.P., pro-sided, supported by Major Charles Mercier, Royal Manchester Regiment; Surgeon-Major Vincent Ambler. Captain Clark Kennedy (Coldstreams), Sir Charles Freake, Captain Tully, the Rev. T. Shaw, Captain Probyn, and the Rev. John Bloomfield, vicar of All Saints, Knightsbridge, etc. The toasts of "The Queen" "The Prince and Princess of Wales were proposed by the chairman, and were received with great enthusiasm. The chairman stated that letters had been received from the Prince of Wales and from the Duke or Cambridge expressing the utmost interest in the proceedings, and regret that they were unavoidably absent. An interval ensued, during which vocalists sung appropriate songs, and the troopers led off the chorus in spirited style. The band of the regiment, too, under Mr. J. Donoghue, enlivened the period of waiting for the officers of the regiment by playing a selection of music. At length, amid great cheering, the Duke of Teck, Lord Rodney, the Marquis of Ormond, Colonel Keith Fraser (the late commanding officer of the regiment), Colonel Ta'bot (the present commanding officer) the Hon. Major Byng, Captain Hill Trevor, Captain Sir Simon Lockhart, and other officers arrived, and heard the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces" proposed by the vice-chairman, to which Surgeon-Major Ambler, a Crimean medallist, and Major Charles Mercier, responded. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The Officers, Non-commissioned Of-

ficers, and Men of the 1st Life Guards," gave to all who had served in Egypt a hearty welcome home, as neighbours and friends. The dwellers in Knightsbridge, he said, could testify to the good conduct of the troops, and to the example they set to others. It was natural to Englishmen to show their delight by giving a dinner, and specially was it their sure to welcome in this way those who pleasure to welcome in uns way the had well-maintained the honour of the counhad well-maintained the honour of the counhad try abroad; those who, in one sentence, had "done their duty." The toast was received with enthusiasm. Colonel Talbot, who was greeted with loud and long-continued cheers, expressed the surprise of the troops at the welcome they had received, both on last Sunday and on that occasion, and said that, preciated. He defended his regiment from the slur which used to be cast upon it-that it was a regiment to be "looked at," and added that men and officers had gladly endeavoured to justify the action of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief in sending them out to take part in the campaign. Colonel Keith Fraser, in response '> repeated calls, made a short speech, expressing his pride in his old regiment, and his regret at not being with it in Egypt. The Duke of Teck, in response to the toast of his health, said that now he had turned up, like a bad shilling, in Egyqt, he trusted the Army would allow him to regard

followed, and the proceedings ended at a late The Royal Horse Guards (Blue) were entertained at dinner by the residents of the neighbourhood of the Albany-street Barracks on Wednesday night in the Town-hall, Holborn, the great marquee put up in the barrack square having been blown down in the storm on Tuesday. Mr. W. J. Nevett was in the chair. The whole regiment were invited, the men who had returned from Egypt being distributed among their comand their hosts at the table. Nearly 400 of the troops and altogether about 750 sat down to dinner. The menu was suggestive of the occasion. After "the roast beef of Old England" came "Egyptian boar's head," then Kassassin slices, bastions of galantine l'Alexandria, Arabi brawn, Wolsely's Cairo game pie, some roast venison, the gift of Lord Fitzhardinge, rounds of Scotch beef, pyramids of briskets, Cumberland hams, English fighting cocks, Tel-el-Kebir salad, and "Houseplum pudding.

himself as a comrade. Complimentary toasts

The loyal toasts having been received with great enthusiam, the troopers singing the National Anthem and "God Bless the Prince of Wales" with much heartiness, the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces" was proposed by Mr. Dryden.

General Cecil Ives, in replying for the Army and Navy, remarked that after serving for nearly a quarter of a century in the regi-ment which in the end he had had the honour to command, he was glad to see his old comrades and to welcome them home. Having paid a compliment to Mr. Burley and the committee for the readiness and success with which they had performed the difficult movement required of the commissariat when a general at a moment's notice changed the base operations, he said it was a pleasure to return thanks for the Army on this occasion, because they had done so well. (Cheers.) The Chairman, having proposed in culogistic terms the toast of the evening, coupled with the name of Colonel Home, Lieutenant-Colonel Milne Home, M.P., who

was received with prolonged cheers, said,— I think the task that you have given me is far more onerous than any duty I have had to perform during all my soldier's life, even during the last three months. I feel, moreover, as if I stood here as a sort of interoper. The chairman has dwelt entirely on the squadron of the Blues, of which I individually was not the commander, but my comrade and friend Major Montagu. (Cheers.) It so happens that I was the senior officer of the Blues with the Household Cavalry in Egypt, but I was second in command to our gallant commander Colonel Ewart, and therefore I had only one-third share of the regiment to do with. Every word the chairman has used with reference to the Blue Squadron I take as applicable to the Red. (Cheers.) I think the one fact that this great banquet is given to a section of the British Army by civiians is and must be a source of unmitigated setisfaction not only to that section, but to the whole Army of Great Britain. Allow me to say, on behalf of the whole Army, at all events speaking for the Household Cavalry in particular, that it is our desire always to do our duty, whether that duty lies in the daily round and common task of barrack life at home or, on the other hand, in the daily and nightly excitement of a campaign like that from which we are returned. (Hear,) You have read in the detailed and accurate accounts of the Press, in the published despatches of Generals, as well as from private sources, almost everything that happened throughout the course of the campaign. Probably you know more about what occurred to the rest of the Army than I or my comrades do, because we had to trust to England for a great deal of our news. You have read, among other things, that we had not only to withstand the bullets shells, and shot of Arabi, but that we had an enemy also to withstand in the form of a fierce sun and also the usual circumstances of war-namely, lack of food and medical comforts. I am not going to dilate upon these unpleasant-

this reason—to remark upon the wisdom of our Commander-in-Chief, Sir G. Wolseley, in having managed somehow or other to surround himself with regiments composed principally of seasoned oldiers-men whose constitutions had become inured to fatigue and hard work, and therefore better able to withstand such a campaign as this was bound to be under the hot sun of Egypt. (Hear, hear.) One word as to the three squadrons of the Household Cavalry. You know that at the head of them was Colonel Ewart, the present com anding officer of the 2d Life Guards, and, as he is absent, I may be allowed to say a single word in his praise, and to tell you of the great devotion we felt for him, because you know that unless a regiment is well led and is truly devoted to its colonel is can never get on. (Hear, hear.) I had, perhaps, more opportunities than others of seeing Colonel Ewart throughout the campaign, and allow me to say that a more splendid fellow never led a regiment. (Cheers.) Be-fore we were under fire at Tel-el-Kebir, Colonel Ewart was wounded—that is to say, had a fall, which broke his ribs, but he would not allow a single doctor to look at him until the trying work of the campaign was over. Cheers.) What anguish that man must have gone through-how he managed in spite of that suffering to command us during those trying three or four days I know not, for it was not until after then that he allowed himself a short rest before the forced march to Cairo. In military circles the formation of such a regiment as ours is not always approved. I am not going to give my opinion about that, but I say that if there is a brigade in the whole service in which such a regiment was likely to be formed and to do good service it was in the Household Brigade. Through our service we have been thrown together, and among the officers and non-commissioned officers and men of the three regiments there has always existed that cordiality and friend-ship that becomes the soldiers of the House-hold Cavalry. Had it not been for this friendly feeling we should never have hung together as we did through the campaign. In short, we could not have had the success in camp or field which it was our privilege to enjoy. (Hear, hear.) I regard the reception which all the troops throughout the kingdom have received from the civilian element as a good sign of the times. We have had many privations, but we have forgotten them all amid this tremendous ovation. Cheers.) Believe me that such an expression of feeling as I have seen here to-night and such as I saw throughout London on Friday will do good to both civilians and soldiers, and that so far as the Army is concerned, it will be a greater inducement to those who come after us to live and die for their Queen

and country. (Cheers.)

Major the Hon. O. Montagu, who was also lou lly cheered and called upon to speak, after thanking the chairman and committee for the reception they had given the squadron of the Blues, referring to some remarks made by the chairman with regard to the reputation the reg ment gained when in Flanders of being terribly hard swearers, said he was afraid if he had heard language used about Arabi, the desert, the flies, the meat, and the dust, he would have thought the language of the Royal Horse Guards in fo, mer days mild in comparison. (Laughter.) had spoken of the Household troops as if they were only fit to walk arm-in-arm with nur. 3maids (laughter), and as too heavy to be of any use in foreign service, but he was proud to think that when they had the opportunity they had been able to prove that they could fight and stand privations as well as any troops in Her Majesty's service. (Cheers.)

The Chairman having proposed "The Health of the Colonel of the Regiment," Colonel Fred. Burnaby, commanding the Blues, replied; and, other toasts following, it was late before the company separated.

ARABI'S PAPERS. The Cairo correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Wednesday evening:-The recovery by Arabi's counsel of the whole of his papers and documents has caused an immense sensation. In official circles a deep feeling of anxiety exists, many fearing that the mask of loyalty is about to be torn off, and the whole of their recent intrigues with the National Party brought to light. Although the Bairam holidays do not conclude before Saturday, and it is altogether contrary to usage to transact official business of any kind during their continuance, a Cabinet Council has been summoned for to-morrow. under the presidency of the Khedive himself have good reason to believe that the main point of discussion will be the advisability of stopping all further proceedings against Arabi and his companions. As a leading native said to me to-day, there is scarcely an Egyptian in official life who did not endeavour to make matters smooth with Arabi's party, in case of the eventuality of his succeeding to the supreme power. If, therefore, all the private letters and communications which have passed are to be made public, neither the Khedive nor the will entertain in future the smallest confidence in any well-known personage in the country. This would be a very grave misfortune, and it is better that the ringleaders of the rebellion should escape their well-deserved punishment than that Egypt and Europe should lose all confidence in every leading Egyptian, and so the work of reorganisation be postponed indefinitely. Arabi to-day furnished his counsel with a list of high officials at Constantinople whom he wishes to subpæna as witnesses. The chief nominal objection on the part of the Egyptian Government to the admission of English counsel was its apprehension that these would endeavour to delay proceedings, but it is noteworthy that at present it is the Egyptian Government itself which is causing delay, by withholding the minutes of the Commission of Inquiry, which, by a written agreement, it engaged itself to furnish to Arabi's counsel forthwith.

### POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.") A meeting of Conservative members was held at the Carlton Club on Tuesday, at which great dissatisfaction was expressed with the conduct of Sir Stafford Northcote in allowing the debate on Mr. Gladstone's notion asking for precedence for the Rules of Procedure to close at an early hour on Tueslay evening.

We understand that the motion for the adournment of the House which was made by ord Randolph Churchill at the meeting of Parliament on Tuesday was not due to an individual initiative, but was taken at the instance of the responsible managers of the party. Lord Randolph was, we are informed, chosen to raise the question of the impropriety of continuing the session after the passing of the Appropriation Act, because he was the only conspicuous member of the Conservative party who had not given his issent to the arrangement which it was found convenient on Tuesday to denounce as

inconstitutional. During the course of the discussion in the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon on Sir H. Wolff's amendment to the First Resolution, appeals were several times made to the Irish members to assist in the work of obstruction. There representations, which came from prominent members of the Conservative party below the Gangway, met with

#### THE "FALSE PROPHET" OF THE SOUDAN.

The news from Egypt has lately been very quiet about the False Prophet of the Soudan, as he is called. The Egyptians themselves had no eyes for events lately except those things which were taking place so much

nearer their own doors, and it is only noat that they are able to look about and see is going on in the more out-of-the-way pa of their own country. The False Prophet, bi would seem, has not been idle; while Arab has been suffering defeat, rumour has it th the False Prophet has been achieving vic-tories, and slaying many thousands of his He is evidently playing for a high stake; this is clear from the name which, if we trust the telegram, he has assumed for himself. He claims to be the Imam Mahdi, or the last prophet Allah will send to conquer the enemies of Islam, and rule supreme over the world. To such a person all Mohammedans would kneel and serve. Were he to appear in this character as a conqueror at Cairo, the eclipse of Arabi, as well as of the Khedive, would be complete. The Sultan himself would cease to think of the Caliphate in the presence of such a potentate and representative of Allah on earth. The Imam Mahdi is to come, according to Mohammedan belief, accompanied with great signs and wonders, and he will appear shortly before the Judgment Day. He comes on a white horse, and at the head of an army all mounted on white horses. In this there is a manifest trace of Scripture ideas, which the Mohammedans have followed, and where the Hebrew Messianic notions may be traced. It bears, at the same time, a strong resemblance to the Kalki Avatar of the Hindus, which is to make its appearance on a white horse, and when the white horse stamps its foot the Kali, or black age, is to end, and the Crita, or golden age, will begin again. It need scarcely be stated that there have been many pretenders to this character in the East; and the Indian bazaars during the Mutiny often had wondrous tales of his appearance leading his army of white horses. The Imam Mahdi must be a visible ruler with power and victory on his side, and if the present pretender at Khartoum manages to spread the report that he is killing his enemies by the thousands he may be accepted most wil-lingly by the Moslems. Even the defeat of Arabi, who claimed to be fighting for the cause of Islam, may have the effect of making the Mohammedans turn to this man as their coming Prophet. Should this peculiar result come to pass, it may give our troops another campaign in Egypt, for the new Imam is not likely to give any guarantees about such a trifle as the Suez Canal. At present he is a long way off. Khartoum, of which he is said to be absolute master, is about 900 miles in a direct line from Cairo, and perhaps 1,000 miles following the windings of the Nile. The town is the principal place in that region, and is situated among palm trees on the western bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, or the Blue Nile. This is close to the junction of that branch with the Bahr-el-Aviad, or the White Nile. 't is this position at the union of the two main branches of the Egyptian river which gives Khartoum its strategical importance, and made it long the head-quarters of the slave trade in Upper Egypt. For some years past the telegraph extended as far south as this, and travellers who visit the place are entertained there by the ruling Pacha in a style reminding them of Paris—at least those who have reached Khartoum after travelling in the desert and barbarous countries around say that it seems like Paris to dine with the Governor of Khartoum, who produces knives and forks cut-glass and silver, and a menu of fish, meat, and game, and conversation carried on in French. A dance of Rawazi, or utch girls of the locality, when cigarettes are being smoked afterwards, may just remind them that they are not dining in a café on the Boulevards. The Imam Mahdi, instead of accepting these civilities, and making believe he was in Paris, is reported to have killed Abdul Kadr, the governor of the place, to have occupied it, and is getting his Nubian troops into a disciplined condition, in order no doubt to carry on his conquests and keep up the character he has assumed.—Daily

### THE STORM.

In many parts of the country the storm of Tuesday morning has proved more destruc-tive than was at first supposed. The rivers Avon and Stour in Hants and Dorset have overflown their banks, causing a higher flood than has been known for the past 50 years. The Wimborne people were rowing about the streets in brats, and many houses and shops were inundated. Owing to the heavy rains and the flooded state of the Avon, a railway bridge crossing the river near Holt Junction has been washed away, and the traffic seriously interrupted. Passengers booked on the Berks and Hants Railway to stations below Devizes on Wednesday were required to proceed via the main line or take the oute via Newbury, Didcot, and Chippenham. There was an unprecedentedly high flood at Bath on Wednesday. By 2 o'clock in the morning the water had risen to the upper rooms of many of the houses in the low-lying districts. A bridge at Twerton and another at Bathford were swept away. From Kidderminster we learn that the river Stour was greatly swollen on Tuesday, and that only vehicles could pass outside the town. The central midlands are suffering from the most extensive floods known for many years. At Leamington a footbridge, by Oldham's Mill, has been swept away. Whole tracts of land along the tortuous courses of the Leam and Avon are inundated. Near Hation, it is reported a man and donkey-cart were swept away. The streets of Leicester were still under water last night. At the west-end of the town yesterday the inhabitants were awakened by the ringing of bells, found their furniture floating about. Business in the district was entirely suspended all day. At Barrow-on-Soar the water rushes clean over the highest hedges, and no trace of the highways is to be seen. The interruption to traffic on the Midland and Grea Northern lines has ceased. In the valley of the Trent large tracts of land are submerged, and cattle have had to be removed from the fields. In that part of the town of Nottingham lying nearest the Trent, a district now thickly populated, but still known as "the the water has entered the lower meadows, rooms of many of the houses, and, as extensive floods are reported to prevail higher up the river, the inhabitants fear that the inconvenience from which they are suffering will be increased. The Whitham has in various places overflowed its banks.

In Bristol and through the Vale of Berkeley the flood is greater than has ever been experienced on any former occasion. Lord Fitzhardinge's hounds, returning from Gloucester, were attempting to pass over a sub-merged road at Longbridge when they were swept away by the current and carried to a deep part of the flood water in a low-lying field, through which the material fas:. It was thought the dogs would be lost but, with the exception of one, they managed to swim back into the road. One hound, getting a foothold on a high mound just above the surface of the water refused to move; but T. Clarke, the first whip, with the aid of a rope lashed round his body, succeeded in reaching him, and both were dragged through the water to a cart. For miles in Gloucesterthe water to a cart. For miles in Gloucester-shire the country is flooded, and in the suburbs of Bristol on Tuesday night, espe-cially in Lower Ashley-road, Baptist Mills, and the neighbourhood of the New St. Wer-burgh Church, hundreds of houses were com-pletely flooded. The Rev. E. A. Fuller scued an old blind man who was in danger of being drowned in the kitchen of his cottage. The rev. gentleman, who is the vicar of St. Barnabas, pulling off his coat, waded through the current to the cottage, and brought out the old man on his back amid the cheers of the spectators. On Wednesday morning mas Porter, the brewer's drayman who had been carried away by the current, was found lodged in a tree, and was rescued. He

had clung to the tree all night.

224, RUE DE RIVOLI. Head Office:-PARIS, No.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 21,007 .- FOUNDED 1814.

### PARIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

### Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25-26, 1882. MR. GLADSTONE'S NEW RULES. The meeting of Conservative members which was held at the Carlton Club on Wednesday was practically an act of revolt against Sir Stafford Northcote's leadership; and, indeed, against the conduct of business by the front Opposition Bench as a whole. It had instantaneous effect. Sir Stafford Northcote and his colleagues have consented to follow. The proceedings of the House of Commons in the morning sitting on Wednesday have diminished the hope of any speedy despatch of the business for which it has been called together. The debate on the Closure resolution was opened by Sir H. D. Wolff, who moved to omit the words which give "the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House" the same power of putting the closure in motion as is given to the Speaker. Mr. Gladstone refused to accept the amendment for the obvious reason that the opportunities for obstruction are greater when the House is in Committee than they are when the Speaker is in the Chair. In a debate of the House a member can speak but once; in a debate in Committee can make as many speeches question as he The amendment was not one which promised a very lively discussion; but it soon became evident that antagonism to Mr. Playfair was to be brought into it. Lord John Manners, however, started the question, which ran through the debate. as to the powers to be given to chairmen of the proposed Standing Committees; and Sir Richard Cross, reminding Mr. Gladstone of his promise to consider the regulations under which occasional Chairmen of Committee were appointed, demanded to have these proposals at once, before the House divided on Sir H. Wolff's amendment. There was no reason for making this demand. The resolution expressly dealt with the powers of the Speaker and the Chairman for the time being of the Committee of the whole House. Mr. Dodson, however, announced that on consideration of Mr. Raikes's amendment, which stands next, some statement about the Chairmen of Standing Committees should be made. The concession was in vain. A little later in the debate Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government would accept Mr. Raikes's amendment which limited the power of originating the closure to the Chairman of Ways and Means. At the same time he promised to provide a simple way in which the House could control the appointment of substitutes for the Chairman, and said that he would at the same time consider, what power they should have in respect of the Closure. This concession satisfied Mr. Raikes, who prominently dissociated himself from the course taken by his party, and complained of the aspersions which had been thrown on an office he once held. It soon became evident, however, that any concession the Government might make would be only the occasion for fresh objections. Lord Randolph Churchill flung out the standard of indiscriminate resistance to all and everything the Government proposed, and Sir Stafford Northcote immediately took service under his leadership. He objected to Mr. Raikes's amendment now that the Government had adopted it. His contribution to the wisdom that the discussion had evoked was that a couple of resolutions should be framed-one dealing with the business of the House when sitting with the Speaker in the Chair; the other applying to the House when in Committee Mr. Gladstone's reply to this feeble suggestion was that, as it was now clear that the resolution was to Be met by an obstructive use of all the forms of the House, its division into two would simply necessitate the fighting of the whole battle twice over. The Opposition then fell back on mere obstruction. Lord Folkestone was put up to stammer and struggle through a speech of a quarter of an hour, and end by moving the adjournment of the debate. Thus the time was occupied, the division on the question of adjournment was being taken when the quarter to six was reached, and as soon as it had been announced that the adjournment had been defeated by 199 to 136, the debate stood adjourned by the rules of the House. Such has been the first day's work on the amendments to the Government proposals. In a whole morning's sitting the first amendment is not nearly disposed of. Omitting mere repetitions there are between thirty and forty amendments to the first rule on the paper besides Sir Stafford Northcote's motion for its entire rejection when all the amendments have been discussed and disposed of. In voting for the adjournment motion on Wednesday, the whole Conservative party, with a large contingent of Irish members deliberately adopted the policy which Mr. Gladstone described with perfect fairness as that of meeting the resolutions, not by argument and reasoning, but by the obstructive use of the forms of the House. They seem bent on giving the country a and effectual demonstration of the

Parliamentary procedure.—Daily News. The Standard says :- The Leader of the Opposition contended on Wednesday, with some show of justice, that the Government scheme was even now incomplete, that nobody knew how they would carry it out in Committee, and that in asking the House to sanction the first Rule before they were fully instructed on this point they were asking for a blank cheque to fill up for what amount and in favour of what persons they pleased. Mr. Gladstone, however, declined to accept the suggestion of Sir Stafford Northcote to divide the question into two parts, though the Speaker last year had recognised the necessity for doing so. He did not pretend that it would not be better so divided, but urged that to divide his Resolution would be to give double opportunities for bigoted obstruction to it. After a Motion for the Adjournment of the Debate had been defeated by a large majority, time came to the aid of the Opposition, and adjourned the debate of itself at Five minutes to Six.

absolute necessity of the changes the Go-

vernment have determined to make in

As we pointed out a fortnight ago, if the Government persist in conducting the debate in the spirit which they exhibited on Wednesday they will hardly finish it this side of Christmas. Even if they had fully prepared their plan, and were armed at all points against the criticisms of their opponents, they would find it difficult enough to force it down the throats of the House of Commons. But that, after such ample opportunities for perfecting their scheme at every point, they should come down to the House with the slipshod pro-posal which met with such rough usage on Wednesday-a proposal which they do not even stay to explain and defend, but contemptuously leave for the House to discuss by itself-seems to show that, to say the least, they are not sufficiently sensible of the magnitude of the task they have undertaken.

THE FLOODS. The autumnal rains of the past week or two have brought their usual accompaniment of disastrous Floods, involving destruction of property and occasional peril to human life, and reminding the community of the need of the Rivers Conservancy Act, which has long been promised and never yet accomplished. England, it is true, suffers less than Continental countries in the matter of Floods, and our disasters seem small in comparison with those which desolate other parts of Europe; but it must be remembered that we are also exempt from the tremendous rainfalls of other climes, and our rivers and streams are supposed to be under better control. Unfortunately, the practical management is very imperfect, and the extension of agricultural drainage is rendering the situation decidedly critical. Every provision is made by the farmer to get rid of the rainfall as quickly as possible; but the care thus exercised is limited by the owners and occupiers to the task of getting the water away from each individual farm or estate. The water runs readily through the soil, falls first little drains and then big ones, until finally it enters some brook or river which is supposed to be capable of carrying it whither it will never be heard of again. In moderate weather the process works with tolerable smoothness; but directly there is an extra fall of rainwhich need not be by any means exceptionally large-we have the melancholy tale of whole tracts of country laid under water, farming produce swept away, live stock drowned, railways flooded to a dangerous depth, country roads rendered impassable, and perhaps a few bridges destroyed. All this happens with unfailing certainty, as if the population had simply resigned itself to its fate. We do not allow fire to desolate our cities, but nothing effectual is done to save the country from the plague of waters. r it it a wise procedure to send the rainfall away with a rush may well be looked upon as doubtful. But if the water is thus to be flung off as a nuisance, it should at least be seen that the channels for its conveyance are adequate to the task. These Land Floods, which sweep over the broad acres of the lowlands, do an incalculable amount of mischief. They damage the quality of the grass and carry off the manure from the arable land, for it is notorious that rivers flood are often enriched with nitrogen that has cost the farmer much money, and which is worse than wasted. There is also a converse to this view of the case. When we get into the cycle of hot, dry summers, which is probably in store for us, the land will be found emptied of its aqueous treasure, and unable to withstand the arid influence of a cloudless sky. We shall then hear something more about a subject now well-nigh forgotten-the storage of water. A large expenditure is incurred to get rid of the rainfall, and by and bye it may be found needful to expend money in another direction, so as to preserve for our fields some portion of that which is now being allowed waste itself in hurtful Floods. It is a reproach to the age in which we live that a day or two of steady downpour is sufficient to put a large portion of the country under water. The evil, instead of lessening, is growing greater, and the loss incurred becomes a national question. There can be little doubt that the success of sewage-farming some few weeks back was due in a large degree to the advantage, in the hot summer, of having a quantity of water ready at hand. When we add that Floods, in addition to the desolation which they occasion in the lowlands, also damage the water supply of many of the towns, it will be seen that the subject is one of widespread importance.-Standard.

### A HOBBY AT FULL CHARGE.

It is at first sight startling to find any Englishman anxious to put himself into the position occupied by Sir Wilfrid Lawson on Tuesday night. Whatever other members thought of the causes of the Egyptian war, there could be but one opinion that the warmest thanks of the country are due to the commanders, officers, and men of her Majesty's forces in Egypt for the admirable manner in which they have brought that war to an unexpectedly speedy end. Sir Wilfrid Lawson alone raised his voice against treating with decent courtesy men who have simply done their duty :-

Even the most fanatical peacemongers-barring the honourable member for Carlisleknow how to distinguish between the statesman and the soldier. The soldier is not responsible for his cause, and the time, happily, will never arrive when Private Atkins requires proof of the justice of England's quarrels before he does his best to make her come out the winner. To be the only presumably sane Englishman who declares himself to the contrary surpasses the extremest limits of anything that can be called moral courage. It is sacrificing everything to the insatiable self-conceit of a man who is determined to ride a hobby-horse to death, without heeding whither the ill-used animal is going. It is not even a part of that "wisdom for a man's self" which sometimes consists in seeming over bold. Sir Wilfrid's crotchets still require a considerable amount of persona popularity to make them generally acceptable, d we are not inclined to pay a high price for the popularity of an English politician who under any imaginable circumstances, refuses to plain and simple duty its due meed of thanks and honour. Evidently, the old word of the day should read, "England—except Sir Wilfrid Lawson—expects every man to do his duty." The value of this exception may his duty." The value of this exception may be gathered from the temper in which the House received the honourable member's deermination to move the previous question in answer to the Premier's notice of a vote of thanks to the Egyptian army. It was too contemptuous to be really angry with the unfor-tunate hobby-rider.—Globe.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY. The Speaker took the chair at a quarter-

The House commenced the Procedure Resolutions. commenced the discussion of

On the first resolution. Sir H. Wolff moved an amendment (which was under discussion all the afternoon) striking out the words which give the power of initiating the Cloture to the Chairman of the Committee of the whole House. In support of it, after some general observations on the danger of in-trusting this power even to the Speaker, he urged that the Chairman was not an officer of the same dignity and responsibility, that he is always a party man, taking an active part in politics, looking for promotion, and therefore more exposed to the influence of the Government of the day. It would be unwise, therefore, and dangerous to give him the power of

losing the debate. Mr. GLADSTONE, in opposing the amendment, argued that the speakers had often been party men, with Ministerial ambitions—for instance, Lord Grenville and Lord Sidmouth; and they retained the power of giving effect to their opinions by voting. There was no reason, he asserted, why this power should not be given to the Chairman of Committees, though he admitted that he did not stand on the same level as the Speaker, and that there ought to be some provision for the case of those gentlemen who occasionally took the chair in the absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means. Moreover, he pointed out that the Chairman was Deputy Speaker, and in that position would be able to exercise the power now proposed to be taken from him as Chairman, and asserted that it was chiefly in committee that these stringent powers for

checking obstruction were required.

Lord JOHN MANNERS asked whether these owers were to be conferred on the Chairmen of the Grand Committees which were to perform the functions of the whole House; and, on this being denied by the Prime Minister, he asked further what then was the use of

these Committees. Mr. Arnold remarked that the amendment would leave the House without any power of dealing with obstruction in Committee; and Mr. Chaplin insisted that the House ought not to come to a decision on that point until the Government had disclosed its intentions with regard to the Chairmen of Grand Committees and the occasional Chairmen of Committees.
Sir W. HARCOURT said it was not asked that

the Chairmen of Grand Committees should have these powers, and argued that it would be of no use passing the Resolution at all if the proceedings in Committee were excluded

Sir R. Caoss complimented the Home Secretary on his complete conversion on this point, and contrasted his present attitude with his opposition to the efforts of the late Government to deal with his description. ment to deal with obstruction. He also contended that, before proceeding further, the Government should explain its intentions with regard to the new Chairman. Sir W. Bartte-lot spoke in a similar strain, and warned his Conservative friends that if the Resolution were passed, they would be "howled down by the Ministerialists, and would have to manifest the same indifference and resolution as the Irish members to get a hearing.

Mr. Popson, in reply to an observation of Sir W. Barttelot, maintained that the House had as much share in electing the Chairman of Ways and Means as in electing the Chairman. Mr. Hicks, in supporting the amendment, mentioned various instances in which the Chairman had made mistakes, and at this point Mr. Gladstone intimated that the Go-vernment would accept Mr. Raikes's amend-ment, strictly limiting the power to the Chairman of Ways and Means, and would subsequently propose a plan for appointing casual Chairmen of Committees, reserving to themselves, however, to consider whether this power should be extended to them.

Sir E. COLEBROOKE remarked it would be much easier to decide the point at issue if it had been settled by what proportion the Cloture was to be put in force; and Mr. Walter, taking a similar view, urged that the Government were putting the cart before the horse in asking the House to say who should exercise these powers before it was settled in what circumstances they were to be exercised. If Mr. Gibson's amendment were accepted, as he hoped it would be, the particular point now at issue would become of less importance; but as the question now stood he could not

Vote either way.

Mr. RAIKES, without entering into the general question, took the opportunity of correcting the misapprehension which seemed to prevail on the Opposition benches that the Chairman of Committees was the creature of the Minister of the day. On the contrary, he held it to be his duty to cultivate equally confidential relations with the leading members

of the Opposition. Mr. Clarke, Mr. S. Leighton, and Mr. Pell supported the amendment. Mr. Dawson vin-dicated the conduct of the Irish members, Mr. Balfour pointed out that of the three Liberal members who had spoken, two had opposed the Government, and Lord R. Churchill commented on the apathy and the silence of the Ministerialists.

Sir S. Northcote also complained that the

Government had absented themselves from the debate, and that the word had been passed through the Ministerial ranks not to take part He did not lay much stress on the personal difference between the Speaker and the Chairman of Committees, but he thought there ought to be a distinction between the regulations for the whole House and for Committees, and that the two states should be dealt with separately. It was evident from the debate that the Government had not half thought out their own plan, and, in the circumstances of this was, he held, little short of an

insult to the House.
The Attorney-General replied, and Lord FOLKESTONE moved the adjournment of the debate on the ground that no answer had been given to Sir S. Northcote's proposal to deal Mr. Gladstone, upon this, remarked, amid loud cheers from the Ministerialists, that it would be the height of folly thus to double the opportunities for obstruction.

The motion for adjournment was negatived by 199 to 136, but it being now close upon 6 o'clock, the debate stood adjourned by the Rules until to-day.

THE IMPENDING STRIKE OF COLLIERS .- At a meeting of South Yorkshire coalowners at Sheffield on Tuesday it was agreed to give an advance in wages of 5 per cent. until Christmas, and that if then an advance of more or ess than 8d. per ton is shown over any period of six months during the last two years shall be advanced or lowered proportionally. The Miners' Association expected an advance of 7% per cent.—A meeting of the West Yorkshire coalowners was held at Leeds on Tuesday when it was decided to offer an advance of 10 per cent. to the colliers, to commence from the 1st November. The West Lancashire Coalowners' Association also met at Liverpool on Tuesday and determined upon a advance, with an alternative offer of arbitration. In the event of both offers being refused, the coalowners determined to resist the demands of the colliers. It is expected that the threatened strike by the North Wales colliers will not take place, as it is hoped that some compromise may by effected, and so bring the dispute on the wages question to an amicable and satisfactory termination. It has been arranged by the Coalowners' Association for a meeting to be held at Chester on Monday ext, to take the demand of the men for an additional increase of 15 per cent. in wages into consideration. The Flintshire proprietors will probably be guided in their action by the decision of the Denbighshire colliery owners.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS. Wednesday, which was the 28th anniver-sary of the Balaclava Charge, the inhabitants of Knightsbridge gave a grand banquet to the 1st Life Guards "on their victorious return cipally of seasoned soldiers-men from Egypt." The banquet was given in a large iron building called "Humphrey's-hall," opposite the Knightsbridge Barracks. In a short space of time the interior of the great place had been converted into a handsome dining hall. Flags and banners of all nations hung from the roofs and sides, the head of the hall bore across it the words "Kassassin," "Cairo," "Tel-el-Kebir" while at the opposite end the words "Peninsular" and "Waterloo" brought to mind the historical glories of the regiment. The troopers, to the number of 330, in undress, marched into the hall from the barracks, and were received by the Committee, of whom Mr. Cowley, Mr. Birch, and Mr. Barnes were the representatives. There was a large gathering of civilians and officers in private dress, and later in the evening the Duke of Teck and a distinguished company were also present. Mr. Mitchell-Henry, M.P., pre-sided supported by Major Charles Mercier, Royal Manchester Regiment; Surgeon-Major Vincent Ambler, Captain Clark Kennedy (Coldstreams), Sir Charles Freake, Captain Tully, the Rev. T. Shaw, Captain Probyn, and the Rev. John Bloomfield, vicar of All Saints, Knightsbridge, etc. The toasts of "The Queen and "The Prince and Princess of Wales were proposed by the chairman, and were re-ceived with great enthusiasm. The chairman stated that letters had been received from the Prince of Wales and from the Duke of Cambridge expressing the utmost interest in the proceed ings, and regret that they were unavoidably absent. An interval ensued, during which it was in the Household Brigade. absent. An interval ensured, during which wocalists sung appropriate songs, and the troopers led off the chorus in spirited style. The band of the regiment, too, under Mr. J. Donoghue, enlivened the period of waiting for the officers of the regiment by playing a selection of music. At length, amid great cheering, the Duke of Teck, Lord Rodney, the Marquis of Ormond, Colonel Keith Fraser (the late commanding officer of the regiment), Colonel Talbot (the present commanding officer) the Hon. Major Byng, Captain Hill Trevor, Captain Sir Simon Lockhart, and other officers arrived, and heard the toast of The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces' proposed by the vice-chairman, to which Surgeon-Major Ambler, a Crimean medallist, and Major Charles Mercier, responded. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the 1st Life Guards," gave to all who had served in Egypt a hearty welcome home, as neighbours and friends. The dwellers in Knightsbridge, he said, could testify to the good conduct of the troops, and to the example they set to others. It was come after us to live and die for their Queen to the example they set to others. natural to Englishmen to show their delight by giving a dinner, and specially was it their leasure to welcome in this way those who had well-maintained the honour of the country abroad; those who, in one sentence, had

and country. (Cheers.)

Major the Hon. O. Montagu, who was also loudly cheered and called upon to speak, after thanking the chairman and committee for the reception they had given the squadron of the Blues, referring to some remarks made by the chairman with regard to the reputation the "done their duty." The toast was received with enthusiasm. Colonel Talbot, who was greeted with loud and long-continued cheers, regiment gained when in Flanders of being terribly hard swearers, said he was afraid i he had heard language used about Arabi, the expressed the surprise of the troops at the welcome they had received, both on last Sundesert, the flies, the meat, and the dust, he would have thought the language of the Royal Horse Guards in former days mild in compaday and on that occasion, and said that, though unexpected, their welcomes were appreciated. He defended his regiment from the slur which used to be cast upon it—that it was a regiment to be "looked at," and added that rison. (Laughter.) Some reformers of had spoken of the Household troops as if they were only fit to walk arm-in-arm with nursethe men and officers had gladly endeavoured use in foreign service, but he was proud to think that when they had the opportunity to justify the action of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief in sending them out to take part in the campaign. Colonel Keith Fraser, in response to repeated calls, made a they had been able to prove that they could fight and stand privations as well as any fight and stand privations as well troops in Her Majesty's service. (Cheers.)

short speech, expressing his pride in his old The Chairman having proposed "Health of the Colonel of the Regiment," regiment, and his regret at not being with it in Egypt. The Duke of Teck, in response to the toast of his health, said that now he had lonel Fred. Burnaby, commanding the Blues, replied; and, other toasts following, it was turned up, like a bad shilling, in Egypt, he trusted the Army would allow him to regard himself as a comrade. Complimentary toasts ate before the company separated.

The Royal Horse Guards (Blue) were entertained at dinner by the residents of the neigh-bourhood of the Albany-street Barracks on Wednesday night in the Town-hall, Holborn, the great marquee put up in the barrack square having been blown down in the storm on Tuesday. Mr. W. J. Nevett was in the chair. The whole regiment were invited, the men who had returned from Egypt being distributed among their comrades and their hosts at the table. Nearly 400 of the troops and altogether about 750 sat down to dinner. The menu was suggestive of the occasion. After "the roast beef of Old

followed, and the proceedings ended at a late

England" came "Egyptian boar's head, then Kassassin slices, bastions of galantine à game pie, some roast venison, the gift of Lord Fitzhardinge, rounds of Scotch beef, pyramids of briskets, Cumberland hams, English fighting cocks, Tel-el-Kebir salad, and "House-

old" plum pudding.
The loyal toasts having been received with great enthusiam, the troopers singing the Na-tional Anthem and "God Bless the Prince of Wales" with much heartiness, the toast of The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces" was

proposed by Mr. Dryden. General Cecil Ives, in replying for the Army and Navy, remarked that after serving for nearly a quarter of a century in the regiment which in the end he had had the honour to command, he was glad to see his old com-rades and to welcome them home. (Cheers.) Having paid a compliment to Mr. Burley and the committee for the readiness and success with which they had performed the difficult movement required of the commissariat when a general at a moment's notice changed the base operations, he said it was a pleasure to return thanks for the Army on this occasion because they had done so well. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, having proposed in eulo-gistic terms the toast of the evening, coupled with the name of Colonel Home,

Lieutenant-Colonel Milne Home, M.P., who was received with prolonged cheers, said,was received with prolonged cheers, said,—
I think the task that you have given me is
far more onerous than any duty I have had to
perform during all my soldier's life, even
during the last three months. I feel, moreover, as if I stood here as a sort of interloner. The chairman has dwelt entirely on loper. The chairman has dwelt entirely on the squadron of the Blues, of which I individually was not the commander, but my com-rade and friend Major Montagu. (Cheers.) rade and friend Major Montagu.

It so happens that I was the senior officer of the Household Cavalry in with the Household Cavalry in Egypt, but I was second in command to our gallant commander Colonel Ewart, and therefore I had only one-third share of the regiment to do with. Every word the chairman has used with reference to the Blue Squadron I take as applicable to the Red. (Cheers.) think the one fact that this great banquet is given to a section of the British Army by civilians is and must be a source of unmitigated satisfaction not only to that section, but to the whole Army of Great Britain. Allow me to say, on behalf of the whole Army, at all events speaking for the Household Cavalry in particular, that it is our desire always to do our duty, whether that duty lies in the daily round and common task of barrack life at home or, on the other hand, in the daily and nightly excitement of a campaign like that from which we are returned. (Hear.) You have read in the detailed and accurate accounts of the Press, in the published despatches of Generals, as well as from private sources, almost everything that happened throughout the course of the campaign. Probably you know more about what occurred to the rest of the Army than I or my comrades do, because we had to trust to England for a great deal of our news. You have read, among other things that we had not only to withstand the bullets shells, and shot of Arabi, but that we had an enemy also to withstand in the form of a fierce sun and also the usual circumstances of warnamely, lack of food and medical comforts. am not going to dilate upon these unpleasant-

nesses now, but I simply allude to them for this reason—to remark upon the wisdom of our Commander-in-Chief, Sir G. Wolseley, in having managed somehow or other to surround himself with regiments composed prinstitutions had become inured to fatigue and hard work, and therefore better able to withstand such a campaign as this was bound to be under the hot sun of Egypt. (Hear, hear.) One word as to the three squadrons of the Household Cavalry. You know that at the head of them was Colonel Ewart, the present commanding officer of the 2d Life Guards, and, as he is absent, I may be allowed to say a single word in his praise, and to tell you of the great devotion we felt for him, because you know that unless a regiment is well led and is truly devoted to its colonel it can never get on. (Hear, hear.) I had, perhaps, more opportunities than others of seeing Colonel Ewart throughout the campaign, and allow me to say that a more splendid fellow never led a regiment. (Cheers.) Be-fore we were under fire at Tel-el-Kebir, Colonel Ewart was wounded—that is to say had a fall, which broke his ribs, but he would not allow a single doctor to look at him until the trying work of the campaign was over. (Cheers.) What anguish that man must have gone through-how he managed in spite of that suffering to command us during those trying three or four days I know not, for it was not until after then that he allowed himself a short rest before the forced march to Cairo. In military circles the formation of such a regiment as ours is not always ap-proved. I am not going to give my opinion about that, but I say that if there is a brigade in the whole service in which such a regiment was likely to be formed and to do good service Through our service we have been thrown together, and among the officers and non-commissioned officers and men of the three regiments there has always existed that cordiality and friendship that becomes the soldiers of the House-hold Cavalry. Had it not been for this friendly feeling we should never have hung together as we did through the campaign. In short, we could not have had the success in camp or field which it was our privilege to enjoy. (Hear, hear.) I regard the reception which all the troops throughout the kingdom have received from the civilian element as a good sign of the times. have had many privations, but we have forgotten them all amid this tremendous ovation. cheers.) Believe me that such an expression of feeling as I have seen here to-night and such as I saw throughout London on Friday will do good to both civilians and soldiers, and that so far as the Army is concerned, it will be a greater inducement to those who

hter), and as too heavy to be of any

ARABI'S PAPERS.

The Cairo correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Wednesday evening :-The recovery by Arabi's counsel of the an immense sensation. In official circles a deep feeling of anxiety exists, many fearing that the mask of loyalty is about to be torn off, and the whole of their recent intrigues with the National Party brought to light though the Bairam holidays do not conclude before Saturday, and it is altogether contrary to usage to transact official business of an kind during their continuance, a Cabinet Council has been summoned for to-morrow, under the presidency of the Khedive himself. I have good reason to believe that the main point of discussion will be the advisability of stopping all further proceedings against Arabi and his companions. As a leading native said to me to-day, there is scarcely an Egyptian in official life who did not endeavour to make matters smooth with Arabi's party, in case of the eventuality of his succeeding to the supreme power. If, therefore, all the private letters and communications which have passed are to be made public, neither the Khedive nor the public will entertain in future the smallest confidence in any well-known personage in the country. This would be a very grave misfortune, and it is better that the ring-leaders of the rebellion should escape their well-deserved punishment than that Egypt and Europe should lose all confidence in every leading Egyptian, and so the work of reorganisation be postponed indefinitely. Arabi to-day furnished his counsel with a list of high officials at Constantinople whom he wishes to subpœna as witnesses. The chief nominal objection on the part of the Egyptian Government to the admission of English counsel was its apprehension that these would endeavour to delay proceedings, but it is noteworthy that at present it is the Egyptian Government itself which is causing delay, by withholding the minutes of the Commission of Inquiry, which, by a written agreement, it engaged itself to furnish to Arabi's counsel forthwith.

#### THE HORRORS OF EGYPTIAN

PRISONS. M. Ninet, whose name has been so frequently mentioned in connection with the Egyptian campaign as that of Arabi's Swiss adviser, has written a long letter to the Times, describing the sufferings he has undergone at describing the suiterings no has undergone at the hands of the native police since the close of the war. He says:—I am an old man, 65 years of age, and I have spent 42 of them in Egypt. I came out first under Mehemet Ali as director of his cotton plantations, and after-wards established myself at Alexandria as a merchant. I have, however, long retired from business, and have devoted myself to a cause I love, that of the liberty of the fella heen of Egypt. I have watched the growth of the national idea there from its beginning and have known all its apostles. When the army joined the fellaheen two years ago I recognised in Arabi their champion, and I warmly supported him in his battle for the people's rights. He became Minister, and I thought the salvation of the country was at hand by the economies it was his scheme to introduce into the administration and his reintroduce into the administration and his reintroduce into the administration and his reform of justice. A quarrel was forced upon him by European diplomacy—I do not say by Europe—and he found himself obliged to fight your countrymen. I could not hesitate. I joined him in his evil fortune. If I had been approach to have fought for him. younger I should have fought for him. Being an old man I served in his ambulance. He was defeated, and is a prisoner. I have come to England to assist him with my evidence, and I am writing a history of the revolution and the war, and I hope before long to make the justice of his cause appear. To-day, howit is not of the war that I write to you, but of the terrible prisons in which so many Egyptians are now lying. I have just escaped

from one myself, and I would excite to pity those in whose power it is to remedy the evil. I will tell you just what happened to myself, and my recital will show what is happening to

I was with Tulba Pacha at Kafrdawar when we heard of the capture of Tel-el-Kebir, and I went at once with Toulba and Omar Bay Rahmi in the night of the 13th to Cairo. I alighted at Arabi's house, where a meeting was going on and where the question of defending Cairo was being debated, and was there when it was decided to surrender the citadel, and afterwards when Arabi left the house to surrender his sword at my special advice to the British military authority. I slept also in his house that night, and next day took a lodging in the town with friends whom I could trust. For three days I went about freely, dining on one accasion with an English could dining on one occasion with an English gentle man of my acquaintance at the new hotel and meeting there many of the British officers who had arrived at Cairo. On Tuesday, the 19th, I was arrested as I was crossing the Esbekieh-square by a well-dressed Turkish functionary who was passing in a Victoria. He asked me if I was M.—(a name not mine), and then whether I was not the correspondent of the Siècle and the person who served with the "rebel" ambulance at Kafrdawar. "Precisely," I said. "Well, come with me," he answered, "there is some one who wants to speak to you." I drowe away with him, protesting that I was a Swiss citizen under resting that I was a Swiss citizen under French protection, that he could not arrest me, and that he had better take me to the French Consulate. But he said he knew nothing of French authority, and we alighted at the Prefecture. There the Governor, who had been one of the greatest triends of Arabi, but was just turning his Governor, who had been one of the greatest friends of Arabi, but was just turning his coat, received me, and when I asked on what warrant he arrested me he said, "We have no time for warrants," and sent me off without more ceremony to prison. The prison was in the Prefecture itself, and I was taken to a suite of rooms unstairs, which ware was in the Prefecture itself, and I was taken to a suite of rooms upstairs, which were already filled with prisoners—the best society, as I perceived, at Cairo—pachas, ulemas, muftis, beys, many of whom I knew, and who asked me why I had been arrested. I told them I knew of no reason and so I found it them I knew of no reason, and so I found it was with them. They had been picked up by Tewfik's, Riaz's, or Sultan Pasha's order and

that was all they knew. I found many wounded officers and among them Ali Fehmi, who had been wounded while in command at Kassassin on the 9th. They had no doctor, and during the first eight days that I was their co-detenu I alone had the pleasure of attending them. On the ninth day, however, Sir Garnet Wolseley having heard through me what was the case, a native regi-mental doctor was sent. Every night our rest was disturbed by the cries of prisoners, more unhappy than ourselves, who were being tortured in other parts of the building.

Here follow details absolutely revolting. Farther on M. Ninet says:—The morning of my arrival one of the prisoners, a package whom I knew, managed to warn me (for there were many spies among us) that I should eat nothing of what was supplied me by the gaolers for fear of accidents. And he fed me from a store of his own, sent in every day from his house. He conveyed the message to me in a piece of paper concealed in a loaf of bread. The words were in French, 'Ne mangez ni ne buvez rien de ce que la police vous fournira si vous tenez a sortir vivant d'ici." Among the unfortunate sufferers in this prison was Ismail Effendi Dangelawbe the man who had distinguished himself above all others in protecting Europeans during the war. He had been Deputy-Governor of Cairo and was now arrested there without warrant as a friend of Arabi.

At length the prisoner was conveyed to Alexandria, and after another period of im-prisonment and suffering, obtained a permission to leave the country. The writer closes his letter as follows:—In telling you this tale of what I have personally suffered I do not desire to make complaint. I have complained loudly and bitterly all my life of the injustice done to others, but I will not complain now for myself more than by stating the facts. The English people do not know what they are doing in re-establishing the horrible rule of the Circassians in Egypt. They have not read the history of the reigns of Mehemet Ali and Ismail, and they are ignorant of the horrors the Nile conceals. They cannot guess the ferocity of these cruel Turks whom they are re-establishing in power or the helplessness of the timid Egyptian people placed once more under their yoke. They do not know it, or they could not do what they are doing. At this moment I believe there cannot be less than 3,000 men in prisons such as those I have described, placed in them for no crime, or no charge, for no reason but that they joined the National Egyptian Government in its defence of their Egyptian country. They are all murdered men if England does not interfere. In Cairo and Alexandria some little supervision is granted them by English authority. In the far-off towns they are as sheep penned for the slaughter.

MR. GOSCHEN ON EGYPT. - Mr. Goschen was present on Tuesday night at a dinner given by the Mayor of Ripon. In responding to the toast of his health, he dwelt at length upon the subject of Egypt. Referring to the successful conclusion of the campaign, he said it had been remarked that we ought not to make too much of our victories. That was wise and prudent advice; but there was not only a fault of boastfulness, there might also be a fault of too much self-depreciation and too constant detraction; and he was not sure that we had not during the last few weeks luxuriated almost too much in the national taste of running ourselves down. We all remember the famous phrase that we had ships that would not swim and troops that could not march. Sir Beauchamp Seymour would tell us how the ships that would not swim behaved before Alexandria; and we could refer to Sir Garnet Wolseley for information as to how the troops behaved who were said not to be able to march. The discomfiture of Arabi's army was not the only discomfiture that occurred at Tel-el-Kebir. Another large army was discomfitted—the army of croakers, who find fault with everything, and who, perhaps, had almost per-suaded foreigners that they were speaking entirely the truth. With regard to the work of diplomacy which was to succeed the military operations, Mr. Goschen said he did not believe that England would set an evil example of annexation. If it did, it would strike a great blow at the peace of Europe—that peace of Europe which all Governments are anxious and no Government more than Englandto maintain. On the other hand, he trusted that the objects of her Majesty's Government would be so secured that it would not be necessary to undertake another expedition. The work must be done once for all, and that work is the security of our highway to India. That is the first and paramount object, and That is the first and paramount object, and the next is to secure such good government in Egypt as will prevent anarchy and the imperilling of that highway. We wanted such predominance in Egypt as will ensure security, but not a predominance that would simply satisfy national vanity and excite the icalousies of other countries.

COURAGEOUS CONDUCT .- The medal of the Royal Humane Society, for courage and hu-manity in saving life, has been presented to Mr. Bram Stoker, the acting manager at the Lyceum Theatre, in recognition of a recent deed of heroism, he having, at the great peril of his own life, jumped off a Thames steamer to the rescue of a person who had fallen overboard. It will be remembered that Mr. Stoker subsequently had the man conveyed to his own house and properly tended, though, un-fortunately, the attempt to restore him proved

### Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28-27, 1882.

THE FATE OF PROFESSOR PALMER AND HIS COMPANIONS.

The telegram we have received from our

Correspondent at Cairo confirms the worst fears which have been entertained about the fate of Professor Palmer and his companions. The report that they have been put to death by order of the Governor of Nakhl was one of several reports which have been lately current. It is repeated in our Correspondent's telegram with fearfully graphic details, and it is so far likely in itself that we cannot refuse to give at least a partial credence to it. Certain it is that news to the above effect has reached Cairo, and is believed there. The three Englishmen, Professor Palmer and his companions, Captain Gill and Lieutenant Charrington, were, our Correspondent says, led out to a precipice by the Governor of Nakhl's orders, and were there offered the choice of throwing themselves over or being shot. Professor Palmer covered his eyes and leapt. His companions were shot. There are other reports this morning giving a different version and encouraging a hope that one of the three may have been saved. The telegram read in the House of Commons by Mr. Campbell Bannerman is not in very precise terms. It speaks of the finding of books and letters and other property belonging to our lost countrymen, but of themselves it states only that they are said to have been killed. Consul West telegraphs from Suez that the remains of Capt. Gill and of Lieut. Charrington have been found and have been identified, but that of Professor Palmer nothing is certainly The statement that he had been separated from the rest of the party is thus negatively confirmed. For him at least we may still hope against hope. It is terrible news in any case, but until the Cairo report has been confirmed there is still a possibility that one valuable life has been spared, and that in due course we shall have tidings of Professor Palmer's safety. Captain Gill had been charged with the special duty of cutting the telegraph wire which runs across the Syrian desert and connects Egypt with Constantinople. The knowledge of this may not improbably have inflamed the Bedouin tribes-mostly sympathizers with Arabi-against him and those with him. Lieut. Charrington had no special part assigned to him. His presence as an English officer, in uniform, was to give an official character to the expedition, and to secure for it that it should be recognized for what it was. Professor Palmer, the leader of the ill-fated expedition, was one of the first Oriental scholars of the day He was a remarkable linguist. He could both write and speak some of the languages of the East as readily as if they had been his native tongue. At a very early age, in fact while he was still a boy, he had begun his Oriental studies. He entered subsequently at Cambridge, and was elected to a Fellowship at St. John's College in reward of his Oriental attainments. He was more than a mere linguist; though even as a linguist he might have become a rival to Mezzofanti himself. But he was also, what Mezzofanti was not, a man of remarkable literary power. His published works are numerous, and they stand high in the estimation of well-qualified judges. He had visited the Syrian desert several times before he undertook the mission which has been fatal to his companions if not to himself. He had lived among the Bedouins, and might have succeeded without difficulty in passing himself off as one of them, so perfect was his command, not only of their language, but of their manner. His late expedition must be explained and justified by his wish to enlist some of the Bedouins against Arabi. For the purchase of camels it was needless. Camels and other beasts of burden have been bought from time immemorial from the Arabs. The common course is to send word that the beasts are wanted, and that if they are

PARLIAMENT AND THE CAMPAIGN. There were true and even telling things in Mr. Gladstone's speech proposing the Vote of Thanks in the House of Commons on Thursday, but they were lost in an entanglement of words from which the speaker seemed utterly unable to emancipate his ideas. There can hardly have failed to be some members of the House who would gladly have exchanged this oration for one or two of those crisp, compact, memorable phrases in which Mr. Disraeli used to embody the gratitude of the nation. No doubt it must be gratifying to Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour to be praised by so emiment a man as the Prime Minister. But the orator who dwells with excessive minuteness on the merits of the object of his encomium chills his audience and damages his client. The few words utter ed by the Duke of Cambridge in the House of Lords, in which he generously declared that the whole merit of the plan and execution of the storming of Tel-el-Kebir belonged to Sir Garnet Wolseley, were worth all the elaborate panegyric of the Prime Minister. "We may ascribe the operations at Tel-el-Kebir," said the Duke of Cambridge, " entirely to the mind of one man-Sir Garnet Wolseley. It may be thought that it was very rash, but rashness often shows genius. The question is whether he was justified in being rash. I have considered the attack on Tel-el-Kebir, and I think the General was perfectly justified in what he did." These are curt but significant words; and they do as much honour to the Duke as to Sir Garnet Wolseley. Lord Salisbury spoke in much the same sense, but the Soldier had the advantage of the Statesman on this occasion, alike in the natural warmth of his language, and in the authority with which it was pronounced. The Prime Minister was strictly correct in asserting that the Vote of Thanks is "conformable to and in doing so he anticipated much of the criticism of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The question was not so much the Inner Temple.

brought down to some fixed place of ordi-

nary mercantile intercourse, they will be

received and paid for. To start for the

desert with the sum of money which Pro-

fessor Palmer carried was a tempting of

fate. The expedition has had a tragic

murdered countrymen, but we still cling

to the hope that Professor Palmer is safe.

We deplore the loss of our two

whether the Forces should have a Vote of Thanks as whether they should be refused one. The rule is to give it, and the onus of showing special cause against it rests upon the speaker who opposes the Motion. Now, whatever may be thought of the War, or of the Government in entering upon it, it would be very hard to show that the troops have not deserved well of their country; and in that case the most churlish can hardly withhold the meed of thanks. It is not very far from trifling to urge that the naval and military forces engaged in Egypt merely did their duty, and are, therefore, not entitled to any particular recognition; and the animus of the consistent but unconvincing Baronet was disclosed when he suggested that a Vote of Thanks should be passed to the Egyptian Army for running away. Every man is entitled to his opinions concerning the wickedness of war in the abstract, and of the peculiar wickedness of the recent campaign in Egypt. But no one who aspires to be regarded as either serious or fair would thus refer to the storming of entrenchments in which we suffered a loss of three hundred men in killed and wounded, and the Egyptians "who ran away" a loss of two thousand. As the Prime Minister said, with far more justice and far more accuracy, "this campaign must not be measured by the length of time it occupied; the circumstance of distance, the length of the voyage, the severity of the climate, the march through the desert, the exposure to physical influences, were likewise to be taken into consideration." Every one will agree with Lord Granville that the occasion is not a suitable one for excessive self-glorification. But there are features in the Egyptian campaign that have an idiosyncrasy of their own and once or twice Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his eulogium, touched upon them. The quotation from Much Ado About Nothing, "A victory is twice itself when the achiever brings home full numbers," with its following application, was undoubtedly happy. Probably Sir Stafford Northcote felt that enough, and something more than enough, had been said by the Leader of the House; and, accordingly, he contented himself with reminding the Government that the hearty participation of the Opposition in the Vote demanded in no degree pledged him and his followers to any particular theory as to the necessity of the war. - Standard.

#### THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

ILLTREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

The Cairo correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Thursday evening:-As the translation of the documents of Arabi, which the Counsel for the defence succeeded in recovering from their hiding-places, proceeds, their extreme importance becomes manifest. Among the papers already translated is a letter to Arabi from the private Inman or religious adviser of the Sultan. Th contents of this letter directly and most seriously implicate the Sultan in the course which Arabi pursued. A translation has also been made of the minutes of a Cabinet Council held at Alexandria, where, in the presence of Dervish Pacha, the Sultan's Envoy, it was decided to meet English intervention with armed resistance. The official and semiofficial organs of the Egyptian Government
continue strenuously to deny the stories of
the maltreatment of prisoners, but it is very
doubtful whether the efforts which are being made to conceal the truth will be effectual. Abdelal Pacha and Ali Fehmi, both of whom Mr. Broadley has undertaken also to defend, confirm Arabi's statement with respect to the nocturnal intrusion into the cells of the prisoners. It now appears that the original investigation by a Sub-committee of the Commission of Inquiry was a wholly illusory proceeding, intended only to hush up the matter. This body merely registered the denials of the persons inculpated, and even these were not put on their oath.—Mr. Broadley intends to demand the arrest of, and to frame an indictment against, the chief offender, Ibrahim Agha Fuwho occupies the post of pipe-bearer to the Khedive, an important position in Oriental Courts. He took a personal part in the outrages on the prisoners, and when the men acting with him had stripped Arabi of his clothes, he spat in his face and tore up a reliquary containing verses of the Korai which Arabi wore on his breast. As strict orders had been given to allow no one to approach the prisoners, it is difficult to believe that these ruffians were not acting upon higher authority.-Arabi's family apear to have escaped maltreatment, but the female relations of the other prisoners are coming forward with tales of miserable persecution, which they allege to have been devised in the harems of men of the Khedive's party .- The Cabinet Council to-day was a very protracted one. The results have not transpired; but it is stated that, besides the question of Arabi's trial, the state of the Soudan was taken into considera-

Mahomed Zafar, whom Arabi is said to be desirous of summoning to attend his trial, is a Turk. He is the Sultan's religious adviser, and always attends him when he goes to mosque. He is the only man who has the right to stand with the Sultan at public prayers, and from his position is of necessity nuch in his master's confidence.

Dervish Pacha was, it will be remembered, the emissary sent by the Sultan to the Khedive at the commencement of the Egyptian

Basim Bey, the Sultan's Aide-de-Camp, from whom letters have been found among Arabi's papers, is a Circassian, and it is believed that much of Arabi's correspondence with the Porte was conducted through him. It was to him that on the 18th and 24th of July Arabi telegraphed that the Khedive having betrayed the Egyptian people by asso-ciating himself with the British and by acting against the Sultan's wishes, he had been compelled to disregard his authority and unite with others in resisting the invaders.

Ahmed Essad is a pure Arab, and has been for some time the Sultan's Sheikh and representative at Medina. It was to this Essad that the Sultan gave a private telegraphic code when Dervish Pacha was in Egypt. He was a strong supporter of Arabi, and on his return to Constantinople, after Dervish's mission was at an end, he published a pamphlet in which he endeavoured to justify Arabi in all his political and military acts. Ahmed Ratib, Kadri Bey, and Ali Nazami

whom Arabi is anxious to come to Cairo, were members of Dervish Pacha's mission. Mr. A. Meyrick Broadley, the counsel to Arabi and his fellow prisoner, is the son of the Rev. Alexander Broadley, M.A., Canon of Salisbury, vicar of Bradpole, and Chaplain o the Union, Bridport, Dorset, He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in the year 1869. Soon after Mr. Broadley entered the legal profession he went to reside at Tunis, where he practised as an advocate in the Consular Courts. Mr. Broadley was counsel to Mr. Levy in the celebrated Enfida case. He is author of an exhaustive work on the history

of Tunis, entitled "Tunis Past and Presen The Hon. Mark Napier, Mr. Broadley's colleague, is the fourth son of Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.T. He was born in 1852, and after passing some time at Wellington College went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated with honours in 1873. He was called to the Bar in 1876, and is a member of

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY. The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at twenty minutes past four o'clock. THE VOTE OF THANKS TO THE EGYPTIAN WAR FORCES.

There was a large attendance of peers in the House. The members of the Cabinet present were Lord Granville, Lord Kimberley, and Lord Northbrook. The members of the late Cabinet in their places on the front Oppo-sition bench were Lord Salisbury, and Lord Cranbrook. Near the latter noble Lords were Lord Carnarvon, the Duke of Buckingham, and Lord Bury. The Duke of Cambridge occupied a seat on the cross benches, and Lord Derby was in his usual place below the gangway on the Ministerial side. There was a considerable assemblage of peeresses and the daughters of peers in the side galleries; and "strangers" taxed to the fullest the accommodation provided for them outside the bar

and in the gallery facing the Throne.

Lord Granville moved the vote of thanks to commanders, officers, and men of the naval and military forces employed in the Egyptian expedition. In doing so he explained that on this occasion he did not ask the House to agree in the Egyptian policy of Her Ma-jesty's Government. All he asked their lordships was to co-operate with the other House of Parliament in thanking the brave men who had recently served the country in Egypt. Refering, in the first instance, to what had been done by the Navy, he assured their lordships that the greatest care had been taken that the fire of the guns should only reach the forts. He then entered into some interesting statistics in respect of the numerical strength of the forces; and he traced the progress of the expedition from its commencement to the final and victorious movement of the 15th of September. He eulogised in happy terms, which elicited approving cheers, the services of the commanders and officers named in the vote of thanks, and also those of the non-commissioned officers and of the Blue-jackets, Marines, and soldiers who were employed during the campaign, and he concluded by

proposing the vote.

Lord Salisbury assured their lordships that ne seconded the motion cordially and sincerely. He thought the wording of the last paragraph of the vote was open to criticism, inasmuch as it was scarcely necessary to acknowledge "cordial good feeling" animated the united force, but the essence of the vote he entirely approved. He expressed his opinion that the manner in which the operations had been carried out would increase the reputation of England at a time when some persons might have thought that vast changes which had occurred within the last few years had destroyed the naval pre-eminence of this country. He was particularly eulogistic of Sir Garnet Wolseley, of whose ability as a military commander and a civil administrator he expressed the greatest admiration. He concluded by saying that the forces had acted as "Englishmen" in the highest sense of the term, that their highest reward was the approval of their fellow-countrymen, and that it vas the proud duty of Parliament to confer on them that reward. Lord Salisbury's obser-

vations were received with marked approval.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE congratulated the the Navy and the Army, and as to the Marines, he assured their lordships that the Army was always glad to avail itself of the services of that gallant force. Concurring in all that Lord Granville and Lord Salisbury ad said in praise of Sir Garnet Wolseley the illustrious Duke answered in some detail the adverse criticisms put forward in certain quarters against the plans of that distinguished General. He also defended our troops against the charge that they had wantonly fired at wounded Egyptians. Observing that it would not become him to say too much of the Duke of Connaught, he thought he might go the length of informing their lordships that in repeated letters Sir Garnet Wolseley asked him to assure her Majesty that no officer under him had attended more constantly and unweariedly to his duty than His Royal Highness. He thought that in these circumstances might congratulate her Majesty on the safe return of the Duke of Connaught-a suggestion which was responded to with loud cheers.

Lord Sidmouth regretted that no officer of the Royal Marines was mentioned by name in the vote of thanks.

Lord Northerrook explained that no officer serving in Egypt with the Marines had reached the rank of Major-General, and that in votes of thanks it was not the practice to name any officer under that rank. The vote was then agreed to nemine contradicente.

COLONEL VALENTINE BAKER. Lord Morley, answering Lord Stanley of Alderley, stated that it was not the intention of her Majesty's Government to reinstate the name of Col. Valentine Baker in the "Army List."

THE EGYPTIAN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT. Lord Salisbury, while avowing that he did not expect a satisfactory answer to his question, asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he would afford the House any information as to the policy of her Majesty's Government with respect to Egypt. He justified his inquiry by stating that, though had been engaged in a war-he begged pardon, in putting down a military rebellion in their lordships had had no statement of the Ministerial policy as to that country, though there had been an extraordinary utterance on the subject outside by an hon. gentleman who stood on the threshold of the Cabinet, and who said that Egypt should be left to stew in her own No doubt Lord Granville had stated that the Government intended to "uphold the Khedive, but they had not done that. They had "picked him up." He supposed it to be impossible that Her Majesty's Government could intend to leave Egypt in a state of anarchy, and he thought, therefore, they anarchy, and he thought, therefore, they ought to be prepared to assure Parliament that the power of England, in some shape or other, would be applied to prevent such a calamity.

Lord Granville could not answer for Mr. Courtney's statement, and he believed that hon, gentleman distinctly intimated that in respect of Egypt he was speaking his own in-dividual opinion. The only reply he could give to Lord Salisbury's question was that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to uphold the authority of the Khedive

In answer to another question put by Lord SALISBURY,

Lord Granville said he believed it was inended by the Bishop of Manchester to make an application to the Court of Arches respecting Mr. Green.

Their lordships then adjourned till Novem-

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

QUESTIONS. At question time, the Marquis of HARTINGron informed Mr. Onslow that he had received no recent information as the estimated cost of the Indian contingent, and had no knowledge that the original estimate would be exceeded; and Mr. Arnold having asked a question as to charging Egypt with the cost of the occupying army, Sir Charles Dilke, amid some cries of "Oh," said it was impossible to give any information on the subject. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in reply to Mr. Cowen, read telegrams received as to Colonel Warren's search for Professor Palmer and his party, which show that traces of it

en discovred. Sir H. Wolff having asked as to the settlement of Egypt, Mr. GLADSTONE said that the

three points mentioned in his question—the security of the Canal, the control by the Egyptian people over their own legislation and administration, and the extinction of slavery—had been and would be fully con-

sidered by the Government.
In answer to Mr. Talbot, Sir W. HARCOURT said that though Mr. Green's case was not one for the prerogative he was informed that the Bishop of Manchester had made a notification to the Judge of the Arches Court which, it was to be hoped, would end in Mr. Green's

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES. Mr. GLADSTONE, in moving the vote of thanks to the Naval and Military Forces engaged in the Egyptian expedition, commenced by expressing a hope that the grace of the occasion would not be marred by any want of manimity. Of the motion itself, he said there never was an occasion on which Parlianent had more unmixed reason to feel gratitude, and he proceeded to describe in detail the nature of the operations, touching in turn on the part played by each of the Services. He paid an especial compliment to the Transport Department, which had to provide no less than 200 vessels of 400,000 tons, and which, between the 29th of July and the 11th of August had embarked a corps d'armée of two divisions complete in every man, so that by September 14 the General was able to announce that the war was at an end. Eulogising the courage and endurance of the soldiers, he mentioned that of the force which carried Tel-el-Kebir, only 1,000 were Reserve men, and he paid a special tribute of praise to the Indian troops. Recounting the services of the generals, he announced that Admiral Beauchamp Seymour and Sir G. Wolseley would be raised to the Peerage, and that annuities for each of them would very shortly be proposed. The Admiral, he reminded the House, had most successfully discharged not only naval, but diplomatic and civil services; and in regard to Sir Garnet Wolseley's services, he stated that the whole campaign had been minutely planned beforehand and accomplished exactly both as to time and place. Specially he eulogised the wise self-control which enabled the General to keep his own counsel—to delay his stroke until it could be delivered with overwhelming force, and to convert victory into a conquest. After a vivid description of Tel-el-Kebir and the surrender of Cairo, Mr. Gladstone con-cluded by congratulating the House on the proof which the campaign afforded that our efforts to perfect our military organisation had not altogether failed.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE, in seconding the motion also expressed a hope that it would be carried unanimously, as it would not commit anyone to an opinion on the policy of the war. The shortness of the campaign, he said, was the most convincing proof of the skill with which it had been planned and guided, and the most remarkable feature of it was the harmony and completeness with which all arms of our Service had worked together.

Sir W. Lawson, who was received with

murmurs of disapproval, moved the Previous Question in a highly amusing speech. Amid much laughter, he confessed that when last he had opposed a similar vote he had indulged in two foolish prognostications—that this Govern-ment would never be led into wars like their predecessors, and that the Radicals never would support them. But popular as the would support them. But popular as the war was with the people and the party opposite, its most enthusiastic supportors were decidedly Radicals, Nonconformists, and Quakers. Of course, he said, he admitted the bravery of the troops, but after all they had only done their duty as they were certain to do, and the proper persons to be "thanked" were the Ministry, who had made it, especially the Prime Minister, whose war it was, or, perhaps, most of all, the Egyptian troops for running away. He put it to the Government whether they were not making themselves ri-diculous by singing "Hallelujah" for a victory

over so feeble a foe, Mr. LABOUGHERE repeated a request made by Mr. Molloy at an earlier part of the even-ing, that the words should be omitted from the vote describing the operations complete suppression of the military rebellion" which, he thought, would commit the House to an opinion as to the character of the war.
Mr. E. CLARKE also contended that these

words were not warranted by precedent and introduced controversial matter unnecessarily: and Mr. O'Donnell, taking a similar view, made some discursive comments on the war, the result of which he attributed not so much to the gallantry of British troops, as to the treachery of British policy.
The "Previous Question" having been

negatived on a division by 354 to 17, the first Resolution, thanking Sir B. Seymour, was agræd to; and on the next Resolution, thanking Sir Garnet Wolseley, Mr. Molloy moved the omission of the words to which exception had been taken. Mr. Gladstone insisted that they were not only according to precedent, but that they merely stated a plain fact and committed nobody to any opinion on the war. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Parnell spoke in favour of the Amendment, which was negatived by 230 to 25, and the remaining resolutions were agreed to and ordered to be transmitted to the Admiral and General to be communicated to the officers and men.

THE PROCEDURE RESOLUTIONS The House then took up the Procedure Resolutions, and the adjourned debate on Sir H. Wolff's amendment was resumed by Mr. C. Lewis, who predicted that the Rule would have no real power to check obstruction and

preferred a proceeding in personam. that the difficulty Cowen suggested could be got over by adopting the propor-tionate majority of 2 to 1 or 3 to 1 for proceedngs in Committee. Mr. Paget protested his inability to give the power of cloture to casual Chairmen of Committee, and Captain Aylmer also supported the amendment.

ORST commented on the continued silence of the Ministerialists, and also of the Irish members, who, though chiefly affected by the resolution, appeared to have been

squared."
Mr. H. Fowler replied that the Ministerialists kept silence because they believed that all the arguments had been answered, and also that questions relating to casual chair-men and chairmen of Grand Committees had

no relevancy. Mr. GIBSON commented with much animation on the discrepancies between different members of the Cabinet as to what is to be done with the casual chairmen, to which Sir William Harcourt replied that the Prime Minister had agreed to accept Mr. Raikes's amendment confining this power to the Chair-man of Ways and Means, while Mr. Dedson subsequently explained that the other chairwould be dealt with in another Rule. The Solicitor-General energetically pro-

tested against the repetition of argui over and over again, and urged that if the power were given at all, it must be exended to the Chairman as well as to the Speakers.

Sir J. MOWBRAY, while admitting this, said he could not vote for giving the power to either until it was settled by what proportion closure was to be enforced. Mr. Salt, Mr. Onslow, and Mr. O'Donnell spoke, and the amendment was then negatived by 202 to

144 Mr. RAIKES then moved his amendment restricting the closing power in Committee strictly to the Chairman of Ways and Means, which Mr. Gladstone accepted without quali-fication, intimating that he had no intention of dealing with the question of "casual chairmen" this Session, though hereafter it might be necessary to make provision for the manner of appointing them and for the regu-lation of their functions. The amendment was agreed to; but an addition to it, moved by Lord R. Churchill, requiring the Chairman to consult with the Speaker, was negatived by

Mr. Sclater-Booth next moved to exempt proceedings in Committee of Supply from the cloture, but before this could be disposed of, the debate was adjourned until

The House adjourned at 1 o'clock.

THE REFORM OF PROCEDURE. There is some reason to fear that the Government hardly realize the importance of taking away occasion from those who desire occasion to obstruct the progress of the reform of procedure. In face of such an pposition as they have to contend with it is before all things important that they should know their own minds, state their own proposals, and stick to their text

without flinching :-Every time they change their position, no matter how slightly, they afford an opportunity of which one or other of the Oppositions is prompt to avail itself for the obstruction of business. Nor is it even necessary that they should change their position in order to inflict upon the House a new debate. They have only to clear up some point upon which doubt had been created by the vagueness or am-biguity of the resolutions, and immediately half-a-dozen speakers will insist upon being heard afresh on "the new aspect of affairs. Take, for instance, the decision at which the Government had arrived as far back as last May, that the closure should never be exercised by casual Chairmen of Committees. That decision, although recorded in Hansard on the authority of the Prime Minister, seems to have been forgotten even by those who made it; and at least a dozen speeches were delivered which we might have been spare if the terms of Mr. Raikes's amendment had been added to the first Rule before the session commenced. The Oppositions no doubt carried the work of criticism much too far, but Ministers would do well not to play into their hands by pressing resolutions which require amendment to be brought into harmony with ministerial promises. This question about the casual Chairmen is only a small one, but it illustrates a very important matter, to which there is some reason to fear sufficient attention has not been paid. It seems to be assumed in some quarters that Ministers are disposed to regard the question of a proportionate ma-jority as an open question. That impression, jority as an open question. That impression, however, cannot long survive such discussions as those which have been going on for the last three days. All these debates are proceeding on the assumption that the closure will be voted by a simple majority. If, after all, a of two-thirds were to be accepted, all this discussion would become mere waste of time. So far then as concerns the mere protraction of debate in such amendments as those before the House on Thursday, Liberals can afford to possess their souls in patience. Every day that the wordy warfare is protracted, the feeling of the country in favour of the closure will grow stronger and deeper, and the more difficult will it become for the House to stultify itself by substituting closure by two-thirds for closure by a bare majority. -Pall Mall Gazette.

THE CARLYLE STATUE.

The address which Professer Tyndall delivered on Thursday at the unveiling of the statue of Mr. Carlyle, on the Embankment, contained perhaps the best things about the great writer that have been said since his death. Mr. Carlyle's Reminiscences, and the later autobiographical work, certainly a good deal of unpleasant feeling. The great me alist appeared, on his own showing, as by no means a person of sweetness nor tolerance nor largeness of soul. There is no use in trying to blink it-the life Mr. Carlyle led was not a happy one, nor would most of us ex-change our own mediocrity for his genius, if we had to accept the gift with its drawbacks. It is certainly a greater source of happiness to be able to enjoy the genius of others, of Coleridge, Lamb, Shelley, Keats, Scott, Southey, Wordsworth, than to have genius of one's own, and fiery moral energy, and with it all a grudging temper and a restless better in theory vanity. No one knew this suppose that only his intense love of truth world as he was in his later and more unhappy days. The exhibition disappointed and saddened some, and did not disappointed and saddened some, and did not displease others, who, as Mr. Tennyson says, "Not grieving that our greatest are so small, Inflate themselves with some insane delight" in the spots on the character of the noblest men. fessor Tyndall observed that since Mr. Carlyle's death "we had misjudgment and misapprehension manifold regarding him and his." These, he continued, are evarescent. In Switzerland "a bucket or two of water, whipped into a cloud, can obscure, if not efface, a noble peak." Very true, but does the neak produce and whip up the water?
Mr. Carlyle was judged or misjudged on his
own evidence about himself. If that great writer's published works had one false moral tendency, it was to obscure clear moral facts where a favourite great man was concerned. Frederick and his detestable father were let off with too lenient verdicts. The shadows in the characters of Cromwell and Danton were lightened till they disappeared. We need not continue the erroneous practice, and, because Mr. Carlyle was a great man, try to persuade ourselves that he was a modest, a genial, or always, in private relations, a loyal man. He had the faults of his peasant birth and breeding, of the "dour" confident Lowland Scotch from whom he sprang; he had the bent of a man that all his life had suffered unspeakably, in his body and in-las affections. He at least never blinked the truth about himself. Let us, too, recognise that he had failings, and pass on, with Pro-fessor Tyndall, to consider his transcendent merits .- Daily News.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited Braemar on Thursday. Royal party drove in an open carriage drawn by four greys with mounted postilions and an From Balmoral the journey was made by the south side of the Dee, Braemar being reached at 3.10. Horses were changed at the Fife Arms Hotel, and the Royal party proceeded eastward by the Glen Clunie road one of the many made by General Wade. The drive was extended to Glen Callater shooting lodge, where a short stay was made, Braema being reached on the return at five o'clock.

After horses had been changed once more her Majesty returned to Balmoral. weather was fine, a keen frost being tempered by a bright sun.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Louisa, Victoria and Maud, are expected to leave Marlborough House for Sandringham in the course of the ensuing week. A distinguished party is expected to meet at Sandringham to celebrate his Highness's birthday.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse, left Buckingham Palace on Thursday morning for Claremont, to visit the Duke and Duchess of Albany, returning to town early in the evening.

Lord and Lady Ellenborough have returned

to town from Paris. The Duke of Connaught will, it is announced, elect to resume his former appointment as Brigadier-General commanding an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot on his return from

Egypt.
It is stated that Sir John Adye, late Chief of the Staff to Sir Garnet Wolseley, is to be created a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and it is in contemplation to confer a similar honour on Sir Archibald Alison, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Sir Herbert Macpherson.

THE SERVICES OF THE SAILORS AND

MARINES AT ALEXANDRIA. Secretary of the Admiralty has fur-The Secretary of the Admiralty has lurnished the press with a copy of a despatch from Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, dated from Ramleh on the 20th of September, 1882, bearing testimony to the excellent work performed by the officers and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines employed on shore at Alexandria during the period of his command here. This despatch was forwarded by General Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Secretary of State for War: of State for War :-From Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood to

Chief of Staff, Cairo.

Ramleh, Sept. 20, 1882. Sir,—I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief in Egypt the excellent work performed on shore by the officers and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines luring the period I have been in command at Alexandria. All requests from me for their employment on shore have been met with the utmost elegity and good feeling. met with the utmost alacrity and good feeling by Admiral Dowell, C.B. The work perfo. and by the several parties has been of an arduous and varied nature, but I particularise the following:—Commander Hammett, R.N., with a party of Bluejackets from H.M.S. Minotaur, landed on the nights of August 31 and Santamber 4, and demolished by and September 1, and demolished by gun-cotton, a house near our advanced posts on the Canal which afforded cover to the enemy. Commander Morrison, R.N., was relieved shortly after my assuming command by Commander Parr, R.N., whose men, under the direction of Lieutonant Scott, R.N., worked in a most praiseworthy and successful manner mounting three 7-inch M.L.R. guns on the W ter Tower position. The sand being very heavy rendered the work most difficult. These guns were effectively used against the enemy's earthworks, under the direction of Commander Farr and Lieutenant Wrey, R.N. It is right I should add that Major-General Sir A. Alison had, previous to his departure, spoken to me of Lieutenant Scott's work in the highest terms of praise. We de ived great assistance from a party of Blue-jackets under Commander Henderson, who, with the 21st Company R.E., all being under the command of Capt. Pusey, R.E., repaired the rail between Kafr Douer and Alexandria. The destruction of a heavy piece of mason y thrown up across the line demanded great exertion. The cutting of the M x dam was an arduous piece of work performed by Lieutenant Scott, R.N., and a party of Blue-jackets. They also built a retaining wall, measuring 170 yards long, 12 feet broad at the top, and 15 feet broad at the bottom. Good service was done by the Royal Marines while in garrison at Alexandria, under the command of Major French, R.M.A. -I have, etc. (Signed) EVELYN WOOD, Major-

Lord C. Beresford, in responding for "The Navy," at a civic dinner in the Leathersellers' Hall on Tuesday night, referred to the bombardment of Alexandria and the restoration of order in that city. The fifteen days during which he was entrusted with the civil government and the management of the police were, he said, probably the most eventful that ever any man had to pass through. The bombardment took place on the 11th of July, and on the 13th they landed sixty marines and seventy seamen. There was no doubt if they had landed in the first instance, we could have taken Arabi and defeated his army. He believed, however, that the Government had promised that they would not land, and they were bound by that promise. On the 13th, when the small force which he had mentioned landed, the conflagration was awful, the people were looting and setting fire to the houses, and in all the out-of-the-way places the Arabs were mardering each other for the loot. The houses were falling, the sanitary condition of the town was in a dreadful state, and there were m ny hundreds of starving people, principa'ly Jews and women and children, in the streets. Besides the British force there were 120 Americans, 120 Greeks, and 40 mans. The Americans worked splendidly, and he could never thank them enough. The Greeks worked very well; but they rather too fond of the rifle, being under the impression that they ought to shoot everyone was opposed to them, and they were accordingly got off to the ships. The noble lord highly eulogised the conduct of the marines who, he said, worked day and night, and displayed the greatest tact.

General, Commanding at Alexandria.

Oxforn University.—The following degrees we conforred at Oxford on Wednesday grees w. e contered at Oxford on Wednesday morning: —D.D.: E. Elwell, Worcester. B.C.L.: Hugh Hall, Merton, M.A.: G. Ghent, University; A Godfrey, Balliol; A. Foster, Merton; J. Betteredge, Exeter; C. Chadwick, J. Mackins, F. Varley, Oriel; R. Marshall, Queen's; G. Elwell, New; A. Evans, Brasenose; E. Kellett Long, T. Fenwick, L. Lawson, Christ Church; W. Druitt, Trinity; O. Owen, Jesus; M. Coates, Keble; C. Marcon, Cha. sley's Hall; A. Champernowe, T. Jones, and B. Schleicher, University; C. Becker, Merton; A. Murray, H. Richards, H. Wyatt, Exeter; L. Cholmondeley, C. Kennedy, G. Wade, Oriel; C. O'Fagan, W. Miler, Queen's; C. Oman, New; W. Fricker, L. Ferneux, A. Lea, E: Simkinson, Corpus, B.A.: A. Chamber-lain, W. Routledge, H. White, W. Williams, Christ Church; N. Jodrell, E. Powell, P. Prankerd, Trinity; A. Ouvry, Wadham; L. Gillett and B. Tower, Pembroke; H. Irwin, J. Lewis, N. McLachlan, Keble; R. Todd, CHARGE AGAINST A RECTOR .- At the Ash-

ford Petty Sessions on Tuesday the Rev. Richard Baldock, rector of Kingsnorth, was charged with cruelty to a pony.—It appeared that Mr. Baldock was in the habit of driving in a trap a pony which he had never had shod. The animal was noticed by a policeconstable to be going very lame as it was coming to Ashford, and on stopping the rev. gentleman the constable found that the horny part of the pony's hoofs was worn off, and that it was treading on the flesh, causing much pain. It was stated that Mr. Baldock held the notion that as horses did not have shoes in their natural state it was wrong to put shoes on them when domesticated. After a good deal of discussion between the learned gentlemen engaged, the case was withdrawn, on the understanding that Defendant would discontinue the practice.

DEATH AT A CITY BANQUET .- A very sad incident happened at a banquet on Friday night, at which several members of Parliament, several city aldermen, and a number of City merchants were guests. The Haberdashers' Company had given a Court dinner at their large hall in Gresham-street, and among those taking r leading part on the occasion was Mr. Benjamin Field, wine merchant, of 10, St. Mary Axe, and Clapham-common. After dinner, the Master of the Company gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, and wed by Mr. Field (who is one of the Court of the Haberdashers' Company), who proposed the toast, "The House of Lords and Commons," in a spirited and energetic speech. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., had just risen to respond to the toast when it was noticed that Mr. Field was reclining in his chair in a somewhat peculiar position, and several gentlemen at once attempted to render assistance, sup-posing that he had fainted.—Mr. Fendick, of 72, Fore-street, and other doctors were summoned to the hall, and upon the arrival of the former he pronounced life extinct. The sad affair p oduced a very melancholy impression upon a presert, and the proceedings were abruptly brought to a close. Mr. Field was between 50 and 60 years of age, was well known in the City, and was highly esteemed as a liberal supporter of many London

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No. 21.009.-FOUNDED 1814.

### PARIS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30-31, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

### Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28-29, 1882.

THE DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE. The Times says it is clear that there is in France a sect holding a creed of pure destruction, and resembling, so far as can be judged, the Russian Nihilists rather than any set of revolutionaries with which we are acquainted. It is doing them too much honour to place them, as does the République Française, in the same category as the Fenians. The Fenians, wicked and wanton as were their acts of violence, had a distinct political end in view; the French anarchists, to judge from their own utterances, have none. Men of this stamp are dangerous, as a maniac brandishing a dagger is dangerous; but by the nature of the case they are too few in number to imperil the existence of society, or even of the institutions in force for the time being. Nothing is required for their suppression except an energetic use of the

powers of the police.

The Standard thinks it must be disappointing to the advocates of the advanced tenets of Republicanism that have during the last two years governed the legislation of France, to find that the appetite of the revolutionary monster has been whetted, rather than appeased, by the concessions made to its exacting temper. M. Grévy is probably as Conservative a statesman as France of late years has been willing to see exercising any control over its affairs; and M. Waddington, M. Léon Say, M. de Freycinet, and, finally, M. Duclerc cannot be described as subversive politicians. Yet concession to revolutionary aims has long been in the air; and men who would fain save society, if they had the ability or the courage, have allowed themselves to be dragged down the incline at the bottom of which is a seething gulf of climbing and envious passions.

The Daily News gives a caution against attaching too much importance to accounts that are given of supposed discoveries of anarchical associations in France. The very precision of some of the details given by certain alarmist Paris journals is in itself evidence against the accuracy of the information. If there are anarchical federations, pacts with death, which in Paris and the suburbs alone enrol exactly twelve hundred and twenty-nine members, we may be sure that the leaders of this organisation would take some pains to prevent the precise muster-roll from getting into the newspapers. Either they would exaggerate in order to diffuse terror or they would mimimize in order to seem insignifieant in the eyes of authority. But the fact still remains that all France, and indeed all Europe, believes in the existence of a more or less distinctly organised Socialistic movement, and that every recent evidence tends to justify the belief. The jealousy with which labour regards capital is unquestionably one inspiration of all these recent Socialistic upheavals. In part this springs from mere ignorance and impatience, but in part, too, it may serve to give a hint even to the most enlightened s atesmanship. In this country we happily see but lit le of such movements, but even in this country it is possible that there is a sufficient amount of vague and floating sympathy with Socialistic movements abroad to make it worth the while of statesmen to consider whether "Thoughts on the Causes of the Present Discontents'

The St. James's Gazette says :- The news from France is certainly serious. That a criminal trial should be stopped in the middle by the Public Prosecutor, on the ground that the jury had been so intimidated by the accomplices of the prisoners that they could not be trusted to give an impartial verdict, is altogether without precedent. It implies that then and there at all events the Government were unable to protect those engaged in the administration of justice. This particular district of France is reduced to the state of the disturbed districts of Ireland. Such a step on the part of the Government is not a proper subject of criticism. It is better to say frankly that they have not at the moment the means of bringing to justice the authors of a dangerous conspiracy than to conceal their weakness and allow the offenders to escape. But it is none the less discreditable to the Government that they should be driven to make such an admission. It proves that the recent anarchical outbreaks have either taken the authorities of the Republic by surprise, or that their efforts to deal with them have been from some cause or other paralysed. The state of things at Lyons is in some respects even more alarming than that at Chalon-sur-Soâne.

should not become a practical part of their

The Daily Telegraph accuses the French Government of having shown deplorable weakness in presence of the new social It is obvious that the present French Administration lacks nerve all round. In foreign affairs there is the obvious explanation that Prince Bismarck still lives; but when confronted by the actual crimes of organised Socialists, it shows the same weakness without the

The Spectator says :- A panic is setting in in Paris and Lyons which bodes no good to Geneva; as Switzerland, if threatened for harbouring violent anarchists, would not be protected by Germany. As yet, the evidence is imperfect, and the stories are wild; but the existence of dreamers who think the road to a happier future lies through murder and destruction is, unhappily, too well proved. The discovery of dynamite seems to have unsettled dreamy brains all over the world, and to have intoxicated men already half-delirious with the passion of pity with a sense of unexpected power. They feel as if they wielded the lightning-the most dangerous of temptations for human beings.

The Saturday Review says:—It is not the disorders at Montceau and Lyons, or even the terrorism which has been brought to bear upon the witnesses and judges at the trial, that is most likely to injure the Republican Government in the estimation of the country. When the Republic meant the Republic of M. Thiers, the extrayagances preached by the Extreme Left did

it little or no harm. It is impossible to view them in this light any longer. The most careless politician can see that the extravagances of ten, or even five years ago have become the serious proposals of to-day. What confidence can a soberminded Frenchman feel in the future when he hears M. Clémenceau spoken of as a politician who will certainly become Prime Minister some day, and then reads in each issue of the journal which bears M. Clémenceau's name on its front page an exceedingly able and ingenious defence of the accused Socialists by a writer who is himself, we believe, an ex-Communist of

The Tablet says :- Paris, inefficiently rotected, as its Minister of Police acknowledges, is dreading impending strikes and a lock-out that may swell what is called "the army of crime" by tens of thousands of the discontented and unemployed. A few mornings ago the police pulled down, in the Faubourg St. Antoine alone, one hundred and twenty red placards, headed Executive Committee of the avengers of the people," and giving minute directions for the destruction of houses by explosives and by fire; others were found in the Faubourg du Temple and at Charonne and Belleville. The Government is beginning to find its hands burned by its own tools. Socialism, heated against the Church, is equally dangerous to those who use it.

#### PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Commons on Friday, a new per, and he did not think that the prisoners had any reason to complain of their treatment. In reply to other questions, Sir Charles Dilke stated that her Majesty's Government had no concern whatever in the relations beween Baker Pacha and the Sultan; that the Government had certainly not been consulted with regard to the appointment of Baker Pacha; and that no agreement had yet been come as to the mode in which the money for indemnifying the sufferers from the burning of Alexandria for the loss of their property was to be raised; but the question was under consideration. Mr. Parnell gave notice of his intention to call attention to the administration of the Land Act and the Coercion Acts, and that he would ask for a day for the pur-pose. Mr. Gladstone moved the following as Select Committee on Privilege to consider the case of Mr. Gray:—Mr. Gladstone, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Whitbread, Sir John Mowbray, Mr. Raikes, Sir Henry James, Sir Hardinge Giffard, Mr. Plunket, Mr. Parnell, Sir Charles Forster, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Dill-wyn, and Mr. Healy. Sir Herbert Maxwell gave notice that on Monday he would move the addition of the names of Sir John Hay and

a Scotch Liberal member.
On the procedure resolutions being taken up, the adjourned debate on Mr. Selater-Booth's amendment, exempting Committee of Supply from the cloture, was resumed by Sir Walter Barttelot, who twitted the Ministerial-ists with their readiness to accept whatever their leaders presented to them, which he regarded as an omen of the manner in which the cloture would be enforced. Sir William Harcourt argued that if there was to be where the smallest minority by unscrupulous obstruction might bring the whole business of the State to a deadlock. Mr. W. H. Smith deprecated, in the interests of economy and sound finance, any alteration of the rules which, like this, would stifle criticism of the Estimates; and as to obstruction in Committee, that might be adequately dealt with by the subsequent rules. If the Estimates had been hardly discussed at all during the last two sessions, it was not the fault of obstruction, but because other measures had been interposed. Mr. Goschen thought that the opposition to this rule rested on a fallacy—that it would operate to stifle discussion. On the contrary, he anticipated that it would secure a more adequate and proportionate consideration of Supply; and he asked whether it was likely that the Liberal party would ever be concerned in preventing a dis-cussion of the Estimates. Sir S. Northcote retorted that this would depend very much on which side of the House the Liberal party happened to be sitting, referring as an illustration of this to the total eclipse under the present Administration of economists like Mr. Dillwyn and Mr. Rylands, who had been so active under the previous régime.
Under the cloture, he pointed out, Mr.

Hume never could have carried on his work and the other rules, he thought, gave ample security against obstruction. Mr. Redmond, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Alderman Fowler, Mr. Hicks, and Mr. T. D. Sullivan supported the amendment; while Mr. Dodson, Mr. Borlase, Mr. Dillwyn, and Mr. H. Forbes spoke against t, and on a division it was negatived by 166

to 102. Mr. Chaplin's amendment substituting individual for general clôture having been ruled out of order, an amendment by Mr. O'Donnell exempting from the cloture debates on privilege and business of the House was negatived by 93 to 35; and in the short conversation which occurred Mr. Gladstone said there would be no objection as soon as the first reolution was passed to consider whether it should apply to the remaining resolutions Mr. Storey next moved the amendment which Mr. Gladstone had intimated his intention of accepting, that the Speaker must be of opinion when he initiates the cloture that the subject has been adequately discussed;" and Lord George Hamilton proposed to amend this still further requiring that he shall also be of opinion "that the debate is being prolonged for the purposes of obstruction," with the infor the purposes of obstruction," tention of still further amending it by striking out the words relating to the general sense of the House. The proposal of Lord George Hamilton was debated at some length. Sir William Harcourt said the Cabinet had carefully considered the point, and had decided not to put in the resolution any words imputing motives. Mr. Gladstone, in offering a strong opposition to the amendment, protested object of the resolution was not solely to check obstruction, which was otherwise provided for, but to put an end to pro-longed and frivolous debate. He expressed, too, his firm conviction that the value of the resolution would be preventive, and that substantially it would be rarely or never

On the other side, Sir Richard Cross and Mr. E. Stanhope declared that the object of the resolution was to put down legitimate opposition and to silence the Tory minority. Lord Randolph Churchhill, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Marriott, and Mr. Stuart Wortley supported the amendment; and Sir Stafford Northcote drew the inference that, if the Government objected to mention obstruction in the resolution, they had some other object in view beyond putting down obstruction. Lord Hartington maintained that there were already sufficient guarantees in the resolution against interference with legitimate criticism, and that its object really was to promote freedom of discussion by securing to each subject its fair share of time. Mr. O'Donnell and Lord Folkestone spoke; and, the amendment having been negatived on a division by 177 to 97, Mr. Storey's amendment was agreed to. An amendment by Mr. Gorst, that the sense of the House must not only be "evident" but "general," was negatived by 130 to 74; and the debate was then adjourned until Monday.

RECEPTION IN DOVER AND LONDON. At half-past three on Saturday afternoon Lieut.-General Sir Garnet Wolseley landed at Dover from the ordinary mail-packet, he having declined the offer of a special steamboat. Lady Wolseley and her daughters were at Dover to welcome him back to English soil, after a rough passage across the Channel, the wind having blown a gale for many hours, and the sea running very high. The Admiralty Pier was lined by a double file

of men drafted from regiments stationed at Dover and from the volunteer corps. Torrents of rain and furious gusts of wind placed a stern interdict on any outdoor ceremony; and the mayor's address was presented at the Lord Warden Hotel. The following is a copy of the document:—
"To Lieut.-General Sir Garnet Joseph

Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., etc., late Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's army in Egypt.-We, the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses of the ancient port and borough of Dover, offer you a hearty welcome on your safe return home in improved health. though we have not as yet had the privilege of receiving any of the gallant soldiers and sailors who have fought their country's battles in Egypt under your command, we esteem it honour to be the first publicly to congratulate you on your having been again se-lected by her Majesty to undertake a task of peculiar difficulty and responsibility, and in again having performed it in the late short, brilliant, and successful expedition. Our troops have fully maintained the glorious traditions of our army by their stoical endurance, intrepid bravery, and individual heroism. But even these might not have availed so rapidly without the foresight, the discrimination tactics, and prompt action of the commander. The seizure of the Suez Canal, its adoption as the basis of operations, the night march, and the mode of the attack on the position of Tel-el-Kebir, the rapid advance to, and the deliverance of, Cairo together with the com-paratively small number of lives sacrificed, all these have demonstrated that the campaign was admirably planned and the army ably led. Our beloved Sovereign has intimated her intention to bestow on you another well-merited honour. We hope you may long live to enjoy it, and to render, if necessary further service to your Queen and country awing providence of Almighty God, the Giver of all victories, to whom be all the praise .-Given under our corporate seal at Dover, the 28th day of October, A.D., 1882.—J. L.

with immense cheering, in reply said:—"Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the Corporation, Ladies and Gentlemen—The expressions on the address which has just been read are flattering, too flattering, indeed. They have made a very deep impression upon me, and I can assure you all, ladies and gentlemen, the manner in which I have been received here by you to-day I am very grateful for. I thank you with all my heart. It is a very pleasant thing to return home, and to find that one's services are appreciated; but although the very warm welcome which is accorded to me to-day is most pleasing to my personal feelings, I hope the time will never come when I shall from force of vanity, false pride, or conceit, forget for one moment the honour you have done me to-day. I thank you for the honour and for the compliment you have paid me. I am indebted to the valour, the endurance, and the high steady discipline of which I recently had the honour to command. Ladies and gentlemen, I have no intention of making a long speech, and it requires no lengthy speech or any great powers of oratory to assure you that I am deeply to you for the warm welcome you have accorded to me. I am deeply thankful to you for the address on my own part, and am also pleased to thank you in the name of every man comprising the army which shared in my lot, because in doing me this honour today your intentions were not only to favour me personally, but to manifest your approbation of the duty that had been done in Egypt not only by myself, but by the men of the army I have recently commanded. On their behalf, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the Corporation, I beg to thank you most sincerely as well as on my own behalf, for the honour

BRADLEY, Mayor; WOOLMSTON COCKER, Town

Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was received

shown me. Sir Garnet had signified his desire to con-tinue his journey to London by the ordinary course, that is, by the mail train in conjunction with the boat, but his wishes in this respect had been overruled. In a special train the general, with his wife and daughters, preceded the mail, and left Dover at five minutes to four o'clock. Lieut. Childers, R.E., son of the Secretary of State for War, accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley, to whom he has been acting as aide-de-camp during the cam-paign in Egypt; Major Swaine, secretary; and Lieut. Adye were also in the train.

The ovation, as the Roman antiquaries tell us, is for the general; and, though less in dignity, may be accounted greater in honour than the Imperial triumph. It was truly an ovation, in the spirit if not in the letter (says the Observer), that awaited Sir Garnet Wolseley on his unostentatious entry into London in Saturday evening's dark, raw, and chilly atmosphere. Travelling by special train, in advance of the mail, as already stated, Sir Garnet and Lady Wolseley were expected at Charing Cross before half-past five; but it was nearer six when the lights of the engine were discerned gliding towards the up-plat form, on which many friends stood to welcom the victorious leader of our little army, called to suppress rebellion and restore authority in Egypt. At five o'clock a great gathering in front of the South-Eastern Railway terminus. and within the station itself, had increased and was increasing every minute, so that about this time the company's servants and the police put up barriers, to restrain the crowd within due proportions, leaving only a privileged few on the platform. Well lit by electricity, the station looked somewhat more comfortable than the outer street, all mud and dampness, after a squally day. Still more cheery was it when the crimson carpets were laid along the stone-flagged platform, and the bustle and excitement grew apace. The space beyond the mass of people was tolerably clear when the carriage of Licut.-General Sir John Adye, K.C.B., brought that distinguished officer and three or four members of his fa-The next comers to attract notice were the Duke and Duchess of Teck, though the reserved space on the platform had imperceptibly filled with the privileged many, now no longer the privileged few. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. A. B. Burdett-Coutts oined the expectant company in the station, and their carriage was soon followed by one conveying the Commander-in-Chief, who on being recognised was loudly cheered. The Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., Secretary of State for War, was on the platform, and shook hands with the Duke on his alighting. Faces well known, either in the flesh or by such truthful portraiture as, in the past few weeks, has familiarised the features of military leaders to the whole nation, were quickly recognised in the assembly. With Sir John Adye was presently seen Lieut.-General Willis, C.B., a sharer with him in the toils and honours of the campaign. General Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., was there; and among other military personages of note were Major-General Whitmore, of the Head-Quarters Staff, Lieut.-Colonel Lonsdale Hale,

That frequent saying which conflicts at times with popular sentiment, but agrees very closely with historical fact, that we are not a military ation, is illustrated on an occasion such as this by the absence of uniform. What does a Frenchman, what does any stranger within our gates say to a crowd of proved warriors dressed "anyhow," some with slouch hats and

and Lieut .- Colonel the Hon. Charles Hugh

RETURN OF SIRGARNET WOLSELEY. | waterproofs, some in tweed cloaks or ulsters, but no two alike-all having met, neverthe less to welcome home a victorious comrade and to pay a hearty tribute to his valour? Is there any country of Europe, besides this little England, where the soldier would merge so quietly into the civilian, just when it might be fitting for him to assert himself and his profession o arms? Surely we are and we are not a mili-tary nation. The ringing cheers, the intense enthusiasm, the pressure upon the hero's modest equipage as if it had been a triumphal car—all this said one thing, and the commonplace garb of peace said another, though doubtless both practical assertions may be logically reconcileable. Sir Garnet Wolseley was dressed as any traveller by the Continental train might be, and looked a little fagged with his journey. Nevertheless, he stepped nimbly on the platform, interchanged greetings with the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, Mr. Childers, Sir John Adye, Sir Lintorn Simmons, General Willis, Colone Lonsdale Hale, and others, and advanced to the carriage in which the Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck) was seated, to exchange a few words with her Royal Highness. In these welcomes five or six minutes passed, and then the carriages were entered, and were driven out of the station, their occupants being cheered as they were recognised by the outside crowd. Those who failed to distinguished Sir Garnet Wolseley in the dusk made sure of carrying out their good intentions by cheering every-body. And so ended an informal and unceremonious welcome, which takes its place in history as much as if it had blazed with stars and glowed with scarlet uniforms.

THE CAIRO TRIALS. The Egyptian Government has promised to furnish to the counsel for the defence of the rebels minutes of the evidence given before the Commission. The examination of witnesses will, for the present, not be proceeded with. Mr. Broadley has undertaken to defend the Sheikh Abdul, a learned doctor of the El Azhar University. The defence of this dignitary (the Standard's correspondent says) promises to be most interesting. It will be based entirely on a question of interpreting the ecclesiastical law of Islam. His relations with the Panislamic party in the Yildiz Kiosk were notoriously intimate, and will most likely prove compromising. The evidence under this head will yield a crop of disclosures which will be most unpleasant for the Sultan and his

The Times states that it having been decided by the court before which Arabi is to be tried that depositions of persons who are unable to attend at Cairo will be accepted as evidence, Mr. Eve, Arabi's solicitor, is about to come to England to take the affidavits of Sir William Gregory, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, M. Ninet, the Rev. Mr. Sabunghi, and also that of the trooper of the Horse Guards who was taken prisoner by the Egyptians at Kassassin. Such witnesses as can be procured at Constantinople will also be examined.

It was recently stated that Arabi had telegraphed to Sir William Gregory, through the English Foreign Office, begging him to assist him in procuring counsel for his defence. es understands that this telegram reached the Foreign Office, but that it was not forwarded to Sir Wiiliam,

THE FATE OF THE PALMER

The following telegram has been received from Captain Stephenson, of her Majesty's ships Carysfort, at Suez, dated

27th October, 1882, 10 p.m.:—
News from Warren, dated 24th instant, writing from the scene of attack, confirms the death of Professor Palmer's party, who were attacked by Bedouins, midnight, 10th August. Shots were exchanged and Professor's party ultimately overpowered in Wady Ludr. Everything looted by Bedouins, who evidently endeavoured to destroy all traces of attack. Only a few articles of clothing belonging to Gill and Charington found, also a volume of Byron's works, much torn, with inscription on cover, "John Charrington, 1823." Nothing found belonging to Palmer but small truss, supposed to be his. prosecuting search, and expected to reach Manekl yesterday.

The Daily Telegraph says :- We learn from a private letter particulars which seem to for-bid any further hope of Professor Palmer's survival. Colonel Warren and his people found at the bottom of a great gully, one wall of which is supposed to be "the precipice mentioned in the telegrams, a mixed mass of human remains. Whether the portions of flesh and bone that were bleaching under the sun, after having been torn by beasts and birds of prey, were really Charrington's, Gill's, or Palmer's, nobody could say; but from scraps of marked linen, etc., it was clear that some of these remains must have belonged to the two first named. Moreover, an article has been found there among these relics which must have belonged to Professor Palmer. That is all that is known in reality, but it is

too conclusive. The account of the supposed tragic death of Professor Palmer has caused a profound sen-sation at Cambridge, where he was as well known in town as in University circles, as he was a native of that place. The son of Mr. E. P. Palmer, who carried on the profession of a schoolmaster in Green-street, he was left an orphan at an early age. In his youth he exhibited a remarkable aptitude for learning languages, and devoted himself particularly to Arabic, with what success is well known. He was much indebted for tuition to the late Rev. George Skinner, of Jesus College, and chaplain of King's College. The late professor proceeded B.A. of St. John's in 1868, and owed a fellowship at his college to this pro-ficiency in Eastern languages. He was elected to the Lord Almoner's Chair of Arabic in 1871, in succession to Mr. Preston of Trinity, fessor Palmer had been twice married, and leaves a widow and family. Dr. Wright, editorial superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society says, in a communica-tion to a contemporary, "It will quicken the nterest of some of your readers in the fate of Professor Palmer to know that his last great, and perhaps the most important, work of his life before leaving England was the final revision of Henry Martyn's Persian New Testament. Dr. Bruce, of Julfa, had spent many years revising the book, and he and Professor Palmer spent six months together in comparing the translation with the Greek, and fitting t exactly to the Persian idiom. difficulty arose with regard to theologica terms, it was marvellous the facility with which Professor Palmer could quote from memory one Persian author after another to sattle the exact application of the word in question. Dr. Bruce, who had been a long time in Persia, considered Professor Palmer's help indispensable, and he acknowledged in the most unreserved manner his great obligation to him. The last proof-sheets are just now issuing from the press, in baautiful type, and it is with a sad but affectionate interest that we associate the two names of these two most gifted men, Henry Martyn and E. H.

#### OVERFLOW OF THE THAMES. At eleven on Friday night theflood tide ran

up the Thames with extraordinary rapidity, and at first-quarter flood it had registered seven feet below Trinity high water mark at London Bridge. The wind was blowing fresh from the north-north-east, and rain fell steadily, and great fears were entertained by the residents of the low-lying districts that their premises would be inundated. In Lambeth, and especially at Battersea, the owners of property on the southern banks

were anxiously watching the rising tide, and many took precautionary measures by barri-cading and claying up the areas and places exposed to the river frontage. At half-past twelve the wind was still blowing from the north-north-east and increasing in force. It was high water at London Bridge at twenty-seven minutes past two. At that hour the tide was still rising, at Blackfriars Bridge the water had risen 4ft. above Trinity high water mark, the northern and southern banks overflowed, and immense damage was done. At six minutes past two the tide registered four feet four inches above Trinity high water mark, being only six inches lower than any tide registered on the Thames. At half-past two the river rose to such a height that the Charing-cross boat pier was lifted completely out of the enormous iron girders, and com-menced to float away. Immediately the menced to float away. Immediately the accident become known, a tug was procured, and the pier was towed to Bank-side, on the south of the river. Fortunately, no one was on the pier at the time, which has sustained no material damage. As soon as convenient, the pier will be replaced, so as to allow of traffic being resumed. In Battersea, close to the Albert Bridge, a creek from the Thames, which had been cut through the river bank, for the purposes of a flour mill, not being throughly secured, let the river into Anhalt-road, Elcho-street, and Park-road. The flood attained its highest point here about three o'clock, when the dwellings having cellars or underground kitchens became seriously flooded. A foot and a half of water ran into the kitchens of the Albert-villas, Park-road; while the cellars of the Albert Tavern, close by, were seriously inundated. In Elcho-street, the residents had several feet of water in their lower rooms, and the poultry and pet animals were drowned, the water entered so suddenly. Full details are not yet to hand.

Much mischief is reported from Richmond

and the surrounding neighbourhood. The Maria Wood, the old City State barge, has sunk near Isleworth, but the river traffic is not impeded. A considerable portion of the old deer park is submerged, and in the Twickenham district some of the roads and footways are impassable. The railway station at Richmond is flooded to an extraordinary height, causing great inconvenience.

Since Friday night the Thames rose over a foot in the neighbourhood of Windsor, and the water on Saturday was over the pathway by Windsor Bridge, and running into the houses. The Home Park and part of Eton Brocas were under water. Rain and sleet were falling heavily, and the river was continuing to rise. A most serious flood is feared.

A Sheerness correspondent wrote on Saturday :- A gale of great violence from the northwest, accompanied by heavy showers of rain, raged over Sheerness last night, and this morn ing the insufficiency of the present sea de-fences has once more been demonstrated. The tide rose to an immense height, and at least one hour before high water commenced to wash over the esplanade. Fortunately Lieut. Colonel Le Mesurier, commanding the Royal Engineers, had taken the precaution to have the moats which surrounded the town emptied, and a great quantity of the sea water found its way into them, thus averting in a measure the general inundation of the lower part of Mill Town. The land between the moats and the Roman Catholic chapel, a distance of more than half a mile, with a width of from 300 to 400 yards, is completely submerged in water, at some places 2ft. deep. It is cut off by the high road leading to the beach, and has the appearance of two immense lakes. The tide in Marine Town left its high water mark in the centre of the road known as the Broadway, which connects Mill Town and Marine Town, and in the lower parts of the district it flowed within ten yards of the shops. In the High-street of Mill Town great damage has been done to the inner slope of the lower es-planade by the tide, and a portion of the board ng round the swimming bath has also been knocked down. The swimming bath and skating rink are both inundated with several feet of water. The gale is now increasing with violence, and a dismasted schooner has just been towed into the harbour by a tug, having lost her mast in the gale. The worst fears are entertained as to the afternoon tide. The wind is considerably higher than last night, and has prevented the waters from receding to the usual low water mark ; in fact, at seven o'clock this morning, at dead low water, the tide had only ebbed about 30 yards from the slope of the wall, instead of from 300 to 400 yards, as usual. Every precaution to prevent an inunda-tion is being adopted by the authorities.

#### MR. GOSCHEN AND EGYPT.

In the November number of the Nineteentk Century there appears an article on "England in Egypt," by Mr. Edward Dicey, from which we take the following passage:—"My pro-posal is that, for the time being, the place of British Minister in Cairo should be filled by a Special Envoy with an exceptional mission. While our armies occupy Egypt, at the close of a successful campaign, there would be nothing to give offence to foreign Powers in our sending out a Special Envoy for a temporary purpose. Such an Envoy, as directly repre-senting the Government, would have an authority and influence which an ordinary Consul-General, however able, could not possess; and in consequence he would be in a far better position for carrying on the com-plicated and delicate negotiations whose success is essential to the arrangement of any satisfactory settlement. It would also be desirable that, apart from his diplomatic position, the Envoy should be a man of note whose personality would carry weight in Egypt and on the Continent; and that he should be known to possess the full confidence of the Government at home. England, happily for herself, is rich in men of weight and authority and influence who could be employed on such a service. But there is one man whose name will suggest itself at once to all persons acquainted with Egyptian affairs as the one man fitted above all others to represent England in Egypt at the present crisiname in question, I need hardly say, is that of Mr. Goschen. No public man of like eminence is so well acquainted with Egyptian affairs or enjoys a higher personal reputation, both Egypt and on the Continent. As an ex-Cabi-net Minister, as the late Envey Extraordinary to the Porte, and as a statesman who is cer-tain ere long to fill one of the highest posts in any Liberal Administration, Mr. Goschen would command an authority in Cairo which would be of the utmost service to England. In France his appointment would be wel-comed as that of a man who has given proof of his regard for the legitimate interests of France in Egypt; and while the moneyed world in England and on the Continent would see with satisfaction the reconstruction of Egypt entrusted to a man who thoroughly understands the importance of financial interests, his countrymen would have full conidence in Mr. Goschen's never losing sight of the fact that England has higher and greater interests in Egypt than those relating to speculative enterprise. It would be the function of such an envoy to examine on the spot the arrangement best calculated to meet the roquirements of the position; to discuss its bearings confidentially with the Khedive and his ministers, and with the leading members of the Egyptian community, native and foreign; to consult with the representatives of the European Powers and of the great and financial interests; and then to submit to the Government at home the result of his investigations, Whether Mr. Goschen would accept such a post is of course a point on which I can express no opinion. But I am certain that, if the suggestion I have thrown out should be thought worthy of consideration, Mr. Goschen's appointment as Special Envoy to Cairo would be welcomed by those who have at heart the true interests, not only of England, but of Egypt.

MARRIAGE OF THE EARL OF DURHAM .- The Earl of Durham and Miss Ethel Milner, second daughter of the late Mr. Henry B. W. Milner and of Mrs. Henry Milner, of Prince's-gate, were married at St. Peter's Church, Eatonsquare, on Saturday afternoon. The ceremony was appointed for three o'clock, by which hour the following relatives and friends had assembled:—The Duchess of Manchester, Christina Marchioness of Waterford, the Earl and Countess of Perth and Lady Edith Drummond, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn and Miss Maynard, Lord Gerard, Lord and Lady Miss Maynard, Lord Gerard, Lord and Lady Sandhurst, Hon. Sidney and Lady Beatrix Herbert, Hon. W. Lambton, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, Hon. E. Stanhope, Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, Sir F. Milner. Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P.; Mr. Foljambe, M.P., and Lady Gertrude Foljambe, Mr. Francis Knollys, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Harcourt, Mr. Granville Milner, Mr. George Milner, Mr. E. Doyle, Mr. Cecil Foljambe, M.P.; Mr. G. Foljambe, and others. The bridegroom was attended by the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt Wilson as best man, and the bride by seven bridesas best man, and the bride by seven brides-maids. The Archbishop of Armagh, grand-father of the bride, officiated, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Francis Grey, vicar of Mor-peth, and the Rev. W. L'Estrange Malone, the bride being given away by her brother, Mr. E. Milner. After the ceremony the wedding party and friends repaired to Mrs. H. Milner's residence at Prince's-gate for refreshments. About five o'clock the Earl of Durham and his bride left for The Durdans, to pass the carly days of their bears.

THE BATTLE OF DETTINGEN .- The Army and Navy Gazette, referring to an announce-ment made the other day that "the Queen has authorised that 'Dettingen,' the name of the engagement in which the Foot Guards took part, and which up to the present has not been written on their regimental colours, shall now be added thereto," says:—The Foot Guards came up too late to take an active part in the battle; they had not a single casualty; they were not even included in the official list of the troops engaged. As the regiments which bore the brunt of the battle are not even alluded to, we intend giving next week a str tement of their numbers and losses. Want of space unfortunately prevents us from giving this information now. There are many battles which the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards can fairly claim, but they should not ask for, or get, thoose in which they took

Epsom, to pass the early days of their honey-

no part. THE CASE OF THE REV. S. F. GREEN .- IL was officially stated on Saturday morning that an application was forthwith to be made to Lord Penzance, the Dean of Arches, on the part of the Bishop of Manchester with a view to the discharge of the Rev. S. F. Green from Lancaster Castle. His Lordship has appointed next Saturday to hear the application. It is understood that the Bishop has not yet succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Church Association, without which, it is believed, the Judge will be powerless to act.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD .- Lord and Lady Charles Beresford arrived at Christchurch on Friday afternoon en route for Higheliffe Castle, the residence of Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford. At the railway station an address of welcome was presented by the mayor. Lord Charles said he thought many persons were, if anything, over kind, in the welcome which they had given him on his return from active service after doing what, after all, was only the duty which all officers owed to their Queen and country. To naval officers thos receptions were specially pleasing, as tho navy, owing to the exigency of their service, were generally unable to receive the welcome home accorded to the sister service. He should forward a copy of the present address to the officers and men of the Condor, to whom, and not to himself, was due the honour of the engagement with Fort Mara-bout in the bombardment of Alexandria.

COVENT-GARDEN .- Covent-garden is famous

rather for its actors and artists, its singers and dancers, its market and hotels, than fo its printers or printing-offices. The literature of the last century is full of references to the parish, its streets, buildings, and inhabitants Covent-garden was once a fashionable quarter, and in it have lived and died many famous men and women—Edmund Waller, the poet, the witty Earl of Dorset, Grinling Gibbons, Wycherly, the dramatist; Fielding and his half-brother Sir John, who made Bow-street Police-court and Bow-street runners famous; Kynaston, the actor; Sheridan, the dramatist; Sir Paul Whitehead, poet; Sir R. Strange, engraver; "poor Nellie" Gwynne; Betterton, the famous actor; Peter Pindar: Tom Davies, the bookseller; the elder Mathews; Barton Booth, the original Cato of Addison's play; Dryden, Crabb Robinson, Charles Lamb, and a host of other notables. In Bowstreet Jacob Tonson, somewhere about 1714, set up his printing office, and adopted Shakespeare's head for a sign. In King-street lived and died Nicholas Rowe, poet laureate and editor of Shakespearo's plays; Quin, the actor; and Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons during the Commonwealth. Walking through Covent-garden, the streets seem haunted by the shades of great men dead and gone, and the very houses, old-fashioned, worn, and grey, may yet be brightened and peopled with pleasant memories .- Printers' Register.

GREAT FIRE AT MARGATE, -A most destructive fire occured at Margate early on Saturdey morning, with the result that the whole of side of Cecil-square has been gutted. The fire brok out about midnight in the Assembly-rooms occupied by Mr. E. H. Davies, Captain of the Fire Brigade, well known as a favourite resort of George IV An electioneering meeting in support of Captain Davies' candidature for the Town Council had just previously been held. Council had just previously been held. Flames were seen issuing from the Assembly-rooms' roof, which quickly spread, a strong wind blowing at the time. The Royal Hotel adjoining, and a large ladies' school belonging to Miss Smart, with four other large houses completing the square, one being the Vicarage and two others occupied by Captain Swinford and by Mr. Cobb, head of the banking firm of Cobb and Co., were speedily in flames. The vicar and his family escaped only in night dresses and overcoats. The Margate, Westgate, Broadstairs, and Ramsgate engines were soon on the spot. One of the Ramsgate Brigade men, named Brookman, fell from a ladder, and was so seriously injured that he had to be conveyed to the Cottage Hospital. All the buildings and the furniture and stock of the Royal Assembly-rooms were insured. The fire is supposed to have originated either in the Assembly-rooms. Fortunately, no lives the billiard-room or premises at the rear of were lost; but the damage is believed to amount to £50,000 or £60,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance.

TRAGEDY IN KENTISH TOWN .- Three Persons Murdered .- About cleven o'clock on Saturday morning a report obtained currency in Kentish Town that a horrible tragedy had been committed, the wife and two children of a fishmonger named Meakin, residing at No. 2, Dunsoll-place, Kentish-town-road, having been found lying in their beds with their throats cut. The husband was known to have been in the room on Friday night, but when the horrible discovery was made he was no-where to be found. On Saturday evening the police at the Kentish Town-road station received a telegram from the Thames police stating that shortly before twelve o'clock the body of a man answering in every particular the description of the man wanted for the murder of his wife and two children, had been found floating in the Thames off London Bridge, and had been conveyed to the mortuary of Guy's Hospital. Inspectors Dodds and Redstone at once caused the sister-in-law to go and see if the man was Hiram Meakin, and upon her arrival at the mortuary she at once identified him.

Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 21.010 .- FOUNDED 1814.

### PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1882.

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### M Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29-30, 1882.

TUNIS AND THE LATE BEY. Mohamed-es-Sadok, the late Bey of

Tunis, has survived only by a year the loss of his independence. Born in 1813, he had attained an age more remarkable in North Africa than in our temperate climate. He succeeded his brother, Sidi Mohamed, in 1859, and his reign of 23 years has been full of the vexations and disasters that mark the decay of States. It is difficult to realize the fact that so recently as the begining of this century Tunis was so formidable by sea that the chief European Power purchased immunity for their vessels by presents which were practically tribute. In 1817 Tunisian privateers actually dared to ply their trade in the English Channel, and only the appearance of English ships of war off Goletta extorted from Mahmoud Bey an engagement that the outrage should not be repeated. Ahmed Bey, who died in 1855, left Tunis no longer powerful, but at all events wealthy. There were some five millions hard cash in the Treasury, a sum which, prudently used, would have sufficed to avert the misfortunes that promoted the establishment of a French protectorate. During his short reign Sidi Mohamed managed to squander this large sum in making costly presents to other potentates and in importing cargoes of Circassian girls for his harem. The ruler who has just died found himself from the hour of his accession in embarrassed circumstances, while he was absolutely precluded from resorting to the means so successfully employed by his predecessors for the replenishment of the Treasury. Oriental Gowernments are always the prey of needy adventurers, whose audacity increases with the embarrassment of their masters. When tribute was no longer paid and the weakness of the administration led to continual revolts either among the Arabs on the frontiers or of the people of Tunis itself, there was no way of meeting the ordinary expenses of government except by borrowing. The favourites who had fattened on the revenues while there were any now acquired proficiency in the arts of the Stock Exchange, and the greater part of the successive loans raised at ruinous rates of interest upon very dubious security, found its way into their pockets. The scandals disclosed during the Roustan trial are a mere sample of the methods constantly in operation, by which ragged urchins picking up cigar ends in the European cafes managed to build themselves palaces and cover their breasts with European decorations. When the Bey had became hopelessly embarrassed by the peculation of his servants, Western speculators stepped in to complete his ruin. Concessions of all kinds were extorted by diplomatic pressure, and consequential damages were claimed when, as usually happened, they proved failures. After damages had been paid in full, the concessions remained as convenient diplomatic questions on which fresh demands could at any time be based. For half a century a constant struggle for preponderance was maintained by England and France in Tunis precisely as in Egypt. Those who maintain with M. Gambetta that there is no parallel between the two countries can scarcely have paid much attention to the details of that long diplomatic campaign. As no English Government ever dreamt of acquiring Tunis, the English policy was alwas directed simply to the maintenance of the sovereign rights of the Porte. Such a policy, as compared with one aiming at the establishment of French supremacy, had the disadvantage of being negative. To that has, of course, been added the other and yet more serious disadvantage of the practical disappearance of the Turkish power. The late Bey, rendered helpless by financial embarrassments or misled by interested advisers, has on several occasions played directly into the hands of those who sought to overturn his authority. At the very beginning of his reign he made the gigantic blunder of inflicting constitutional government upon Tunis. The people were, of course, totally unfit for anything of the kind, but the most serious consequence of the step was that the French Government took umbrage at the contrast thus afforded to their administration of Algeria, which, we need hardly say, they have too much good sense to conduct upon constitutional lines. The abrogation of the constitution, as well as of the new law courts, which the Bey had constructed upon approved European models, was categorically demanded. In the hot disputes which followed, Italian pretensions to preponderance in Tunis for the first time took a serious form; and the jealousy with which the French had long regarded us they transferred to Italy. In this, as in other affairs, the restlessness of the Italians, and their eagerness to catch at anything that promises a temporary advantage, have been fatal to their success. It was their true policy to range themselves alongside of

pendence, is likely to yield implicit obedience to the " friend and protector of the Regency," as M. Cambon has described his country. But that obedience will only veil the silent transfer of absolute power over Tunis to the French Government .-

THE POSITION OF THE MINISTRY.

An informal meeting of such members of the Cabinet as were in town was held at Lord Granville's house on Wednesday afternoon. Less than half a dozen Ministers were present, but we have reason to believe that some important resolutions on the subject of Egypt were taken. Whatever the reserve which diplomacy may impose upon the Cabinet, the necessity for prompt determination, if not prompt action, remains, and although Parliament is not vouchsafed any official information regarding the facts, the lines of our Egyptian policy are definitely shaping themselves. Nor can the question of Procedure well have been excluded from the Ministerial deliberations on Sunday. Parliament was convoked for the special purpose of revising the Rules of the House of Commons; it has been in Session a week, and virtually nothing has been done. The way has not even been cleared for a division on Mr. Gibson's Amendment. The de-clarations of the Prime Minister are circumspect and obscure; the course actually pursued by the Government has been hesitating and uncertain. Difficulties which it is plain that Ministers never foresaw have presented themselves; concessions which, a few weeks since, would have been scouted as preposterous, have already been indicated, if not actually made. Mr. Gladstone, after some show of resistance, accepted Mr. Raikes' Amendment, and has foreshadowed the possibility of still more important surrenders. The conduct of the discussion has proved far from satisfactory. Even the Speaker, on Friday last, volunteered the naive confession that he could affirm nothing as to the principles regulating it, and that Amendments which were in order one day might be out of order the next. There is thus a risk, if not of the Session being lost, of it being almost fruitlessly frittered away, and of weeks being spent to do what days should have been sufficient to accom-Whatever service the Opposition can render towards extracting a positive announcement of intentions from the Government is likely to be forthcoming. It has been authoritatively stated that the Whips on both sides have arranged for the division on Mr. Gibson's Amendment to be taken on Thursday. Whether this can be done is uncertain; whether, if the division dous take place then, it will be the prelude to a final settlement of the controversy must depend on Ministers. Time is slipping away, and the Procedure Resolutions are being fought, line by line, and word for word. Concurrently with this another process may be witnessed. The Ministerial majorities have upon no occasion yet been great, and they show no tendency to increase. The list of Liberal absentees is large and representative, especially in regard to members sitting below the gangway. The Government will, of course, carry the day on Mr. Gibson's Resolution, but they must already have reckoned with the possibility of their doing so by a half-hearted and comparatively narrow majority. This is not a satisfactory prospect, but the Cabinet cannot be blind to its imminence. -Standard.

THE PANIC AT LYONS.

After observing that the latest telegram received from its Lyons correspondent indicates no abatement in the undefined terror by which that great city appears almost paralysed, the Daily News goes on to say :- It is now thought that the destruction of the Assommoir and the Bellecour Theatre was planned long ago, and that the explosions were intended merely as a prelude or signal for a rising. Be this as it may, every effort is being made by the organisers of the Terror to keep the public mind in a state of perturbation. The Archbishop of Lyons, the directors of the Post-office, and numerous other persons have received threatening letters, not like the Irish variety of such instruments, imposing a command, but conveying the intimation of a sentence of death to be presently executed. To add to the general alarm, a fresh discovery of dynamite was made yesterday by the police, who at present keep the place they found it in a profound secret. It is hardly to be wondered at that in the known present condition of Europe the fear of a tremendous outbreak should be widely and profoundly felt. There is but too much reason to apprehend that the murder the Emperor of Russia, the Irish assassinations, and the outrages at Lyons, reveal the existence of a widely-spread organisation for bringing about general anarchy and some kind of redistribution of the good things of this world, probably to the advantage of the leading anarchists themselves. The problem how to face such an organization is a difficult one, but it affords some slight encouragement to reflect that anarchical combinations rarely effect much, except under circumstances peculiarly favourable to them. We have certainly no wish to underrate the value of recent Irish legislation, but it would be futile to ignore the soothing effect of three good harvests in succession. In Lyons, despite the general prosperity of France, there has been a lack of work and money of late, and discontent has consequently grown among the working classes. Work has been slack and money scarce, and the attention of those suffering from poor wages and only partial employment has been directed by their leaders towards the luxurious life of the bourgeoisie. There is no doubt that among the less sober and industrious workmen the hatred felt a hundred years ago against the aristocracy is now aimed at that wealthy middle class for which France is remarkable. It is far from our purpose to imply that the schemes of the anarchists are sympathised with by any but a very small minority of workmen; but it is well to bear in mind that it is only in times of dearth that such leaders can find recruits

THE CASE OF THE REV. S. F. GREEN .- It was officially stated on Saturday morning that an application was forthwith to be made to Lord Penzance, the Dean of Arches, on the part of the Bishop of Manchester with a view to the discharge of the Rev. S. F. Green from Lancaster Castle. His Lordship has appointed next Saturday to hear the application. It is understood that the Bishor has not yet succeeded in obtaining the consen bable that it will precipitate material of the Church Association, without which, it alterations, which are, in any case, inevi- is believed, the Judge will be powerless table. Sidi Ali, never having known inde- to act.

THE STATE OF EGYPT. ARABI'S TRIAL.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Sunday:-

While the question of one man's guilt or innocence is absorbing public attention in England, little thought is apparently given to the it leaves behind it. much larger question it leaves behind it. Whether Arabi be patriot or rebel was a question of importance which it would, peraps, have been advisable to settle before, rather than after the expedition, but which now possesses merely controversial interest. It is difficult to escape from the dilemma that the Government were either acting immorally in urging the Sultan to proclaim him a rebel, or unwisely in now upsetting the country in order to ascertain whether he was one. Not the fate of Arabi, but of Egypt, is the real question—of the whole nation, not of one member. I fear there can be little doubt that the result of last week has more than justified my predictions. Nearly every fruit of the ex-pedition has been lost. We have weakened, instead of strengthened the power we came to establish. Our armed intervention in Egypt was hardly more efficacious in destroying the power of Arabi than our di-plomatic intervention has been in destroying the authority of the Khedive. To such extent is this recognized that there is probably hardly a foreigner in Egypt who believes we are working with any other motive. It is only fair to state that our diplomacy gets credit for Machiavellian astuteness. have rendered self-government in Egypt impossible by the destruction of the only two authorities that existed. It requires an Englishman to believe that it is the result of blunder and not of design. A fortnight ago I believed that the occupation need be only temporary, but the trial promises to last at least two months, and, unless something is done to prevent it, will leave us the only authority in the country capable of maintain-

Meanwhile counsel are actively employed. The prisoners reiterate their original com-plaints. Abdelal asserted that his keys had een taken from him. Mr. Broadley, succeeded, with the co-operation of Sir Charles Wilson, in recovering them from the Prefect of Police. Abdelal's safe and cupboards were found intact, and a large packet of documents recovered, which will be catalogued and The accused demand an English guard, and that servants be allowed to deliver food. Mr. Broadley will address a memorial through Sir E. Malet on the subject. Arabi writes me a letter denying that he has ever been allowed a servant, adding :- " Had I despaired of my innocence being proved, I had plenty of time to have left the country, and to have reached a neighbouring one or England, the shelter of most fugitives, but I threw myself on the honour of the English in Egypt, thinking that I was as safe as in entering London. It is personally most inconvenient, and hardly to the wellknown honour of England that I am at present allowed no servant to wait on me. It is hardly just thus to degrade me after my late surrender."

No correspondent has interviewed Arabi, nor been allowed to do so. All the prisoners repeatedly express their gratitude to the English Government and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt oviding counsel, and the with the manner in which Sir Charles Wilson has, with the concurrence of Sir E. Malet, discharged his difficult task. Arabi has completed his written instructions, which are said to be composed with great intelligence, and he is now compiling lists of witnesses and documents. The prosecution commence communicating proceedings already gone through to-morrow. They cannot be copied under a fortnight. Counsel will then consider oral and documentary evidence, cross-examine all witnesses, and produce a vast amount of verbal and written evidence. besides tendering testimony taken on commission. If the prisoners are then committed all the evidence must be read, and Mr. Broadley's address for the prisoners will last necessarily for several days and will result in the public washing of political dirty linen, all which fatal and useless delay might have been avoided by adopting the course I previously suggested- the deportation of the accused. This opinion, now, perhaps, too late, is becoming general.

The Council of Ministers is actively considering the serious question of the Soudan. Ismail Eyoub Pacha, formerly Governor, has submitted a report, stating that 20,000 men are necessary for the suppression of the insurrection, and estimating the cost at two millions sterling. An American officer, with exceptional knowledge of the country, considers the danger exaggerated, and that 2,000 English or Indian troops, or even negroes well officered, but not Arabs, landed at Suakin and marched to Berber would suppress the rebellion temporarily until the reorganization of the province. Arabi considers that the Mahdi will not leave the Soudan, but that that is

The Government yesterday informed the Domains Commissioners that circumstances would not permit them to make the advance necessary for the December coupon. Baker Pacha has been named by the Khedive Generalissimo of the Egyptian forces. All that is now required is an army. The Government have submitted to the foreign Powers the project by which the International Tribunals are continued for three years, with power to put in operation any modification agreed to by common accord. As regards the native tribunals, the principle of European Judges sitting with natives is admitted, but the details are not agreed upon and particulars telegraphed incorrect. The cause of judicial reform in Egypt has lost one of its ablest and warmest advocates in Mr. Justice Scott, who, to the regret of his colleagues and the entire com-munity, has paid his farewell visit to the country which owes so much to his influence. The Khedive in receiving him thanked him warmly for his services as an impartial Judge, and bestowed with his own hands the order of the Osmanich, so that he may not forget

### THE CAIRO TRIALS.

The Egyptian Government has promised to furnish to the counsel for the defence of the rebels minutes of the evidence given before the Commission. The examination of witnesses will, for the present, not be proceeded with. Mr. Broadley has undertaken to defend the Sheikh Abdul, a learned doctor of the El Azhar University. The defence of this dignitary (the Standard's correspondent says) promises to be most interesting. It will be based entirely on a question of interpreting the ecclesiastical law of Islam. His relations with the Panislamic party in the Yildiz Kiosk were notoriously intimate, and will most likely prove compromising. The evidence under this head will yield a crop of disclosures which will be most unpleasant for the Sultan and his

The Times states that it having been decided by the court before which Arabi is to be tried that depositions of persons who are unable to attend at Cairo will be accepted as evidence, Mr. Eve, Arabi's solicitor, is about to come to England to take the affidavits of Sir William Gregory, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, M. Ninet, the Rev. Mr. Sabunghi, and also that of the trooper of the Horse Guards who was taken prisoner by the Egyptians at Kassassin. Such witnesses as can be procured at Constantinople will also be examined.

It was recently stated that Arabi had telegraphed to Sir William Gregory, through the English Foreign Office, begging him to assist him in procuring counsel for his defence. The *Times* understands that this telegram reached the Foreign Office, but that it was not forwarded to Sir William,

THE RETURN OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

RECEPTION IN DOVER AND LONDON. As we have already briefly stated, Lieut .-General Sir Garnet Wolseley landed at Dover on Saturday afternoon, Lady Wolseley and her daughters were at Dover to welcome him back to English soil, after a rough passage across the Channel, the wind having blown a gale for many hours, and the sea running very high. The Admiralty Pier was lined by a double file of men drafted from regiments stationed at Dover and from the volunteer corps. Torrents of rain and furious gusts of wind placed a stern interdict on any outdoor ceremony; and the mayor's address (the text of which we published yesterday) was presented at the Lord

Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was received with immense cheering, in reply said :- "Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the Corporation, Ladies and Gentlemen-The expressions on the address which has just been read are flattering, too flattering, indeed. They have made a very deep impression upon me, and I can assure you all, ladies and gentlemen, the manner in which I have been received here by you to-day I am very grateful for. I thank you with all my heart. It is a very pleasant thing to return home, and to find that one's services are appreciated; but although the very warm welcome which is accorded to me o-day is most pleasing to my personal feelings, I hope the time will never come when I shall from force of vanity, false pride, or conceit, forget for one moment the honour you have done me to-day. I thank you for the honour and for the compliment you have paid me. I am indebted to the valour, the endurance, and the high steady discipline of the army, which I recently had the honour to Ladies and gentlemen, I have no command. intention of making a long speech, and it requires no lengthy speech or any great powers of oratory to assure you that I am deeply grateful to you for the warm welcome you have accorded to me. I am deeply thankful to you for the address on my own part, and I am also pleased to thank you in the name of every man comprising the army which shared in my lot, because in doing me this honour today your intentions were not only to favour me personally, but to manifest your approbation of the duty that had been done in Egypt, not only by myself, but by the men of th army I have recently commanded. On their behalf, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the Corporation, I beg to thank you most sincerely, as well as on my own behalf, for the honour

shown me. Sir Garnet had signified his desire to continue his journey to London by the ordinary course, that is, by the mail train in conjunction with the boat, but his wishes in this respect had been overruled. In a special train the general, with his wife and daughters, preceded the mail, and left Dover at five minutes to four o'clock. Lieut. Childers, R.E., son of the Secretary of State for War, accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley, to whom he has been acting as aide-de-camp during the campaign in Egypt; Major Swaine, secretary; and Lieut. Adye were also in the train.

The ovation, as the Roman antiquaries tell us, is for the general; and, though less in dignity, may be accounted greater in honour than the Imperial triumph. It was truly an ovation, in the spirit if not in the letter (says the Observer), that awaited Sir Garnet Wolseley on his unostentatious entry into London in Saturday evening's dark, raw, and chilly atmosphere. Travelling by special train, in advance of the mail, as already stated, Sir Garnet and Lady Wolseley were expected at Charing Cross before half-past five; but it was nearer six when the lights of the engine were discerned gliding towards the up-platform, on which many friends stood to welcome the victorious leader of our little army, called to suppress rebellion and restore authority in At five o'clock a great gathering in front of the South-Eastern Railway terminus and within the station itself, had increased and was increasing every minute, so that about this time the company's servants and the police put up barriers, to restrain the crowd within due proportions, leaving only a privileged few on the platform. Well lit by electricity, the station looked somewhat more comfortable than the outer street, all mud and dampness, after a squally day. Still more cheery was it when the crimson carpets were laid along the stone-flagged platform, and the bustle and excitement grew apace. The space beyond the mass of people was tolerably clear when the carriage of Lieut.-General Sir John Adye, K.C.B., brought that distinguished officer and three or four members of his fa-The next comers to attract notice were the Duke and Duchess of Teck, though the reserved space on the platform had imperceptibly filled with the privileged many, now no longer the privileged few. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. A. B. Burdett-Coutts joined the expectant company in the station, and their carriage was soon followed by one conveying the Commander-in-Chief, [who on being recognised was loudly cheered. The Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., Secretary of State for War, was on the platform, and shook hands with the Duke on his alighting. Faces well known, either in the flesh or by such truthful portraiture as, in the past few weeks, has familiarised the features of military leaders to the whole nation, were quickly recognised in the assembly. With Sir John Adye was presently seen Lieut.-General Willis, C.B., a sharer with him in the toils and honours of the campaign. General Sir J. Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B., was there; and among other military personages of note were Major-General Whitmore, of the Head-Quarters Staff, Lieut.-Colonel Lonsdale Hale, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay.

That frequent saying which conflicts at times with popular sentiment, but agrees very closely with historical fact, that we are not a military nation, is illustrated on an occasion such as this by the absence of uniform. What does a Frenchman, what does any stranger within our gates say to a crowd of proved warriors dressed "anyhow," some with slouch hats and waterproofs, some in tweed cloaks or ulsters, but no two aike-all having met, nevertheless, to welcome home a victorious comrade and to pay a hearty tribute to his valour? Is there any country of Europe, besides this little England, where the soldier would merge so quietly into the civilian, just when it might be fitting for him to assert himself and his profession of arms? Surely we are and we are not a military nation. The ringing cheers, the intense enthusiasm, the pressure upon the hero's modest equipage as if it had been a triumphal car—all this said one thing, and the common-place garb of peace said another, though doubtless both practical assertions may be logically reconcileable. Sir Garnet Wolseley was dressed as any traveller by the Continental train might be, and looked a little fagged with his journey. Nevertheiess, he stepped nimbly on the platform, interchanged greetings with the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, Mr. Childers, Sir John Adye, Sir Lintorn Simmons, General Willis, Colonel Lonsdale Hale, and others, and advanced to the carriage in which the Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck) was seated, to exchange a few words with her Royal Highness. In these welcomes five or six minutes passed, and then the carriages were entered, and were driven out of the station, their occupants being cheered as they were recognised by the outside crowd. Those who failed to distinguished Sir Garnet Wolseley in the dusk made sure of carrying out their good intentions by cheering everybody. And so ended an informal and uncere monious welcome, which takes its place in history as much as if it had blazed with stars and glowed with scarlet uniforms.

THE NEW IRISH LEAGUE .- The Home Rule League have summoned a special meeting in Dublin to consider the advisability of merging the League in the Irish National League.

A TRAIN ON FIRE. A PASSENGER BURNT TO DEATH. The Midland Scotch express, which runs between St. Pancras and Glasgow, met with a serious accident on Sunday morning, by which a passenger was burnt to death and four others had a narrow escape from a similar fate. The train, to which are attached two Pullman cars—one for Edinburgh and the other for Glasgow—left St. Pancras at 9.15 on Saturday night, and was due at St. Enoch's Station, Glasgow, at 7.45 on Sunday morning. The journey to Normanton was per-formed in perfect safety, and that place was left at two o'clock in the morning. In the centre of the train was the Enterprise Pull-man sleeping car, which contained four passengers. This car is magnificently fitted up and is heated by means of a stove fixed at one end. One of the passengers is believed to have been Dr. Arthur, a medical man of Aberdeen, who was said to have been on his way home from the Egyptian campaign. The train arrived at Normanton, a few minutes late, at 1.45 on Sunday morning. There ten minutes were, as usual, allowed for refreshments, examination of tickets, etc. .Nothing unusual was noticed in any part of the train, when at exactly two o'clock it resumed its ourney northwards in the direction of Leeds. When it had travelled from five to seven minutes and had attained a speed of 50 to 60 miles an hour, Robert Donaldson, the attendant in the Edinburgh sleeping car, noticed that a flame and smoke were rushing towards him from the interior of the compartment in which he was on duty. This was in the rearmost part of the ear, close to the stove by which the vehicle was warmed. Donaldson at once rushed down the centre of the carriage and shouted to the four occupants, all of whom were in their berths, "The ear is on fire." Then, lowering a window, he attempted to arrest the attention of the engine-driver by means of the communication-cord, but whether he succeeded in doing so seems to be at least very doubtful, for, as far as can at present be ascertained, the train did not slacken speed at that point. In the meantime three of gentleman passengers were rushing frantically about the car in their nightdresses, having apparently been cut off by the rapidly spreading lames from the berths which they had occupied. The fire fanned by the currents of air which found access through several apertures, made its way from the hinder compartment, where it had originally broken out, towards the opposite end of the car, consuming everything in its progress. The three gentlemen and the conductor appear to have been contemplating leaping from the train, which would inevitably have involved fatal consequences, when, as the express was passing the Rothwell Haigh signal-box, the signalman in charge, perceiving flames and smoke issuing from the top of the sleeping-car, wired to the man on duty at the next box to stop and examine the train. When the driver had proceeded a few hundred yards further, and before he had reached the point where he was to have been stopped by the signalman, he discovered that something was wrong, and applied the continuous brake and quickly brought the train to a standstill within a short distance of Hunslet, the ticket-collecting station for Leeds. By this time the Edinburgh sleepingcar was one mass of flame, almost from end to end. Donaldson, the conductor, and three of the passengers, the latter still in their nightshirts, leaped from the car, one of them getting out through a window as he could not open the door. An alarm was immediately raised, and, attracted partly by the cries of the passengers, all of whom had alighted from every part of the train, and partly by the glare of the flames, a number of railway servants and police constables were quickly on the spot. Buckets of water were hrown upon the burning car, which was detached from the rest of the train. The flames, however, had got too firm a hold of all parts of the car to be quenched by such means, and, therefore, on the suggestion of Policesergeant Vincent, of the Leeds Borough Force, the car was drawn 300 or 400 yards along the line to a water crane used for sup-

plying locomotives. Here an attempt was made to turn the supply pipe over the car, but the latter was found to be too high. At this stage, or shortly before, the conductor of the car suddenly appears to have remembered that one of the four gentlemen travelling in the coach—namely, the one believed to be Dr. Arthur—had not been seen since the car took fire. Donaldson called the attention of the railway officers and the police to this distressing fact, and all the energies of those present were directed to search for the missing gentleman. He was believed to be near the end of the car which first took fire. The flames, however, prevented the explorers from gaining access to the interior of the vehicle at this part until the car had been drawn to a point of the line opposite to Messrs. Nicholson's chemical works, where a number of men were at work. Here a private jet belonging to the firm was obtained, and there being a plentiful supply of water, the flames were quickly extinguished, not, however, until the elegantly-fitted car was a complete wreck and had been burning probably for half an hour. Then it was that the remains of the fourth gentleman were found in a sleeping berth, all the furnishings of which had been destroyed and the woodwork almost totally burnt away. The flesh was found to have been literally burnt to a cinder, and the bones of the legs were broken and calcined. head alone had partially escaped, it having apparently been protected by some object. A portion of the hair was burnt away, but otherwise the features were only scorched. The right arm, the flesh of which was almost completely burnt away, was raised as if the unfortunate victim had been in the act of warding off some falling object when he met his terrible fate. Telegrams were despatched to the company's surgeons in Leeds, whe quickly arrived. The body of the deceased was drawn in a carriage to the Leeds Station and conveyed to the mortuary in Millgarthstreet, where it awaited identification. The express was re-made up and resumed its journey, the three gentlemen who had saved themselves from the car being provided with clothing and proceeding northwards. In the bottom of the carriage were found a portmanteau labelled Dr. Arthur, Aberdeen, a railway pass bearing the name "D. Dove, between Edinburgh and Dalkeith, Esq.," between Edinburgh and Dalketth, several flasks, a gold and a silver watch, £14 in money, two reading-lamps, a bunch of keys labelled "W. P. Laidlaw, St. Vincentstreet, Glasgow," and the frame of a Gladstone bag. A preliminary inquiry before Mr. Loveday, passenger superintendent, from Derby, was held at Leeds on Sunday, and arrangements were made for the inquest.

Dr. Arthur's brother arrived in Leeds late on Sunday night. The remains of the deceased are unrecognisable, but no doubt exists that they are those of Dr. Arthur, of Aber-

Mr. Robert Cranston, jun., of Messrs. Cranston and Elliott, merchants, Northbridge, one of the passengers in the burning car, gives the following account :- " Having undressed and got into my berth, I smelt a sulphurous smell, and I thought something was wrong with the flue of the stove. After reading a short time I blew out my lamp and lay down to sleep; but I had only laid my ead on the pillow for a minute or two, when the smell became so strong that I felt a choking sensation. I pulled open the curtains of berth and looked out into the car and found it full of smoke. I sprang up from my berth with the intention of going to the rear of the car, where the stove was, to see what was the matter. I had just turned the corner, and had entered the short corridor which leads from the gentlemen's sleeping room, when I met Donaldson, the conductor, who cried, 'The place is on fire, Sir.'
I asked him what we could do. 'Stop the

train first,' he said. He rushed to the f ron of the car, and I followed him. The rea r of the car was full of dense smoke, but t here was no light. As I ran up the passage between the berths I shook the passengers, and cried, 'The place is on fire.' When I got to the front of the car he was pulling the cord to check the train. I also took hold of the cord, and then the conductor said, 'I will go back and get water while you pull the cord.' I kept pulling till I found the train slow, and then I went back to the sleeping compartments. I woke up Mr. Dove, S.S.C., who ran out to the front, and the train having stopped, he and I got off the car. I then saw a gentleman getting out by one of the windows. This was Mr. Main, of 24, Buckingham-terrace. He had broken one of the windows, and had got half out of the car when the train stopped. I believe he was a good deal cut with the glass. The greatest excitement prevailed among the other passengers at this time, who were screaming and shouting. The railway men uncoupled the Glasgow portion of the train which was immediately behind the burning Pullman sleeping carriage to keep the fire from spreading. At this time inquiries were made as to whether all the passengers were made as to whether all the passengers were out of the car. I asked if every person was out, and some one said 'Yes.' The conductor then said he thought there was still one passenger in the car. I agreed to make an attempt to enter the burning car. I got on the platform, opened the door to the front, and went in, but was unable to get further than a few feet, as the smoke was choking me. On coming out of the car I found, to my alarm, that the train had again started, and I could not get off the platform. I afterwards learned that they wished to take the car forward to where there was a water cistern, used for filling the engine boilers, and where water could be got to play on the burning car. I remained on the end platform of the car till the flames broke through the woodwork. I managed to step from the car on the carriage in front of me, and hung on there. I was observed by some of the people in the carriage, and a gentleman whom I do not know, but who I think belongs to Edinburgh, got out at his cerriage door and, holding out his hand, assisted me into one of the compartments. Shortly thereafter the train stopped, and I also get out. It was found that the water from the pillar could not be brought to bear on the car, and it was then taken a little further till it was opposite a public work, where a hose was brought to bear upon it. As I had just jumped out of bed I was very cold. One gentleman gave me an ulster and a pair of stockings, everyone being very kind to Mr. Main, Mr. Dove, and myself. I lost watch, chain, all my luggage, and nearly every stitch of clothing.'

An Aberdeen correspondent writes The gentleman who was found to have been fatally burnt in the Pullman sleeping car at Leeds was Dr. John F. Arthur, son of the Rev. David Arthur, Free Church Minister, Banchory, Devenick, near Aberdeen. Ten years ago he graduated at Aberdeen University, and almost immediately afterwards proceeded to Ceylon, where he was engaged in the Government medical service at Dimbula, where he remained until about five weeks ago, when he left Ceylon to take up his residence in Scotland. He arrived in London en route on Monday last, making a brief stay there. He left St. Pancras Station on Saturday evening for Aberdeen. He was 33 years of age, and was unmarried."

THE EXTRAORDINARY RAINFALL. The disastrous floods which have recently occurred in various parts of the country have excited so much attention that a few remarks as to the rainfall of the past few days may not, says the Daily News, be without interest. It appears that in the west and south-west of England the amount of rain measured in the course of the past fortnight has just been about double the average for the entire month of October, while over the Midland and South-Eastern counties it has been about half as much again as the monthly average. In London rain has fallen every day, and on five days out of the fourteen the amount has been at least half an inch, the aggregate for the period being about four inches and a quarter. To the ordinary unscientific individual, whose notions on the subject of rainfall are, as a rule, somewhat vague, an inch or two more or less of rain may appear a trifling matter, and four inches and a quarter in a fortnight a comparatively insignificant amount. Few persons are aware that an inch of rain over an acre of ground means 101 tons, or 22,623 gallons, of water. Accepting as correct the Registrar-General's estimate of the gross area of London and its immediate suburbs, it would theref is appear that an inch of rain over the London district weighs in round numbers 45 millions of tons, and amounts to the overwhelming volume of 10,000 millions of gallons of water. With these figures in mind, the serious effects produced by a sudden downpour such as we occasionally get in thundery weather, or by a long-continued spell of wet such as we have recently had, do not seem at all surprising. Estimating the total amount of rain in London during the past fortnight as four inches and a quarter, and applying this amount to the above figures, we find that the weight of water which has fallen has exceeded 190 millions of tons, while in volume it has amounted to 42,500 millions of gallons. In attempting to grasp such enormous numbers, the mind becomes lost; but some idea of the immensity of the volume may be gained by imagining it all to be concentrated into one reservoir or basin. Supposing such a reservoir to be quite square and 40 feet in depth, the sides of the square would be more than 13,000 feet in length, and a walk round it would entail a journey of very nearly ten miles. If we imagine the to be enclosed in a cubic vessel, the sides of such a receptacle would be each about 1,896 feet long. With such a valume of water pouring down upon the district, it is by no means to be wondered at that the streams and rivers have all overflowed their natural embankments and discharged some of their superabundance upon the adjoining lands. An inquiry into the causes which have produced this excessive precipitation shows that in the course of the past few days we have been exposed to the influence of several depressions or cyclonic disturbances, each of which has been accompanied by unusually heavy rains. The depressions which advanced over us the week before last were mostly of little intensity, and caused more rain than wind; but the two which appeared respectively on Tuesday last and on Friday and Saturday were much more important, and were in each instance marked by heavy gales. Both disturbances presented some remarkable features. The first was characterised by the suddenness with which it approached, and by the extreme severity of the rains and gales which attended its passage across the south-east of England. The depression of Friday and Saturday was, on the other hand, extremely dilatory in its progress, and very erratic in its movements. The centre of the disturbance first appeared over the Bay of Biscay on Friday morning, and seemed likely to travel north-eastwards to our own shores. Instead of doing this, however, it suddenly changed its course, and passed in a southeasterly direction over the south-west of France. Hardly had it reached this position before it again altered its path and travelled in a northerly or north-easterly direction across France to North Germany, in which position it was found on Sunday morning. The disturbance appears to have been in-fluenced by the conditions of weather prevailing at a very long distance from our islands, and proves that the area of observation em-

braced by our present meteorological system

is even yet too restricted for the difficult work of weather prophesy to be carried on with perfect success. We have spoken of

England, to maintain the joint action of

the Powers, and to uphold the sovereignty

of the Porte. Their haste to play their

own game led them into the direct conflict

with France which preceded, and no doubt

hastened, the recent development of

French policy. Although the death of the

Bey may produce no ostensible change in

the relations of France to Tunis, it is pro-